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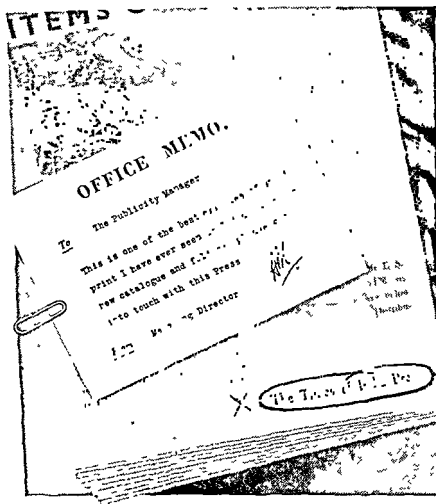
*A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian
Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal
Topics of the day*

FOUNDED BY
SIR STANLEY REED, KT., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.

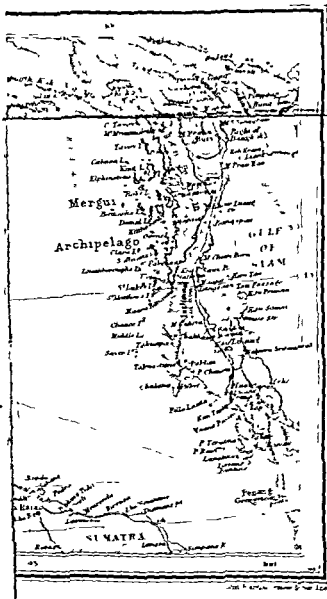
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CALENDAR FOR 1940.

JANUARY

an	*	7	14	21	28	*
f	1	8	15	22	29	*
u	2	9	16	23	30	*
h	3	10	17	24	31	*
	4	11	18	25	*	*
	5	12	19	26	*	*
	6	13	20	27	*	*

FEBRUARY

an	*	4	11	18	25	*
f	*	5	12	19	26	*
u	*	6	13	20	27	*
h	*	7	14	21	28	*
	1	8	15	22	29	*
	2	9	16	23	*	*
	3	10	17	24	*	*

MARCH

an	*	3	10	17	24	31
f	*	4	11	18	25	*
u	*	5	12	19	26	*
h	*	6	13	20	27	*
	1	7	14	21	28	*
	2	8	15	22	29	*
	3	9	16	23	30	*

APRIL

an	*	7	14	21	28	*
f	1	8	15	22	29	*
u	2	9	16	23	30	*
h	3	10	17	24	*	*
	4	11	18	25	*	*
	5	12	19	26	*	*
	6	13	20	27	*	*

MAY

an	*	5	12	19	26	*
f	*	6	13	20	27	*
u	*	7	14	21	28	*
h	1	8	15	22	29	*
	2	9	16	23	30	*
	3	10	17	24	31	*
	4	11	18	25	*	*

JUNE

an	*	2	9	16	23	30
f	*	3	10	17	24	*
u	*	4	11	18	25	*
h	*	5	12	19	26	*
	*	6	13	20	27	*
	*	7	14	21	28	*

JULY

Sun	*	7	14	21	28	*
M	1	8	15	22	29	*
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	*
W	3	10	17	24	31	*
Th	4	11	18	25	*	*
F	5	12	19	26	*	*
S	6	13	20	27	*	*

AUGUST

Sun	*	4	11	18	25	*
M	*	5	12	19	26	*
Tu	*	6	13	20	27	*
W	*	7	14	21	28	*
Th	1	8	15	22	29	*
F	2	9	16	23	30	*
S	3	10	17	24	31	*

SEPTEMBER

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	*
M	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu	3	10	17	24	*	*
W	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th	5	12	19	26	*	*
F	6	13	20	27	*	*
S	7	14	21	28	*	*

OCTOBER

Sun	*	6	13	20	27	*
M	*	7	14	21	28	*
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	*
W	2	9	16	23	30	*
Th	3	10	17	24	31	*
F	4	11	18	25	*	*
S	5	12	19	26	*	*

NOVEMBER

Sun	*	3	10	17	24	*
M	*	4	11	18	25	*
Tu	*	5	12	19	26	*
W	*	6	13	20	27	*
Th	*	7	14	21	28	*
F	1	8	15	22	29	*
S	2	9	16	23	30	*

DECEMBER

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	*
M	2	9	16	23	30	*
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	*
W	4	11	18	25	*	*
Th	5	12	19	26	*	*
F	6	13	20	27	*	*

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter	2nd 10h 26m A M	☾ First Quarter	1st 11h 51m P M
☾ New Moon	9th 7h 33m P M	☾ Full Moon	3th 4h 5 m A M
		☾ Last Quarter	31st 8h 1 m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise	Sunset	True Noon	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M A M	H M P M	H M P M	H M	H M A M	D	S
Monday	1	1	7 12	6 13	0 42		11 44	21 4	23 5
Tuesday	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	0 18	0 00	2 4	23 0
Wednesday	3	3	7 13	6 14	0 43	1 15	1 14	23 4	22 55
Thursday	4	4	7 13	6 15	0 43	2 13	2 1	24 4	22 50
Friday	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	3 10	3 48	25 4	22 44
Saturday	6	6	7 13	6 16	0 44	4 7	3 39	26 4	22 37
Sunday	7	7	7 14	6 17	0 45	5 1	4 30	27 4	22 30
Monday	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	5 3	5 01	28 4	22 23
Tuesday	9	9	7 14	6 18	0 46	6 44	6 15	29 4	22 15
Wednesday	10	10	7 14	6 19	0 46	7 31	7 7	30 7	22 6
Thursday	11	11	7 15	6 19	0 46	8 14	7 59	31 7	21 58
Friday	12	12	7 15	6 20	0 47	8 55	8 48	32 7	21 48
Saturday	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	9 33	9 36	33 7	21 39
Sunday	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	10 11	10 04	34 7	21 29
Monday	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	10 47	11 12	35 7	21 18
Tuesday	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	11 24		36 7	21 7
Wednesday	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	0 1	0 0	37 7	20 55
Thursday	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	0 41	0 49	38 7	20 45
Friday	19	19	7 15	6 24	0 49	1 24	1 40	39 7	20 33
Saturday	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	2 11	2 33	40 7	20 20
Sunday	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	3 2	3 28	41 7	20 7
Monday	22	22	7 15	6 26	0 50	3 58	4 24	42 7	19 54
Tuesday	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	4 57	5 00	43 7	19 41
Wednesday	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	5 59	6 17	44 7	19 27
Thursday	25	25	7 15	6 28	0 51	7 2	7 11	45 7	19 13
Friday	26	26	7 15	6 29	0 51	8 6	8 3	46 7	18 58
Saturday	27	27	7 15	6 29	0 51	9 8	8 52	47 7	18 43
Sunday	28	28	7 15	6 29	0 51	10 0	9 40	48 7	18 28
Monday	29	29	7 15	6 30	0 52	11 0	10 28	49 7	18 12
Tuesday	30	30	7 16	6 30	0 52		11 13	50 7	17 56
Wednesday	31	31	7 16	6 31	0 52	0 8	0 0	51 7	17 40

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 20 Days

☾ New Moon

8th 1h 15m P M

☽ Full Moon

23rd, 3h 35m P M

☾ First Quarter

16th 6h 25m. P M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A M.	Sunset. P M.	True Noon. P M.	Moon rise A M.	Moon set. P M.		
Thursday	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	1 5	0 47	2° 7'	17° 23'
Friday	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 53	2 "	1 37	23 7	17 6
Saturday	3	34	7 13	6 33	0 53	2 57	2 28	24 7	16 49
Sunday	4	35	7 13	6 33	0 53	3 49	3 19	25 7	16 31
Monday	5	36	7 13	6 34	0 53	4 40	4 11	26 7	16 14
Tuesday	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	5 28	5 2	27 7	15 56
Wednesday	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 53	6 11	5 53	28 7	15 37
Thursday	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	6 53	6 43	0 0	15 19
Friday	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 53	7 35	7 21	1 0	15 0
Saturday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53	8 10	8 19	2 0	14 41
Sunday	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	8 47	9 7	3 0	14 21
Monday	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 53	9 23	9 55	4 0	14 2
Tuesday	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	10 0	10 43	5 0	13 42
Wednesday	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 53	10 39	11 33	6 0	13 22
Thursday	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 53	11 20		7 0	13 1
Friday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	0 3	0 24	8 0	12 41
Saturday	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 53	0 51	1 16	9 0	12 20
Sunday	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 53	1 43	2 9	10 0	11 59
Monday	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 53	2 39	3 4	11 0	11 38
Tuesday	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 53	3 38	4 0	12 0	11 17
Wednesday	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 53	4 39	4 54	13 0	10 56
Thursday	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 53	5 43	5 46	14 0	10 34
Friday	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 52	6 47	6 38	15 0	10 12
Saturday	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	7 50	7 28	16 0	9 50
Sunday	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	8 53	8 16	17 0	9 28
Monday	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 52	9 55	9 5	18 0	9 6
Tuesday	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	10 56	9 53	19 0	
Wednesday	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	11 55	10 42	20 0	
Thursday	29	60	7 0	6 45	0 51		11 32	21 0	

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days

☾ Last Quarter	1st	2h 00m A.M.	☽ First Quarter	7th	8h 35m A.M.
			☾ Full Moon	14th	1h 35m A.M.
☾ New Moon	9th	h. 53m A.M.	☾ Last Quarter	20th	9h 50m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	S
Friday	1	61	6 59	6 45	0 51	0 5	0 24	2 0	7 36
Saturday	2	62	6 58	6 45	0 51	1 45	1 16	23 0	7 15
Sunday	3	63	6 57	6 46	0 51	2 3	2 8	24 0	6 50
Monday	4	64	6 57	6 46	0 51	3 25	2 59	25 0	6 27
Tuesday	5	65	6 56	6 46	0 51	4 10	3 50	26 0	6 4
Wednesday	6	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	4 5	4 39	27 0	5 40
Thursday	7	67	6 55	6 46	0 50	5 3	5 28	28 0	5 17
Friday	8	68	6 54	6 46	0 50	6 10	6 16	29 0	4 54
Saturday	9	69	6 53	6 47	0 50	6 48	7 3	0 2	4 30
Sunday	10	70	6 53	6 47	0 49	7 24	7 51	1 "	4 7
Monday	11	71	6 52	6 47	0 49	8 1	8 39	2 "	3 43
Tuesday	12	72	6 51	6 47	0 49	8 39	9 24	3 2	3 20
Wednesday	13	73	6 50	6 48	0 49	9 19	10 19	4 2	2 56
Thursday	14	74	6 49	6 48	0 49	10 1	11 10	5 -	2 32
Friday	15	75	6 48	6 49	0 49	10 46		6 1	2 9
Saturday	16	76	6 48	6 49	0 49	11 36	A.M. 0 1	7 2	1 45
Sunday	17	77	6 47	6 49	0 49	0 4	0 54	8 2	1 21
Monday	18	78	6 46	6 49	0 49	1 23	1 47	9 2	0 58
Tuesday	19	79	6 45	6 50	0 47	2 22	2 40	10 2	0 34
Wednesday	20	80	6 44	6 50	0 47	3 23	3 3	11 2	0 10
Thursday	21	81	6 43	6 50	0 47	4 25	4 23	12 2	0 15
Friday	22	82	6 42	6 50	0 46	5 27	5 13	13 2	0 57
Saturday	23	83	6 41	6 51	0 46	6 31	6 1	14 0	1 1
Sunday	24	84	6 41	6 51	0 45	7 33	6 50	15 2	1 24
Monday	25	85	6 40	6 51	0 45	8 37	7 40	16 2	1 44
Tuesday	26	86	6 39	6 51	0 45	9 39	8 31	17 2	- 11
Wednesday	27	87	6 38	6 52	0 45	10 40	9 22	18 2	2 33
Thursday	28	88	6 37	6 52	0 45	11 37	10 15	19 2	2 59
Friday	29	89	6 36	6 52	0 44		11 9	20 2	3 2
Saturday	30	90	6 35	6 53	0 44	A.M. 0 31	P.M. 0 1	21 2	3 45
Sunday	31	91	6 35	6 53	0 44	1 2	0 53	22 2	4 8

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days

☾ New Moon
☾ First Quarter

8th 1h 43m A.M.
15th 7h 46m P.M.

☾ Full Moon
☾ Last Quarter

22nd 10h 7m A.M.
27th 1h 19m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon				
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.		Moonrise			Moonset			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	°		
Monday	1	92	6	34	6	53	0	43	2	6	1	45	23 2	4 32
Tuesday	2	93	6	33	6	53	0	43	2	51	2	36	24 2	4 55
Wednesday	3	94	6	32	6	53	0	42	3	31	3	25	25 2	5 18
Thursday	4	95	6	31	6	53	0	42	4	9	4	13	26 2	5 41
Friday	5	96	6	31	6	53	0	42	4	47	5	0	27 2	6 4
Saturday	6	97	6	30	6	53	0	42	5	24	5	49	28 2	6 26
Sunday	7	98	6	29	6	54	0	41	6	1	6	36	29 2	6 49
Monday	8	99	6	29	6	54	0	41	6	39	7	25	0 5	7 11
Tuesday	9	100	6	28	6	54	0	40	7	18	8	15	1 5	7 34
Wednesday	10	101	6	27	6	54	0	40	8	0	9	6	2 5	7 56
Thursday	11	102	6	26	6	55	0	40	8	44	9	59	3 5	8 18
Friday	12	103	6	25	6	55	0	40	9	37	10	50	4 5	8 40
Saturday	13	104	6	25	6	55	0	39	10	23	11	47	5 5	9 2
Sunday	14	105	6	24	6	56	0	39	11	16			6 5	9 24
Monday	15	106	6	23	6	56	0	39	0	17	0	34	7 5	9 45
Tue day	16	107	6	22	6	56	0	38	1	10	1	25	8 5	10 7
Wednesday	17	108	6	21	6	56	0	38	2	10	2	14	9 5	10 28
Thursday	18	109	6	21	6	57	0	38	3	10	3	2	10 5	10 49
Friday	19	110	6	20	6	57	0	38	4	11	3	49	11 5	11 10
Saturday	20	111	6	19	6	57	0	38	5	13	4	37	12 5	11 30
Sunday	21	112	6	18	6	58	0	38	6	15	5	26	13 5	11 51
Monday	22	113	6	18	6	58	0	37	7	18	6	15	14 5	12 11
Tuesday	23	114	6	17	6	58	0	37	8	21	7	6	15 5	12 31
Wednesday	24	115	6	16	6	59	0	37	9	21	8	0	16 5	12 51
Thursday	25	116	6	15	6	59	0	37	10	18	8	55	17 5	13 11
Friday	26	117	6	15	6	59	0	37	11	17	9	50	18 5	13 30
Saturday	27	118	6	14	7	0	0	36			10	44	19 5	
Sunday	28	119	6	13	7	0	0	36	0	2	11	3	20	
Monday	29	120	6	13	7	0	0	36	0	48		49		
Tuesday	30	121	6	12	7	1	0	36	1	30	1	20		

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days

☾ New Moon .	7th 5h 37m P.M.	☉ Full Moon	1st 7h 3m P.M.
☾ First Quarter	15th 7h 01m A.M.	☾ Last Quarter	29th 6h 10m A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mer Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon rise	Moon set		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	N
Wednesday	1	122	6 12	7 1	0 36	8 8	2 8	23 5	15
Thursday	2	123	6 11	7 1	0 36	9 47	2 56	24 5	15 2
Friday	3	124	6 10	7 2	0 36	3 04	3 43	25 5	15 4
Saturday	4	125	6 10	7 2	0 35	4 0	4 31	26 5	15 5
Sunday	5	126	6 9	7 3	0 35	4 38	5 20	27 5	16 1
Monday	6	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	5 17	6 10	28 5	16 3
Tuesday	7	128	6 8	7 3	0 35	5 58	7 1	29 5	16 4
Wednesday	8	129	6 8	7 4	0 35	6 40	7 54	30 8	17
Thursday	9	130	6 7	7 4	0 35	7 29	8 46	31 8	17 2
Friday	10	131	6 6	7 4	0 35	8 00	9 39	32 8	17 3
Saturday	11	132	6 6	7 5	0 35	9 1	10 31	33 8	17 5
Sunday	12	133	6 6	7 5	0 35	10 8	11 22	34 8	18
Monday	13	134	6 6	7 5	0 35	11 4	12 14	35 8	18 2
Tuesday	14	135	6 5	7 5	0 35	0 0	0 11	36 8	18 3
Wednesday	15	136	6 5	7 6	0 35	1 1	0 53	37 8	18 5
Thursday	16	137	6 5	7 6	0 35	1 59	1 45	38 8	19
Friday	17	138	6 5	7 6	0 35	2 50	2 30	39 8	19 1
Saturday	18	139	6 4	7 7	0 35	3 50	3 18	40 8	19 3
Sunday	19	140	6 4	7 7	0 35	5 0	4 4	41 8	19 4
Monday	20	141	6 3	7 7	0 35	6 0	4 54	42 8	19 5
Tuesday	21	142	6 3	7 8	0 35	7 4	5 45	43 8	20 1
Wednesday	22	143	6 3	7 8	0 35	8 2	6 39	44 8	20 2
Thursday	23	144	6 3	7 9	0 35	9 59	7 33	45 8	20 3
Friday	24	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	10 51	8 31	46 8	20 4
Saturday	25	146	6 2	7 9	0 35	10 40	9 25	47 8	20 5
Sunday	26	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	11 00	10 19	48 8	21
Monday	27	148	6 2	7 10	0 36	11 11	11 11	49 8	21
Tuesday	28	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	0 6	0 2	50 8	21
Wednesday	29	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	0 45	0 50	51 8	21 5
Thursday	30	151	6 1	7 11	0 36	1 23	1 37	52 8	21 46
Friday	31	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	1 59	2 05	53 8	21 55

Phases of the Moon—JUNF 30 Days

☉ New Moon	6th 6h 35m A M	☾ Full Moon	20th 4h. 32m A M
☾ First Quarter	13th 7h 29m A M	☾ Last Quarter	27th 11h 49m P M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.		
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise				Moon set	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Saturday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	2 36	3 13	24 8	2° 3		
Sunday	2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	3 14	4 3	25 8	22 11		
Monday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	3 54	4 54	26 8	22 19		
Tuesday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	4 37	5 46	27 8	22 26		
Wednesday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	5 23	6 29	28 8	22 33		
Thursday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	6 13	7 33	0 3	22 37		
Friday	7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	7 6	8 26	1 3	22 40		
Saturday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	8 2	9 19	2 3	22 51		
Sunday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	8 52	10 9	3 3	22 56		
Monday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	9 57	10 57	4 3	23 1		
Tuesday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	10 56	11 44	5 3	23 5		
Wednesday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	11 53		6 3	23 9		
Thursday	13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	0 52	0 29	7 3	23 13		
Friday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1 51	1 14	8 3	23 16		
Saturday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	2 50	2 0	9 3	23 19		
Sunday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	3 50	2 47	10 3	23 21		
Monday	17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	4 50	3 36	11 3	23 23		
Tuesday	18	170	6	1	7	18	0	39	5 48	4 27	12 3	23 24		
Wednesday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	6 45	5 22	13 3	23 26		
Thursday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	7 40	6 18	14 3	23 26		
Friday	21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	8 31	7 13	15 3	23 27		
Saturday	22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	9 18	8 7	16 3	23 27		
Sunday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 1	9 0	17 3	23 26		
Monday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 11	9 52	18 3	23 25		
Tuesday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11 20	10 42	19 3	23 24		
Wednesday	26	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	11 57	11 30	20 3	23 22		
Thursday	27	179	6	3	7	20	0	41		0 18	21 3	23 20		
Friday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	0 54	1 6	22 3	23 17		
Saturday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 11	1 54	23 3	23 14		
Sunday	30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 50	2 45	24 3	23 11		

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☾ New Moon 7th, 5h 37m. P.M. | ☽ Full Moon . 21st, 7h 3m P.M.
 ☾ First Quarter .. 15th 2h 21m A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter . 2th, 6h 10m. A.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moon rise A.M.	Moon set P.M.		
Wednesday	1	122	6 13	7 1	0 36	2 8	2 8	23 5	15 4
Thursday..	2	123	6 11	7 1	0 36	2 47	2 56	24 5	15 22
Friday .	3	124	6 10	7 2	0 36	3 24	3 43	25 5	15 40
Saturday	4	125	6 10	7 2	0 35	4 0	4 31	26 5	15 57
Sunday ..	5	126	6 0	7 3	0 35	4 39	5 20	27 5	16 14
Monday .	6	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	5 17	6 10	28 5	16 31
Tuesday ..	7	128	6 8	7 3	0 35	5 58	7 1	29 5	16 49
Wednesday	8	129	6 8	7 4	0 35	6 42	8 54	0 8	17 5
Thursday	9	130	6 7	7 4	0 35	7 29	9 46	1 8	17 21
Friday ..	10	131	6 6	7 4	0 35	8 10	10 39	2 8	17 37
Saturday..	11	132	6 6	7 5	0 35	9 12	11 31	3 8	17 52
Sunday ..	12	133	6 6	7 5	0 35	10 8	12 22	4 8	18 7
Monday .	13	134	6 6	7 5	0 35	11 4	1 11	5 8	18 22
Tuesday .	14	135	6 5	7 5	0 35	0 2	0 11	6 8	18 37
Wednesday	15	136	6 5	7 6	0 35	1 1	0 59	7 8	18 51
Thursday	16	137	6 5	7 6	0 35	1 59	1 45	8 8	19 5
Friday ..	17	138	6 5	7 6	0 35	2 50	2 30	9 8	19 19
Saturday..	18	139	6 4	7 7	0 35	3 59	3 16	10 8	19 32
Sunday ..	19	140	6 4	7 7	0 35	5 0	4 4	11 8	19 46
Monday ..	20	141	6 3	7 7	0 35	6 2	5 54	12 8	19 59
Tuesday ..	21	142	6 3	7 8	0 35	7 4	6 45	13 8	20 11
Wednesday ..	22	143	6 3	7 8	0 35	8 2	7 39	14 8	20 23
Thursday ..	23	144	6 3	7 9	0 35	9 59	8 35	15 8	20 3
Friday ..	24	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	10 51	9 31	16 8	20 4
Saturday..	25	146	6 2	7 9	0 35	11 40	10 25	17 8	20 5
Sunday ..	26	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	12 25	11 19	18 8	21 7
Monday ..	27	148	6 2	7 10	0 36	1	12 11	19 8	21 0
Tuesday ..	28	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	0 6	0 2	20 8	21 7
Wednesday	29	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	0 45	0 50	21 8	21 37
Thursday ..	30	151	6 1	7 11	0 36	1 23	1 37	22 8	21 46
Friday ..	31	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	1 59	2 23	23 8	21 55

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days

☾ New Moon

6th 6h.35m A.M.

☉ Full Moon

20th 4h 3^m A.M.

☾ First Quarter

13th 7h 29m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

27th 11h 43m P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon		
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise				Moon set.	
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	N
Saturday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	2 ^{AM} 36	3 ^{PM} 13	24 8	2° 3		
Sunday	2	154	6	1	7	13	0	36	3 14	4 3	25 8	2° 11		
Monday	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	3 54	4 54	26 8	22 19		
Tuesday	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	4 37	5 46	27 8	22 26		
Wednesday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	5 23	6 39	28 8	22 33		
Thursday	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	6 13	7 33	0 3	2° 39		
Friday	7	159	6	1	7	15	0	37	7 6	8 26	1 3	22 40		
Saturday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	8 2	9 19	2 3	22 51		
Sunday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	8 59	10 9	3 3	22 56		
Monday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	9 57	10 57	4 3	23 1		
Tuesday	11	163	6	1	7	16	0	38	10 56	11 44	5 3	23 6		
Wednesday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	11 53		6 3	23 9		
Thursday	13	165	6	1	7	17	0	38	0 ^{PM} 52	0 ^{AM} 29	7 3	23 13		
Friday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1 51	1 14	8 3	23 16		
Saturday	15	167	6	1	7	17	0	39	2 50	2 0	9 3	23 19		
Sunday	16	168	6	1	7	17	0	39	3 50	2 47	10 3	23 21		
Monday	17	169	6	1	7	18	0	39	4 50	3 36	11 3	23 23		
Tuesday	18	170	6	1	7	18	0	39	5 48	4 27	12 3	23 24		
Wednesday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	6 45	5 22	13 3	23 26		
Thursday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	7 40	6 18	14 3	23 26		
Friday	21	173	6	2	7	19	0	40	8 31	7 13	15 3	23 27		
Saturday	22	174	6	2	7	19	0	40	9 18	8 7	16 3	23 27		
Sunday	23	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 1	9 0	17 3	23 26		
Monday	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10 41	9 50	18 3	23 25		
Tuesday	25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11 20	10 42	19 3	23 24		
Wednesday	26	178	6	3	7	20	0	41	11 57	11 30	20 3	23 23		
Thursday	27	179	6	3	7	20	0	41		0 ^{PM} 18	21 3	23 20		
Friday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	0 ^{AM} 54	1 6	22 3	23 17		
Saturday	29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 11	1 54	23			
Sunday	30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	1 50	2 43				

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ New Moon	5th 4h 58m P M	☉ Full Moon	10th 3h 55m P M
☾ First Quarter	1th 0h 0m P M	☾ Last Quarter	7th 4h 50m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Moon's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise A M	Moon set P M		
Monday	1	183	6 5	7 40	0 42	3 35	3 35	23 7	
Tuesday	2	184	6 5	7 20	0 40	3 15	4 03	23 3	
Wednesday	3	185	6 5	7 00	0 43	4 4	5 20	22 50	
Thursday	4	186	6 6	7 00	0 43	4 56	6 1	20 53	
Friday	5	187	6 6	7 20	0 43	5 50	7 11	22 48	
Saturday	6	188	6 6	7 20	0 43	6 49	8 3	22 42	
Sunday	7	189	6 7	7 20	0 43	7 48	8 54	22 36	
Monday	8	190	6 7	7 20	0 43	8 49	9 40	22 29	
Tuesday	9	191	6 7	7 20	0 44	9 45	10 29	22 23	
Wednesday	10	190	6 8	7 20	0 44	10 47	11 14	22 15	
Thursday	11	193	6 8	7 20	0 44	11 46		22 7	
Friday	12	194	6 8	7 20	0 44	0 44	0 0	21 59	
Saturday	13	195	6 9	7 20	0 44	1 45	0 46	21 50	
Sunday	14	196	6 9	7 20	0 44	2 40	1 33	21 42	
Monday	15	197	6 9	7 40	0 45	3 40	23	21 32	
Tuesday	16	198	6 10	7 19	0 45	4 37	3 15	21 23	
Wednesday	17	199	6 10	7 19	0 45	5 31	4 9	21 13	
Thursday	18	200	6 11	7 19	0 45	6 23	5 3	21 0	
Friday	19	201	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 12	5 57	20 52	
Saturday	20	202	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 56	6 51	20 41	
Sunday	21	203	6 12	7 18	0 45	8 35	7 43	20 29	
Monday	22	204	6 12	7 18	0 45	9 17	8 35	20 18	
Tuesday	23	205	6 13	7 18	0 45	9 55	9 03	20 3	
Wednesday	24	206	6 13	7 17	0 45	10 30	10 11	19 53	
Thursday	25	207	6 13	7 17	0 45	11 9	10 59	19 40	
Friday	26	208	6 14	7 17	0 45	11 47	11 47	19 27	
Saturday	27	209	6 14	7 16	0 45	A M	0 36	19 14	
Sunday	28	210	6 14	7 16	0 45	0 27	1 06	19 0	
Monday	29	211	6 15	7 16	0 45	1 9	0 17	18 46	
Tuesday	30	212	6 15	7 15	0 45	1 50	3 10	18 00	
Wednesday	31	213	6 15	7 15	0 45	2 44	4 3	18 17	

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

● New Moon

4th 1h 37m. A.M. ☾ Full Moon

14th 4h 37m A.M.

☾ First Quarter

10th 5h. 30m P.M. ☾ Last Quarter

26th 9h. 3m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time									Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon	
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.		Moon rise		Moon set.			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	°
Thursday	1	214	6	16	7	15	0	45	3	37	4	57	26 4	19 2
Friday	2	215	6	16	7	15	0	45	4	33	5	51	27 4	17 47
Saturday	3	216	6	16	7	14	0	45	5	33	6	43	28 8	17 31
Sunday	4	217	6	16	7	14	0	45	6	34	7	34	0 5	17 16
Monday	5	218	6	16	7	13	0	45	7	36	8	23	1 5	17 0
Tuesday	6	219	6	16	7	13	0	45	8	37	9	11	2 5	16 43
Wednesday	7	220	6	17	7	12	0	44	9	38	9	57	3 5	16 27
Thursday	8	221	6	17	7	12	0	44	10	38	10	44	4 5	16 10
Friday	9	222	6	18	7	11	0	44	11	38	11	32	5 5	15 53
Saturday	10	223	6	18	7	10	0	44	0	37			6 5	15 35
Sunday	11	224	6	18	7	10	0	44	1	36	A M	0 1	7 5	15 17
Monday	12	225	6	18	7	9	0	44	2	32	1	12	8 5	15 0
Tuesday	13	226	6	19	7	8	0	43	3	26	2	5	9 5	14 41
Wednesday	14	227	6	19	7	8	0	43	4	18	2	53	10 5	14 23
Thursday	15	228	6	20	7	7	0	43	5	7	3	51	11 5	14 4
Friday	16	229	6	20	7	6	0	43	5	57	4	41	12 5	13 45
Saturday	17	230	6	20	7	6	0	43	6	35	5	36	13 5	13 27
Sunday	18	231	6	20	7	5	0	42	7	15	6	28	14 5	13 11
Monday	19	232	6	21	7	4	0	42	7	33	7	17	15 5	12 48
Tuesday	20	233	6	21	7	4	0	42	8	31	8	6	16 5	12 28
Wednesday	21	234	6	21	7	3	0	42	9	8	8	54	17 5	12 8
Thursday	22	235	6	21	7	2	0	42	9	45	9	42	18 5	11 48
Friday	23	236	6	22	7	1	0	42	10	24	10	30	19 5	11 29
Saturday	24	237	6	22	7	1	0	41	11	5	11	19	20 5	11 11
Sunday	25	238	6	22	7	0	0	41	11	47	P M	0 9	21 5	10 47
Monday	26	239	6	22	6	59	0	41			0	50	22 5	10 18
Tuesday	27	240	6	23	6	58	0	40	A M.	0 34	1	51	23 5	10 5
Wednesday	28	241	6	23	6	57	0	40	1	25	2	44	24 5	9 44
Thursday	29	242	6	23	6	56	0	40	2	19	3	37	25 5	8 34
Friday	30	243	6	24	6	56	0	39	3	15	4	29	26 5	7 24
Saturday	31	244	6	24	6	55	0	39	4	16	5	21	-	6 14

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days

☾ New Moon

5th 4h 5m P M

☽ Full Moon

19th 3h 25m P M

☾ First Quarter

1st 0h 5m P M

☾ Last Quarter

27th 4h 52m P M

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moonrise	Moonset		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D	N
Monday	1	183	6 5	7 20	0 42	3 3	3 36	25 3	23 7
Tuesday	2	184	6 5	7 20	0 42	3 15	4 29	26 3	23 3
Wednesday	3	185	6 5	7 20	0 43	4 4	5 22	2 3	22 52
Thursday	4	186	6 6	7 20	0 43	4 56	6 17	28 3	22 53
Friday	5	187	6 6	7 20	0 43	5 50	7 11	29 3	22 48
Saturday	6	188	6 6	7 20	0 43	6 49	8 3	0 8	22 42
Sunday	7	189	6 7	7 20	0 43	48	8 54	1 8	22 34
Monday	8	190	6 7	7 20	0 43	8 49	9 40	0 8	22 29
Tuesday	9	191	6 7	7 20	0 44	9 43	10 29	3 8	22 22
Wednesday	10	192	6 8	7 20	0 44	10 4	11 14	4 8	22 15
Thursday	11	193	6 8	7 20	0 44	11 46		5 8	22 7
Friday	12	194	6 8	7 20	0 44	0 44	0 0	6 8	21 59
Saturday	13	195	6 9	7 20	0 44	1 43	0 46	7 8	21 50
Sunday	14	196	6 9	7 20	0 44	2 42	1 33	8 8	21 42
Monday	15	197	6 9	7 20	0 45	3 40	2 3	9 8	21 32
Tuesday	16	198	6 10	7 19	0 45	4 37	3 15	10 8	21 23
Wednesday	17	199	6 10	7 19	0 45	5 31	4 9	11 8	21 13
Thursday	18	200	6 11	7 19	0 45	6 23	5 3	12 8	21 2
Friday	19	201	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 12	5 37	13 8	20 52
Saturday	20	202	6 11	7 19	0 45	7 58	6 51	14 8	20 41
Sunday	21	203	6 12	7 18	0 45	8 38	7 43	15 8	20 29
Monday	22	204	6 12	7 18	0 45	9 17	8 35	16 8	20 18
Tuesday	23	205	6 13	7 18	0 45	9 55	9 23	17 8	20 5
Wednesday	24	206	6 13	7 17	0 45	10 32	10 11	18 8	19 53
Thursday	25	207	6 13	7 17	0 45	11 9	10 59	19 8	19 40
Friday	26	208	6 14	7 17	0 45	11 47	11 47	20 8	19 27
Saturday	27	209	6 14	7 16	0 45	A M.	0 38	21 8	19 14
Sunday	28	210	6 14	7 16	0 45	0 27	1 26	22 8	19 0
Monday	29	211	6 15	7 16	0 45	1 9	2 17	23 8	18 46
Tuesday	30	212	6 15	7 15	0 45	1 55	3 10	24 8	18 37
Wednesday	31	213	6 15	7 15	0 45	2 44	4 3	25 8	18 17

Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days

☾ New Moon

4th 1h 30m A M ☽ Full Moon

14th 4h 3 m A M

☾ First Quarter

10th, 5h 30m P M ☾ Last Quarter

20th 9h 3m A M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise. A M	Sunset P M	True Noon P M	Moon rise A M	Moon set P M		
Thursday	1	214	6 16	7 15	0 45	3 37	4 57	26 8	18 2
Friday	2	215	6 16	7 15	0 45	4 33	5 51	27 8	17 47
Saturday	3	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	5 33	6 43	28 8	17 31
Sunday	4	217	6 16	7 14	0 45	6 34	7 34	0 5	17 16
Monday	5	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	7 36	8 23	1 5	17 0
Tuesday	6	219	6 16	7 13	0 45	8 37	9 11	2 5	16 43
Wednesday	7	220	6 17	7 12	0 44	9 38	9 57	3 5	16 27
Thursday	8	221	6 17	7 12	0 44	10 38	10 44	4 5	16 10
Friday	9	222	6 18	7 11	0 44	11 38	11 32	5 5	15 53
Saturday	10	223	6 18	7 10	0 44	0 37		6 5	15 35
Sunday	11	224	6 18	7 10	0 44	1 36	0 21	7 5	15 17
Monday	12	225	6 18	7 9	0 44	2 32	1 12	8 5	15 0
Tuesday	13	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	3 26	2 5	9 5	14 41
Wednesday	14	227	6 19	7 8	0 43	4 18	2 58	10 5	14 23
Thursday	15	228	6 20	7 7	0 43	5 7	3 51	11 5	14 4
Friday	16	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	5 53	4 41	12 5	13 45
Saturday	17	230	6 20	7 6	0 43	6 35	5 36	13 5	13 27
Sunday	18	231	6 20	7 5	0 42	7 15	6 28	14 5	13 7
Monday	19	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	7 53	7 17	15 5	12 48
Tuesday	20	233	6 21	7 4	0 42	8 31	8 6	16 5	12 28
Wednesday	21	234	6 21	7 3	0 42	9 8	8 54	17 5	12 8
Thursday	22	235	6 22	7 2	0 42	9 45	9 42	18 5	11 48
Friday	23	236	6 22	7 1	0 42	10 24	10 30	19 5	11 28
Saturday	24	237	6 22	7 1	0 41	11 5	11 19	20 5	11 7
Sunday	25	238	6 22	7 0	0 41	11 47	0 9	21 5	10 47
Monday	26	239	6 22	6 59	0 41		0 50	22 5	10 26
Tuesday	27	240	6 23	6 58	0 40	0 34	1 51	23 5	10 5
Wednesday	28	241	6 23	6 57	0 40	1 25	2 44	24 5	9 44
Thursday	29	242	6 23	6 56	0 40	2 19	3 37	25 5	9 23
Friday	30	243	6 24	6 55	0 39	3 15	4 29	26 5	9 1
Saturday	31	244	6 24	6 55	0 39	4 16	5 21	27 5	8 40

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days

☾ New Moon

01 0h 45 m A.M.

☉ Full Moon

16th 8h 11 m P.M.

☾ First Quarter

08th 1h 2 m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

24th 11h 17 m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time								Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon					
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise			Moon set.					
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M		H	M	D	N		
Sunday	1	245	6	24	6	54	0	39	5	17	6	10	23	5	8	13	
Monday	2	246	6	24	6	53	0	39	6	19	7	0	0	1	7	58	
Tuesday	3	247	6	24	6	52	0	38	7	1	7	48	1	1	7	54	
Wednesday	4	248	6	25	6	51	0	38	8	04	8	37	2	1	7	12	
Thursday	5	249	6	25	6	51	0	38	9	06	9	06	3	1	6	50	
Friday	6	250	6	25	6	50	0	37	10	28	10	16	4	1	6	28	
Saturday	7	251	6	25	6	49	0	37	11	9	11	7	5	1	6	5	
Sunday	8	252	6	25	6	48	0	36	P M 7				6	1	5	43	
Monday	9	253	6	25	6	48	0	36	1	03	A M 1		7	1	5	20	
Tuesday	10	254	6	25	6	47	0	36	2	15	0 34		8	1	4	57	
Wednesday	11	255	6	25	6	46	0	35	3	5	1 47		9	1	4	35	
Thursday	12	256	6	25	6	45	0	35	3	51	2 40		10	1	4	12	
Friday	13	257	6	26	6	44	0	35	4	34	3 32		11	1	3	49	
Saturday	14	258	6	26	6	43	0	34	5	14	4 04		12	1	3	26	
Sunday	15	259	6	26	6	43	0	34	6	53	5 14		13	1	3	3	
Monday	16	260	6	26	6	42	0	33	6	31	6 2		14	1	2	40	
Tuesday	17	261	6	27	6	41	0	33	7	8	6 30		15	1	2	17	
Wednesday	18	262	6	27	6	40	0	33	7	45	7 38		16	1	1	53	
Thursday	19	263	6	27	6	39	0	32	8	23	8 6		17	1	1	30	
Friday	20	264	6	27	6	38	0	32	9	3	9 14		18	1	1	7	
Saturday	21	265	6	27	6	37	0	32	9	43	10 4		19	1	0	44	
Sunday	22	266	6	28	6	36	0	31	10	23	10 54		20	1	0	20	
Monday	23	267	6	28	6	35	0	31	11	17	11 44		21	1	0	S 8	
Tuesday	24	268	6	28	6	34	0	31			P M 35		22	1	0	27	
Wednesday	25	269	6	28	6	33	0	30	A M 8		1 26		23	1	0	50	
Thursday	26	270	6	28	6	33	0	30	1	2	2 18		24	1	1	15	
Friday	27	271	6	29	6	32	0	30	1	58	3 8		25	1	1	37	
Saturday	28	272	6	29	6	31	0	30	2	58	3 56		26	1	2	0	
Sunday	29	273	6	29	6	30	0	29	3	59	4 48		27	1	2	23	
Monday	30	274	6	29	6	29	0	29	5	0	5 34		28	1	2	47	

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days

☾ New Moon	1st 6h 11m P.M.	☽ Full Moon	16th 1h 45m P.M.
		☾ Last Quarter	24th 11h 34m A.M.
☾ First Quarter	8th 11h 45m A.M.	☽ New Moon	31st 3h 33m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time						Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.				Moon rise Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Tuesday	1	275	6	30	6	24	0	29	6	3	6	23	29 1	3 10
Wednesday	2	276	6	30	6	24	0	29	7	6	7	14	0 8	3 23
Thursday	3	277	6	30	6	26	0	29	8	10	8	5	1 8	3 57
Friday	4	278	6	30	6	25	0	28	9	13	8	57	2 8	4 20
Saturday	5	279	6	31	6	25	0	28	10	15	9	52	3 8	4 43
Sunday	6	280	6	31	6	24	0	28	11	14	10	48	4 8	5 6
Monday	7	281	6	31	6	23	0	28	0	10	11	42	5 8	5 29
Tuesday	8	282	6	31	6	22	0	27	1	2			6 8	5 52
Wednesday	9	283	6	31	6	21	0	27	1	50	0	36	7 8	6 15
Thursday	10	284	6	31	6	21	0	27	2	33	1	28	8 8	6 38
Friday	11	285	6	31	6	20	0	27	3	14	2	0	9 8	7 0
Saturday	12	286	6	31	6	20	0	27	3	53	3	11	10 8	7 23
Sunday	13	287	6	32	6	19	0	26	4	31	3	59	11 8	7 45
Monday	14	288	6	32	6	18	0	26	5	8	4	46	12 8	8 8
Tuesday	15	289	6	32	6	17	0	26	5	45	5	35	13 8	8 30
Wednesday	16	290	6	33	6	17	0	26	6	23	6	23	14 8	8 52
Thursday	17	291	6	33	6	16	0	25	7	2	7	11	15 8	9 14
Friday	18	292	6	34	6	15	0	25	7	44	8	0	16 8	9 36
Saturday	19	293	6	34	6	14	0	25	8	27	8	50	17 8	9 58
Sunday	20	294	6	34	6	14	0	25	9	14	9	41	18 8	10 20
Monday	21	295	6	35	6	13	0	24	10	4	10	31	19 8	10 41
Tuesday	22	296	6	35	6	12	0	24	10	55	11	2	20 8	11 2
Wednesday	23	297	6	35	6	12	0	24	11	49	0	11	21 8	11 23
Thursday	24	298	6	36	6	11	0	24			1	0	22 8	11 44
Friday	25	299	6	36	6	10	0	24	0	45	1	48	23 8	12 5
Saturday	26	300	6	37	6	10	0	23	1	43	2	35	24 8	12 26
Sunday	27	301	6	37	6	9	0	23	2	42	3	22	25 8	12 46
Monday	28	302	6	37	6	8	0	23	3	43	4	9	26 8	13 6
Tuesday	29	303	6	38	6	8	0	23	4	44	4	58	27 8	13 27
Wednesday	30	304	6	38	6	7	0	23	5	47	5	49	28 8	13 46
Thursday	31	305	6	38	6	7	0	23	6	51	6	41	0 4	14 0

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days

☾ First Quarter

11th 11 34m A.M.

☾ Last Quarter

2nd 10h. 6m P.M.

☾ Full Moon

15th 11 53m A.M.

☾ New Moon

29th 11 10m P.M.

Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset P.M.	True Noon P.M.	Moonrise	Moonset		
			H M	H M	H M	H M	H M	D.	S
Friday	1	306	6 39	6 6	0 22	7 56 A.M.	7 36 P.M.	1 4	14 05
Saturday	2	307	6 40	6 6	0 22	8 58	8 33	2 4	14 44
Sunday	3	308	6 40	6 5	0 22	9 5	9 30	3 4	15 3
Monday	4	309	6 40	6 5	0 22	10 53	10 06	4 4	15 2
Tuesday	5	310	6 41	6 4	0 22	11 44	11 21	5 4	15 40
Wednesday	6	311	6 40	6 4	0 22	0 30 P.M.		6 4	15 58
Thursday	7	312	6 42	6 3	0 22	1 13	0 14 A.M.	7 4	16 16
Friday	8	313	6 42	6 3	0 22	1 5	1 6	8 4	16 34
Saturday	9	314	6 43	6 0	0 23	0 31	1 54	9 4	16 51
Sunday	10	315	6 44	6 0	0 23	3 9	2 43	10 4	17 8
Monday	11	316	6 44	6 0	0 23	3 45	3 01	11 4	17 20
Tuesday	12	317	6 44	6 1	0 23	4 02	4 19	12 4	17 41
Wednesday	13	318	6 40	6 1	0 23	5 1	5 6	13 4	17 5
Thursday	14	319	6 46	6 1	0 23	5 4	5 56	14 4	18 13
Friday	15	320	6 46	6 1	0 23	6 00	6 46	15 4	18 09
Saturday	16	321	6 47	6 2	0 23	7 12	7 37	16 4	18 44
Sunday	17	322	6 4	6 1	0 23	8 0	8 09	17 4	18 59
Monday	18	323	6 48	6 1	0 23	8 51	9 10	18 4	19 13
Tuesday	19	324	6 48	6 1	0 23	9 44	10 0	19 4	19 27
Wednesday	20	325	6 48	6 1	0 24	10 39	10 54	20 4	19 41
Thursday	21	326	6 49	6 1	0 24	11 30	11 48	21 4	19 50
Friday	22	327	6 50	6 0	0 24		0 31 P.M.	22 4	20 8
Saturday	23	328	6 51	6 0	0 24	0 3 A.M.	1 1	23 4	20 00
Sunday	24	329	6 51	6 0	0 25	1 09	2 0	24 4	20 33
Monday	25	330	6 50	6 0	0 25	2 09	0 49	25 4	20 45
Tuesday	26	331	6 52	6 0	0 25	3 09	3 36	26 4	20 56
Wednesday	27	332	6 53	6 0	0 25	4 30	4 06	27 4	21
Thursday	28	333	6 53	6 0	0 26	5 34	5 18	28 4	21 13
Friday	29	334	6 54	6 0	0 26	6 37	6 14	29 4	21 29
Saturday	30	335	6 55	6 0	0 27	7 48	7 1	0 0	21 30

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days

☾ First Quarter 6th 9h 31m P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter 2nd 1 15m A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon 15th 1h 8m A.M. | ☾ New Moon 29th 2h 26m A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Indian Standard Time										Moon's Age at Noon	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon
			Sunrise A.M.		Sunset P.M.		True Noon P.M.		Moon rise		Moon set			
			H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M	D	S
Sunday	1	336	6	55	6	0	0	23	8	38	8	10	19	21 49
Monday	2	337	6	56	6	1	0	23	9	3	9	7	29	21 5
Tuesday	3	338	6	57	6	1	0	23	10	-	10	3	39	2 6
Wednesday	4	339	6	57	6	1	0	29	11	8	10	56	49	22 14
Thursday	5	340	6	58	6	1	0	29	11	50	11	43	59	22 20
Friday	6	341	6	58	6	1	0	30	0	30			69	22 30
Saturday	7	342	6	59	6	2	0	30	1	8	0	3	79	22 37
Sunday	8	343	7	0	6	2	0	30	1	44	1	23	89	22 43
Monday	9	344	7	0	6	2	0	31	2	21	2	13	99	22 49
Tuesday	10	345	7	1	6	2	0	31	2	53	3	1	109	22 55
Wednesday	11	346	7	1	6	3	0	32	3	39	3	49	119	23 0
Thursday	12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	4	21	4	40	129	23 5
Friday	13	348	7	3	6	3	0	33	5	6	5	31	139	23 9
Saturday	14	349	7	3	6	4	0	33	5	53	6	2	149	23 13
Sunday	15	350	7	4	6	4	0	34	6	46	7	13	159	23 16
Monday	16	351	7	4	6	5	0	35	7	39	8	5	169	23 19
Tuesday	17	352	7	5	6	5	0	35	8	35	8	56	179	23 21
Wednesday	18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	9	31	9	44	189	23 23
Thursday	19	354	7	6	6	6	0	36	10	28	10	31	199	23 25
Friday	20	355	7	7	6	6	0	37	11	25	11	16	209	23 26
Saturday	21	356	7	7	6	7	0	37			P.M.		219	23 27
Sunday	22	357	7	8	6	7	0	38	0	21	0	45	229	23 27
Monday	23	358	7	8	6	7	0	39	1	20	1	31	239	23 26
Tuesday	24	359	7	9	6	8	0	39	2	18	2	18	249	23 25
Wednesday	25	360	7	9	6		0	39	3	19	3	-	259	23 24
Thursday	26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	4	20	4	0	269	23 22
Friday	27	362	7	10	6	10	0	40	5	21	4	56	279	23 20
Saturday	28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	6	20	5	53	289	23 17
Sunday	29	364	7	11	6	11	0	41	7	1	6	50	299	23 14
Monday	30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	8	10		43	309	23 1
Tuesday	31	366	7	12	6	12	0	42	8	59	8	44	319	23 6

CALENDAR FOR 1941.

JANUARY

Sun	#	5	12	19	26	#
M	#	6	13	20	27	#
Tu	#	7	14	21	28	#
W	1	8	15	22	29	#
Th	2	9	16	23	30	#
F	3	10	17	24	31	#
S	4	11	18	25		#

FEBRUARY

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	#
M	#	3	10	17	24	#
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22		#

MARCH

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	30
M	#	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22	29	#

APRIL

Sun	#	6	13	20	27	#
M	#	7	14	21	28	#
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	#
W	2	9	16	23	30	#
Th	3	10	17	24		#
F	4	11	18	25		#
S	5	12	19	26		#

MAY

Sun	#	4	11	18	25	#
M	#	5	12	19	26	#
Tu	#	6	13	20	27	#
W	#	7	14	21	28	#
Th	1	8	15	22	29	#
F	2	9	16	23	30	#
S	3	10	17	24	31	#

JUNE

Sun	1	8	15	22	29	#
M	2	9	16	23	30	#
Tu	3	10	17	24		#
W	4	11	18	25		#
Th	5	12	19	26		#
F	6	13	20	27		#
S	7	14	21	28		#

JULY

Sun	#	6	13	20	27	#
M	#	7	14	21	28	#
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	#
W	2	9	16	23	30	#
Th	3	10	17	24	31	#
F	4	11	18	25		#
S	5	12	19	26		#

AUGUST

Sun	#	3	10	17	24	31
M	#	4	11	18	25	#
Tu	#	5	12	19	26	#
W	#	6	13	20	27	#
Th	#	7	14	21	28	#
F	1	8	15	22	29	#
S	2	9	16	23	30	#

SEPTEMBER

Sun	#	7	14	21	28	#
M	1	8	15	22	29	#
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	#
W	3	10	17	24		#
Th	4	11	18	25		#
F	5	12	19	26		#
S	6	13	20	27		#

OCTOBER

Sun	#	5	12	19	26	#
M	#	6	13	20	27	#
Tu	#	7	14	21	28	#
W	1	8	15	22	29	#
Th	2	9	16	23	30	#
F	3	10	17	24	31	#
S	4	11	18	25		#

NOVEMBER

Sun	#	2	9	16	23	30
M	#	3	10	17	24	#
Tu	#	4	11	18	25	#
W	#	5	12	19	26	#
Th	#	6	13	20	27	#
F	#	7	14	21	28	#
S	1	8	15	22	29	#

DECEMBER

Sun	#	7	14	21	28	#
M	1	8	15	22	29	#
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	#
W	3	10	17	24	31	#
Th	4	11	18	25		#
F	5	12	19	26		#
S	6	13	20	27		#

An Indian Glossary.

- AB** —Just now, presently
ABADI —Population.
ABHI —Immediately
AKKARI —Excise of liquors and drugs
AB TAY AB TALAK —Till now
ABWAB —Illegal cess
ACHCHA —Good
ACHHET —Untouchable (Hindu) Asu (Hindu)
ADAB —Politeness manners
ADALAT —Court
ADAT —Habit custom
ADHIRAJ —Over lord added to Maharaja
 It makes a higher title for a landlord or a chief
ADMI INSAF —Man
AFIM —Opium.
AFGAR —A corruption of the English officer
AFSOS —Repentance sorrow
AG —Fire
AHIMS —Non violence (pronounced Ahimsa)
AHISTA —Slowly gently
AIN QIYUN —Law
AISA SHISA —Looking glass
AISA —Such this like
AJ —To-day
AKAL —Famine
AKHBAR —Newspaper
AKHARA —of wrestling
AKKAR —I
ALIGHOL —of athletic defence
ALWAN —Of exalted rank
ALLAH —God (Muslim) also Rhoda
ALLAHU AKBAR —God is Great
ALMAPI —A chest of drawers
ALU —Potato
AM —Mango
AMIR —(corruptly Fmir) —A nobleman, also a chief often also a personal name
AMMA —Mother (usual form of address to mother)
ANDA —Egg
ANDAZ —Guess
AN TER —Crape
ANJUT —A dam or weir across a river
ANJUMAN —A gathering The term is commonly used by Muslims
ANKH —Eye
AO —Come
AP —You sir (respectful address for you)
AQL —Sense reason
ARZ ARZI —Written or oral petition representation
ARZI ARZ DASHT —Written petition
ASAY —Easy
ASHAB —Furniture
ASHIQ —Lover
ASHMAV —Sky
ASHVAI —(Lit Friendship) illicit love
ATMA —Soul
ATRAI ZAVATA —Woman
AVATAR —An incarnation.
AYURVEDA —Hindu science of Medicine
AZADI —Independence
AZAN —Summons to prayer (Muslim)
 specially used in Bengal akin to "ji" in North and
 k or
 by
 son
 nger
BADMASH —A bad character a rascal
BAG —Garden.
BAGH —Tiger or panther
BANADUR —Lit brave or champion or hero, a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans often bestowed by Government added to other titles added to other titles it increases their honour

CHADHURI—Under Muslim rule a hereditary title of honour at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild

CHAKR (CHOWK)—A place where four roads meet market square courtyard

CHACKIDAR—The village policeman

CHETA CHITA—Leopard funeral pyre

CHELA—A pupil

CHHAONI—A collection of thatched huts or barracks hence a rantiment

CHHATI CHHATRI—An umbrella

CHIKITA—Bird—*Chikita*—Zoological garden

CHITTHI KHAT—Letter

CHOR CHOTTA—Thief

CHUGLI—Backbiting

CHUK—Mistake short comic

CHUMMA—Kiss

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL)—The largest political association

COOLY—Porter labourer

CHUNA CHUNAM—Election

CHUP—Silence!—*Rad*—Be silent

CRORE KAROR—Ten million

DABL ROTT—European bread

DADA—Grandfather (paternal) elder or other venerable person Bombay slang—*coolie*—boss

DAFTAR—Office

DAFTARI—Record keeper book binder a man who looks to the stationery of the office

DAH OR DAO—A large knife

DAK—Post postal service —*Ghar*—*I O*—Bungalow—*Resting* houses all over the land

DAKAITI DAKOIT—Robbery by five or more persons

DAKHL—Possession knowledge

DAKR—Roller

DAL—(From with dental l and short a) company any disciplined body *eg* Akali Dal, Seva Dal

DAL—A generic term applied to pulses

DALAL—Broker

DANDA LATHI—Staff stout stick

DANDA—Riot disturbance

DARBAR—(1) A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief Minister Governor etc a court a hall of audience the Government of an Indian State

DARGAH—A tomb of a Muslim saint

DAR DILIRI—A rug or carpet usually of cotton but sometimes of wool

DARHAWAT—A petition or application

DARWA—Title of minor officials in various departments especially subordinate police officers

DARSHAN—Sight to get a sight of the image also used in case of great or holy personages

DARWAN—A door keeper

DARWAZA—A door a gate

DASTAKAT—Signature

DASTUR—Custom usage

DASTIRI—Customary perquisite commission

DAWA DAWAT Medicine

DAWAT—Invitation

DAWLAT—Wealth riches

DEWA—Dwelling tent

DESH—Country territory region

DESH BHAKT—Patriot

DESHI—Inhabitant Bilaski foramen

DESH SEVKA—Servant (them) of the country volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement

DFO DEOTA DEWA—A deity

DEVADASI—A girl dedicated to God

Dewan—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief Also used of a Council of State

DHARAM—Dharma—Religion

DHARMSALA—Free resting places

DHUKLI—Name in Northern India for the lever used in pulling water *syn* *plottah*

DHONI—A washerman

DHOTI—A cloth worn by men round the waist and between the legs (round the legs in Madras) up to the ankles

DIL—Heart

DIN—Religion (Muslim)

DIWALI—Lamp festival of Hindus on full moon

DIWAS—Religious sitting of the Sikhs

DIWANI—Civil

DOAB—The tract between two rivers especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna

DOJAK—Hell

DOST—Friend

DRAKTH—Tree

DUA—Blessing prayer

DURGA—Goddess of energy and protection

ELACHI Elvchi Ilachi—Cardamom

FAL—Fruit

FAQIR—A Muslim mendicant

FATWA—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law

FACJDARI—Relating to a criminal court

FITTON GARI—A photon

FUL—Flower

GAI AR—Mutiny revolution

GADEL—A cushion a throne

CAI—Cow

CAIAT—Wrong error

CAI—short a—Lane long a—Abuse

CAICHA—Carpet

CANFISH—Loyalant faced God of success

CANJA—The unfertilised flowers of the cul
ted fen the hemp plant CANNABIS SATIVA
for smoking

CARI (HARIE)—A carriage cart

CARM—float

CARIB—Poor

CARAH—Witness

CARAYA—finger

CAZI—Hero one who fights against the evil

CHUNGAT—Veil scarf or skirt of sarl covering
the face or wholly the face

CHUS Rishwat—Bribe

CHICHEE—Clarified butter used for food

CHIAM Godown—A store room or ware
house An Anglo Indian word derived from the
Malay godong

CHOLI—Cartridge

CHOLA—Ton my

strangers.

CHOUT—Meat flesh

CHANDIA CHAND—The Sikh's Bible or Book
of Prophecy

CHULPUL—Flower

CHOR OR GURSHAP (FROM GAP SHAP)—Little
tattle

CHOR GOOR—Crude sugar in classes syn.
JERGO Southern India (syn) Lurma

CHODWARA—A Sikh place of worship

CHOR—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor (2)
schoolmaster

CHAK (CHAK)—Yes

CHALIS—Traditional sayings of Muhammad
FIZ—Guardian one who has Quran by

CH—Is

CH—Pilgrimage to Mecca

CH—A Mahomedan who has performed
hajj (He is entitled to dye his beard red)

CHAM—A harper

CHAKIM (short a long i)—Practitioner of
Muslim system of medicine

CHAKIR (with long a short i)—Governor, ruler
judge

CHAL HALAT—Condition state

CHALAL—Lawful (from Islamic point of view)
Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughter
ed with a sawing motion of the knife of
Jizka

CHALAHOR—A sweeper or scavenger lit
one to whom everything is lawful food

CHAM—We

CHAMESHA—Always continually

CHAMUN—Monkey god who proved to be the
keenest devotee of Ram the incarnation of
Vishnu Hence image of service to God

CHAPTA—Week

CHAQ—Right just true

CHARAM—Prohibited —jad—Bastard

CHAREK—Each and all

CHAT—(long a) Periodical market fair

CHAT JAO—(short a) Begone!

CHATH—Hand

CHAWA—Wind

CHIKAT—Courage

CHIKRA (CHIKRAH) The era dating from the
flight of Mahomed to Mecca June 10th 622 A.D.

CHIKAR—See CHIKAR

CHONDI CHONDI—A draft bill of exchange

CHOSH—Sense understanding

CHUKM—An order

CHUQA CHUKAN—The Indian tobacco pipe

CHUR CHUR—A virgin of paradise (Muslim)

CHUR JANAB—Sir terms of respectful
address

CH—Muslim ceremony of the last over

CHIGAN—An enclosed place outside a town
where Mahomedan services are held on festivals
of Id etc

CHIKAR—Here on this side

CHAJ—Medicine remedy

CHANDA—Flag

KHADI Khaddar—Hand loom cloth from hand spun yarn.

KHANA—Food meal

KHANDANI—Ancestral of good birth

KHANSI—Cough

KHARCH—Expenses

KHAI ID—Purchase

KHALASI—An Indian fireman sailor and leryman or tent pitcher release

KHALSA—Lit pure society of the pure founded by Guru Govind Singh is now equivalent to the Sikh community

KHAN—A Pathan title

KHARAB—Sad evil miserable

KHARGOSH—Hare

KHAPITA—Letters between an Indian Prince and the Governor General

KHAS—Private personal special Government owned

KHAS KHAS Kus Kus—A grass with scented roots used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation. *Αχι κορογογ σκουροστος*

KHASAM—Husband

KHAYM—Edd

KHEDDA KHEDA A stockade into which wild elephants are driven also applied to the operations for catching

KHEL—Sport play entertainment

KHET—Field corn field

KHETH—Cultivation

KHUKHAR Khejree—A cooked dish of mixed rice pulses and other ingredients and by Anglo Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHIDMATGAR—Servant butler

KHILAF—Flamehood contrilictory

KHILAFAT—Royalty, Iclm, successor to Mohammed

KHILAT—A robe of honour

KHITAB—Title

KHIRKI Janala—Window

KHUSKAT—Beautiful

KHUP—Self own personal

KHUDA—God (Muslim) —e taala—the Most High God. —Hafiz—Goodbye

KHUCHAWAN—Sir Mister (form of address)

KHUY—I load (coll murder)

KHUSKA—A sermon delivered after divine service every Friday in which the preacher blames Mohammed his successors Muslims in general and the reigning sovereign in particular

KHISON kamkhwab—Silk textiles broadened with gold or silver

KIRPAN—A Sikh religious emblem, a sword.

KISAN RYOT—Agriculturist

KIFAYAT—Economy

KISMAT (correctly Qismat)—Fate fortune

KISSA (correctly Qissa)—Story gossip

KUDALI Also "kudali"—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging, syn mamuti Southern India

KOFTE—Pounded meat, a dish.

KOI HAI ?—Is anybody there ?

KOV HAI ?—Who is there ?

KOT—A fort rampart

KOTHI—A house

KOTWAL—The head of the police in a town.

KOTWALI—The chief police station.

KRISHNA Krishn—(od Vishnu

KUCHA BANDI—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane

KUFF—Infidelity unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet

KUL—In total

KUMAR Rajkumar—Son of a Raja

KUMBHAMELA—The greatest religious gathering on the occasion of auspicious bath so called because when it is held every 12th year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign kumbh (Aquarius)

KUMHAR—A potter

KUNWAR OR **KUMAR**—The son of a Raja

KURSI—Chair

KURTA—Coat

KUTTA—Dog

KYA ke-a—What ?

KYA MANGTA ?—What do you want ?

KUSHTI—Wrestling

KYACNO—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school Burma

LACHAR—Helpless

LAFZ—Word

LAKH Lac—A hundred thousand

LAKSHMI—Godless of wealth and grace

LAMBAR—Number—dar—A minor village official

LAD—I et, bring

LARAI—Battle, war

LAKA—Boy Larki—Girl

LAKAR correct Lashkar—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor

LASH, Murda—Dead body

LAT—A monumental pillar Lat Hinlus
tant corruption of Lord eg Jara Lat
—Viceroy Jangl Lat —Commander in Chief
Chhota Lat —Governor

LINGAM—The phallic emblem worshipped
as an emblem of Shiva

LITCHI—A luscious fruit (LITCHI CHINESE)

LONGI—A wall cloth Burma

LOTA—A small water pot

LONGI—A cloth (coloured dhoti)
simply worn round the waist to the ankle

MA—Mother

MACHHRAR—Mosquito

MACHHLI Machchhi—Fish

MADRASA—A school for the higher instruction
of Mahomedans

MAHAJAN—Money lender merchant stockist

MAHAL—(1) Place house seraglio (2) estate
for which a separate agreement is taken for the
payment of land revenue

MAHAL—A palace

MAHALLA—A quarter or part

MAHANT—The head of a Hindu conventual
establishment

MAHAR—A marriage portion or gift settled
upon the wife before the functioning of marriage

MAHARAJ KUMAR—Son of a Maharaja

MAHATMA—(lit) A great soul applied to
men who have transcended the limitations of
the flesh and the world

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA—A Hindu title de-
noting great learning in Sanskrit lore

MAHAVIR—See Hanuman Lit great hero

MAHADEV—See Shiva Lit great god

MAHUA—A tree BASSIA LATIFOLIA producing
flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling
liquor and seeds furnish oil

MAHURAT—The propitious moment fixed by
astrologers for an important undertaking

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is
Muhurta in Gujarati Murat or
Mihurat

MAIDAN—An open space of level ground
the Esplanade at Calcutta

MAH(V)—I

MAJMA—An assembly a collection

MAKKHI—Fly

MAKTAH—An elementary Muslim school

MAJI—A gardener

MALIK—Master proprietor

MAMLATDAR (Marathi Mamledar)—The
officer in charge of a taluka Bombay whose
duties are both executive and magisterial syn-
talasdar

MANDAP or manlapam—A porch or pil-
lared hall especially of a temple

MANJIR—A jeweled agreeal

MANTRA—Mutar—Sacred words to propitiate
gods degenerated to incantation spell charm
filter

MAKNA—To lie

MAKWAJI—Men of Marwar Rajputana
mainly employed as Indian import brokers

MASITQ—Beloved

MASJID—A mosque Juma Masjid the
principal mosque in a town where worshippers
collect specially on Fridays Jami Masjid—the
large Mosque

MASVAD—Seat of state or throne syn gaddi

MATH—A Hindu conventual establishment

MAULANA—A man of erudition (Muslim)

MAULVI—A learned person (Muslim)

MAUN—A weight varying in
different localities The Bengal or Railway
maund is 82 2/7 lbs Standard 82.5 lbs

MAT—Don't

MAUT—Death

—Sanskrit term for cosmic illusion

Mazur—A labourer

r—Labour

MEHERRANT—Kindness graciousness

MELA—A fair

MEZ—Table

MIMAN—Guest

MIAN—Myan—Master Sir (form of
address also used with names)

MINAR—A pillar or tower

MISTRI—(1) a foreman (2) a cook

MOULVI OR MAULVI—A learned Muslim
or Muslim Teacher

MUZZIN—Person employed to sound the
Mahomedan call to prayer

MUTFASAL mutasall—Inspector of a District
or Province as distinguished from the local
quarters (Sadr)

MUT—Tree

MUJAWIR—Custodian of Muslim sacred
place especially saint's tomb

MUKADAM—Chief leader in Bombay, leader
of coolie gang also one employed by a merchant
to superintend his firm, or shipment of goods

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar)—(1) a
practitioner who appears in District or
ordinate Criminal Courts (2) any person
a power of attorney on behalf of another
—MAMA—Power of attorney

MUKTI release —The death the last and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul without birth passing into heaven for ever *syn* **MOKSHA**

MUJRA—A dance

MULAGUAT—Interview seeing

MULLAH—Doctor learned

MURSHI—A teacher of Hinduism or any other religious language or religion or writer

MURSHI—Judge of the lowest Court with Civil jurisdiction

MURLI (**DRVADASHI**)—A girdle dedicated to a God flute pipe

NAKARAKHANA NAHARAKHANA—A place where drums pipes etc. are played

NA Nahi—No

NAH—Dance

NAHA—Profit

NAM—Name

NAMAK—Salt —*haram*—treacherous

NAMASTE NAMASKAR (*Bengal*)—I salute you

NAMAZ—I pray

NAMUNA—Sample

NANGA—Naked

NAO—Boat

NAQSHA—Map drawing design

NAWAH—A title borne by Muslims corresponding to that of Raja or Maharaja among Hindus

NAWABZADA—Son of a Nawab

NAZAR NAZARANA—Gift presents and offerings made on the occasion of the suit of the land lord or any superior

NAGLI—Serpent

NEWAR—Broad weaving woven across threads instead of iron slats

NOARI—Dried fish or salted fish paste largely sold as a pickle or sauce and consumed in Burma

NID—Sleep

NIKAL JAO—Get out

NILAM—Sale

NIM neem—A tree **MELIA AZADIRACHTA**—Tree in India half *eg* *Nim bakim* quack

NIRVANA—Finalist release or salvation

NIKAN—A kind of Muslim marriage

NISHAN—Fusion Flag sign

NIZAM—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad

NUKKAS—Loose

NULLAH NALA—A narrow watercourse or drain

PADDY (*Indian*)—A plucked rice

PALAL—Wet

PAJAMA PAJAMA PAJAMA—Long drawers or loose trousers

PAD PADDI—A turban a head-dress

PAHAR—A mountain

PAIK—A foot soldier

PAHLWAN—Wrestler

PANNA PICE—A copper coin worth one farthing also used as a generic term for money —*By Allah*—Moneyed

PANNA PICEA—Ripe mature complete boiled dressed cooked made of brick cunning knowledge strong adept

PANNA—A ruin or litter

PAN—The betel vine **PIPE BETEL**

PANCHAMA—Low caste, Southern India

PANCHAYAT—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste or village (2) arbitrators Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members

PANDA—A Hindu priest especially at holy places

PANDIT—A Hindu title applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures Also commonly used by Brahmans

PANI JAL—Water

PANSUPARI—Distribution of PAN and SUPARI (q.v.) is a form of ceremonial hospitality

PAPHA PAPITA PAPIYA—Fruit tree or its fruit *Lawsonia* *Lawsonia*

PARAN—A festival holiday sacred day feast

PARDA purdah—(1) A veil or curtain, (2) the practice of keeping women secluded, *syn.* *gosh*

PARIYASHIN—Women who observe purdah

PARIST—Foreign

PAROTHA—A leavened thin bread fried in oil (like pie crust)

PARINA—Perspiration

PARSHU—Wool

PARSHU PARSHU—Language of the N W F tribes and Indians

PARWARI—A village accountant a land steward *syn* *Karnam* *Madras* *kulkarni* *Romney* *Deccan* *taluk* *Gujarat* *shambhog* *Mysore* *Kanara* and *Coorg* *manal* *Assam*, *rapeder* *hind*

PARSHU CHAPRAST—Deer orderly

PARSHU—Tree

PARSHU—Urine —*Khanna*—Urinal

PARSHU—One who brings forward submits reports etc. personal clerk

PARSHU—A tribute or offering to a superior

PARSHU—By stomach

PILAO (pulao)—A dish of rice and other ingredients and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken or meat with rice and spices

PICOTTAN—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation Southern India *syn.* *di rukul* or *di rukul* or *di kili* Northern India

SANAD—(1) A charter or grant (2) any kind of deed of grants

SANGRAM SAMITI—War Council in Civil Disobedience movement

SANNYASI—A Hindu ascetic

SAR SHIK—Heel

SARAK—Road

SARASWATI—Goddess of learning and art

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR)—Lit. A leader. A title in practice all Sikhs bear the title of Sardar. Sardar is also used as a title of honor for the head of a community.

SARDI—Cold Coldness

SARI—Cloth worn by women

SARKAR—The Government

SARMAYADAR—Capitalist—1—Capitalist

SASTA—Cheap

SATYAGRAHA—(Lit. In patience or acceptance of truth) passive resistance

SATTYAGRAHI—A passive resister one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead

SATTA—Speculation

SAUDAGAR—Merchant

SAWAL—Question

SEMAL or cotton tree—A large tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of loss. BOMBAY MALABARICUM

SETH SETHU—Merchant banker rich man

SHABASH—Bravo! Cheer up!

SHADI—Marriage

SHAFI—Cure remedy

SHAHID—A Muslim martyr

SHAHAR—City town

SHARZAI—Son of a King

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—Lit. a chief a common title

SHAWCHILLAWA—A Mohammedan title denoting lineage

SHAWCHILLAWA—A Mohammedan title denoting lineage

SHARAB—Wine

SHARIFF—Respectable

SHANT—Contention

SHASTRAS—The religious law books of the Hindus

SHATRANCH—Chess

SHER—Tiger

measure varying of the country

cept Ali as the the prophet and

deny the Khalifa of the first three Khalifas

SHIKAR—Hunting

SHIKAYAT—Complaint

SHISHA—Glass looking glass

SHIVA—God of destruction

SHRADDHA—Shradh—Hindu ceremony of offering oblations to departed ones

SHRUTI—Literally heard Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis

SHROFF—Banker

SHUDHI—Literally purification. A movement of conversion to Hinduism specially of them whose ancestors were Hindus and who have retained many Hindu practices

SINDHIA—See under Cuckwar

SMRITI—Unrevealed Laws as opposed to Books of Hindu Law with a valuable pith

with

SOWAR—A mounted soldier or constable

SOWKAR—See SANUKAR

SUD—Interest

SUKRIYA—Thank you

SWADESHI DESHI—Lit. Swa—ones own desh=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two the Swa emphasizing the preference against everything foreign

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STUPA (tope)—A Buddhist tumulus usually of brick or stone and more or less hemispherical containing relics

SULTAN—A King

SUNNIS—Muslimans who accept the first

SWAMI—A Hindu religious ascetic husband lord

SYCE sals—A groom

SAZI SYCD—More variations of Said

TABIZ—Amulet

TABLIH—The Muslim conversion movement of Andhra

TABUL—A revenue sub-division of a District

TABULI AR—The officer in charge of a tahsil syn Mamlatdar Bombay

TAKHT—Throne

TAKIA—Pillow

TAKLI—Small dhoti for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr Gandhi

TAL—Lake, Muscadine

TALAN TAKHA—Pay salary

TALAK—Mahomedan term for divorce. Three utterance of the term by the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage

TALAO—A lake or tank

TALUK taluka—The estate of a talukdar. A revenue sub-division of a District in Bombay Madras and Mysore, syn talil

TALUKDAR—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Hyderabad State corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars)

TAMAK TAMBAKU—Tobacco

TAMASHA—Entertainment gala. In sarees the sense exhibition

TAMBU—Tent

TAMTAM tumtum—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart

TANDRUSTI—Health vigour

TANGA, TONGA—A one or two horsed two-wheeled vehicle with a covered top syn SHIGRAM

TANZIM—Literally organization. A movement among the Mahomedans with aims at securing a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans of Sangathan

TARAI—A moist swampy tract the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas

TAQDIR—Luck fortune

TARI toddy—The sap of the date palm or coconut palm used as a drink after fermentation. Also made from rice

TARIKH—Date

TARIQA—Manner way of doing

TASH—Cards

TASHIR—Picture

TATTI—Stool—Khana—Latrine

TAUBA—Exclamation of penitence promising to sin no more. *Kiel foh*

TASAR tassore—Cloth made from silk. PAPHIA wild silkworms. *ANTHERAZA*

TATIA—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain carried in procession at the Muharram festival, syn tabut Marathi dola

THAKI thuggee—Robbery after strangulation of the victim

THAIPO—Walt step

THAKA—Thief

THAKAR—A title of respect applied to Brahmins a petty chief a girl

THANA—Police station hence its jurisdiction

THEKA—Contract hire—dar—contractor

THIK—Correct exact

THIKANA—Address residence

THILL TH—Locust

TIKA—Ceremonial anointing on the forehead, vaccination

TIKA SAHEB—Hair apparent in several North Indian States

TIKAM—The English pickaxe (of which *—tikas* is the common corruption. *Tikam* is derived in dictionaries from *Tikal na*—sharp)

TIL—An oil seed *SENUM INDICUM*

TILAK—The sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus

TITIL tanel—A foreman subordinate officer of a ship

TITIL Teapoy—A table with 3 legs and hence used of any small table of European style

TITIR—Latrine

TOLA—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy)

TOTE—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate

TU—Thee

TCM—Thou

UKIL Vakil—Pleader

ULAMA (Plural of *Alim*)—Mahomedan learned men

UMARA—Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of *Amir*

UMFDWAR—A hopeful person candidate one who works without pay in the hope of gaining a situation

UMR—Age

URDU—It Camp or market language a mixture of Persian and Hindi Alphabets Perso Arabic (rew up durin, Muslim rule. Large number of the words of the Glossary are Urdu)

USAR—Barren soil

USTAD—Master teacher one skilled in any art or science

UTHAMNA—Among Hindus visit to console paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis a religious ceremony held on the third day after death.

SANAD—(1) A charter or grant () any kind of deed of grants

SIATRANCH—Chess

SHER—Tiger

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SANNYASI A Hindu ascetic

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SARI—Cloth worn by women

SARKAR The Government

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SATTA Clep

SATI—A chaste woman Suicely widow e jeally on the funeral pyre of her husband

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deny the Hindu fate of the first three Kshatriyas

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SOLA—A water plant with a valuable pith AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA

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USTAD —Master teacher one skilled in art or science

UTHMANA —Among Hindus visit to a well on a special day after the death of a religious person. An held on the

UZR—Excuse apology

VEDA—Revealed sacred books of Hindus

VEDANTA—The most current monothestic system of Indian philosophy. It professes that only Brahma (God) exists (hence it has been held by Europeans to be pantheistic) and all else is Maya or cosmic illusion

VIHARA—A Buddhist monastery

VILAIAT—England Europe

VISHNU—God of protection

WAKF—A Muhammedan religious or charitable endowment

WALA WALLA—A suffix to names indicating owner dealer

WALID—Father

WAPAS—Returning

WAQT—Time opportunity

WARIS—Heir

WATAN—Native country country. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community

WAZIR—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court

YAMA—Hindu god of death

YAD—Memory

YAR—Friend

YO HUKM KHUDABAND—As you order my Lord

YOGA—(1) A system of Hindu philosophy
(2) Practice
ions etc
body and

tises Yoga
an elementary acquaintance with which confers complete control over bodily functions

YUNANI UNANI—Lit Greek, the system of medicine practised by Muslims

ZABAN—The tongue, speech

ZABARDAST—Lit "Upper hand" hence strong oppressive

ZABARDASTI—Oppression

ZABT—Confiscation

ZAHAR—Poison

ZAMANA—Time age

ZAMIN—Security

ZAMINDAR—A landholder

ZAMINDARI—(1) An estate, (2) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual for a Mahal as opposed to Ryotari or small or farmer's tenure system

ZANANA—Female feminine And hence women's apartment harem

ZARUR—Urgent necessary

ZARURAT—Want, in need of

ZEWAR—Jewels

ZIKR—Remembrance mention commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint

ZILA—A District

ZINDABAD—Long live

ZINDAGI—Life

ZUCKAM—Rheum, cold catarrh

ZULM, ZULUM—Tyranny, oppression

Manners and Customs.

21

Next to the complexion of the people which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most

of the cold north-west weary hours. However, a tall head-dress bearing the name and covers his ears with his hands as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or wear a poor coverable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes, notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. The Parsis however have retained their own dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes, those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots or the European fashion in petticoats.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of

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the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket

C
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rept-
mot-
or
san
draw a vertical line across the forehead, and as Hindu women mark their foreheads with a

Indian Names.

If the human they were
Sanskrit words is common to the Hindu, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This High-caste practices.—The high caste among the higher classes as we Anna Rao, Bishaji, Bapu La Tatsacharya, Jijibhai, are the description, with honorific titles added it is tunity of pronouncing the holy names of the

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. *Dasa* means a slave

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession, in some cases they

Indian Art.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B C 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period to those of the prehistoric

Dates	Locality of the best Examples.
A D 1000—1200	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballar
A D 1350—1750	Ellicra, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
A D 1200—1550	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore
Indo-Saracenic A D 1520—1760	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock cut temples and monasteries found in India and in the *Tepes* or sacred The interior decorations, and exteriors of the former and the ruins and mistakes of structure are characteristic open-

Buddhist	B C 250—A D 750
Jaina	A D 1000—1500
Brahminical	A D 500 to the present day

to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the ab-

school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops in which instruc-

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on [can entirely understand it, while art criticism and

II. MODERN.

of India: the west. They still muster a considerable

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed | Examples of work in both groups are so numerous

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may

are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of tim-

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges from the massive figures in the Buddhist and

term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass

steps from art in its primitive state to its cul-

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest | and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a

Archæology

regular historic period. This gives the hope that a sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of south India.

The most interesting and well developed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohen Jo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with namely complete burials or fractional

developed artistic sense

These discoveries establish the existence in Mauryan Monuments—The earliest monu

they and in contact with the Perso-Greek world. Other sculptures of the period include a well female and two male statues from in the Calcutta Museum, and other Benares (Central India, Parkham). These characterised by a feel and mass exhibit rather primi of modelling, characteristic of

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed

in north

Indian Museum,

to
fo
N
At

ach

of the Buddha from its early days to its golden age — The Gupta Age — The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian art.

— The extensive remains of the ancient Taxila near Rawalpindi are of the highest importance.

all north Indian excavations - Karnath where Buddhism first saw the light of the day was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented and best known. Here the sculptures all hail in

at a distance of 1000 ft. from the shore of the lake. The site is a small, flat, open space, and the ruins are scattered over it. The most prominent feature is a large, rectangular building, which is the main structure of the site. It is built of mud-brick, and has a flat roof. The walls are about 2 ft. thick, and the building is about 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. There are several smaller buildings around it, and a few other structures. The site is surrounded by a low wall, and there is a small gate on the north side. The ruins are in a good state of preservation, and the site is well protected. The site is a good example of a small, rural settlement of the period.

Fig. 1. - The site was excavated in 1901, and the plan of the site is shown in the accompanying plan. The plan shows the main building, and the other structures. The site is a good example of a small, rural settlement of the period.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of | "The Government of India have several times

1894. The committee on the subject of the proposed new coinage was hostile, but on reconsideration the

during the course of three years induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading Weights, near the commencement of this article this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and

Mr C A Silberrard (President)

Mr A Y. G. Campbell

Mr Rustomji Fardoonji

Provincial Government Action—Amongst

as tola of 180 grains
 1 day Seer of 80 tolas
 1 day Maund of 40 seers

FOR INDIA

8 khaskha,	= 1 chawal
8 chawala	= 1 rattl
8 rattl	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
6 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngams
2 ngams	= 1 tikal (viss)
100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or

The tola is the rupee weight fixed at 560 lbs

Government of India at first approved and left the Provincial Governments to

as follows—

The Bombay seer
 The sub multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer
 The Bombay chatak = 16 seer
 The Adilabad = 1 seer
 The Adilabad = 2 seers
 The 1 maly Payal of 4 seers
 The 1 maly Maund of 16 payals
 The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer
 The sub multiples $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer
 The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers
 The Imperial gallon
 The Pint = $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon

Length—

The Inch = 1 26th yard and
 The Foot = 12th yard

which is kept in the

Area and volume—

The Square of 100 square feet

The 1000 of 100 cubic feet

they announced their decision not to adopt all India standards of length or area

The Square of 100 square feet
 The 1000 of 100 cubic feet

of the paper remains constant at 1s 4d, 1 acre per rupee=(about) 3 lb for 2s, 2 acres per rupee=(about) 6 lb for 2s, and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been measured in square miles.

Proposed Reform
measures have now
organized basis suit
trade characteristic c
vary from town to to

dia considered the
ation with the pro-
1894 and various
ferent times been
f India. The Govern-
ted a committee
for reform for the
r final report has
they presented in
t which has been
In brief, it points
ity of proceeding
by compulsory measures affecting the whole
of India. The Committee stated that over the
greater part of the Bombay Presidency a
standard of weights and measures would be
heartily welcomed by the

during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem

Mr C A Shiberrard (*President*)

Mr A Y G Campbell

Mr Rustomji Fardoonji

This Committee reported in August in favour of a uniform system of weights adopted in India based on the 180 grain. The report says—Of all such systems is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Government at the same time they provisionally recommended to assist provincial legislation and stated that "If subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of

Provincial Government Action.—Amongst

Weights

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains

is equal to 16 Seer of 80 tolas

that is equal to 40 seers

66 lbs 11½ oz (1 cwt) and 2¼ lb

FOR INDIA

8 khaskha,	= 1 chawal
8 chawala	= 1 rattil
8 rattils	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamra
2 ngamras	= 1 tikal (vise)
100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or

The tola is the
the rupee weight
fixed at 3.60 lbs c

Government of India at first approved the Report and left the Provincial Governments to

—measures—

The Bombay seer

The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ seer

The Bombay Chitak = 1/16 seer

The Adpoos = ½ seer

The Ad oil = 2 seers

The Bombay 1 is all of 4 seers

The Bombay Maund of 16 payals

The Bombay Map of 2 maunds

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer

The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ seer

The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers

The Imperial gallon

The pint = ½ gallon

Length—

The Inch = 1/36th yard and

The Foot = ⅓ yard

(length which is
yard kept in the
Bombay

Area and volume—

100 sq ft and 8 square

and 1 cubic inch

is equal to 16 seers

The Peoples of India.

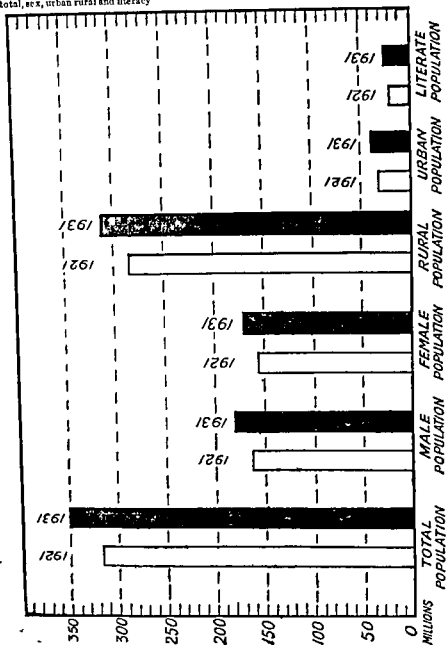
On the east and the west of the deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of Places	1931.		1921		Percentage of total Population				
	Places.	Population	Places.	Population	31	21	11	01	91
Total Population	609 406	352 837 778	687,981	318 912,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	596 831	313 852 351	685 665	286 467,204	80	89	89	90	90
Urban Areas	2,575	38 985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11	10	2	9	9
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,874,032	35	8,211,704	2	7	2	2	2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4 572,113	54	3 517,749	1	3	1	1	1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8 091 288	200	5,968,794	2	3	1	9	1
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449 402	451	6 220,889	2	1	1	9	2
Towns having 5,000 to 10 000	987	6 992 832	885	6 223 011	2	2	1	9	2
Towns having under 5 000	674	2 205,760	621	2 333 129	6	7	6	6	6

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—POPULATION									
Province, State or Agency	POPULATION 1931				POPULATION 1921	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		Both Sexes	19'1 31	1911 21	1891 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
INDIA	1 908 679	35° 837 778	181 828 9°3	171 008 855	318 942 480	+ 10 6	+ 1 2	+ 39 0	
PROVINCES	1 096 171	271 5°6 933	139 931 5°6	131 595 377	246 858 191	+ 10 0	+ 1 2	+ 36 8	
Almer Merwara	2 711	500 29°	236 081	264 211	459 271	+ 13 1	+ 1 2	+ 21 4	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3 143	29 483	19 702	9 781	27 086	+ 8 8	+ 2 4	+ 101 4	
Assam	55 014	3 6°2 251	4 537 206	4 085 045	7 459 129	+ 15 6	+ 13 4	+ 79 2	
Baluchistan	64 228	463 508	270 004	193 504	4°0 648	+ 10 2	+ 1 5	+ 21 3°	
Bengal	77 521	50 114 002	26 011 698	24 072 304	46 702 807	+ 7 3	+ 2 7	+ 37 0	
Bihar and Orissa	83 054	37 677 578	18 794 133	19 883 438	33 995 418	+ 10 8	+ 1 4	+ 21 6	
Bombay Presidency including Aden Punjab	123 679	°1 930 601	11 535 903	10 394 698	19 348 219	+ 13 3	+ 1 8	+ 32 8	
	233 492	14 607 146	7 400 601	7 1°6 545	13 212 102	+ 11 0	+ 9 1	+ 292 5	
Central Provinces and Berar	99 9°0	15 507 723	7 781 818	7 745 905	13 912 760	+ 11 5	+ 0 0	+ 29 8	
Coorg	1 593	163 327	90 575	72 752	163 838	+ 0 3	+ 6 4	+ 8 4	
Delhi	573	636 246	369 497	266 749	488 452	+ 30 3	+ 18 0	+ 81 3	
Madras	142 0°7	46 740 107	23 03° 999	23 657 108	42 318 935	+ 10 4	+ 2 2	+ 51 6	
North West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	4 518	2 425 076	1 315 818	1 109 °39	2°31 340	+ 7 7	+ 2 5	+ 53 0	
Punjab	99 °00	°3 680 852	1° 850 510	10 700 312	20 685 478	+ 14 0	+ 5 7	+ 39 2	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106 248	48 408 763	24 445 008	22 963 757	45 375 069	+ 6 7	+ 5 1	+ 10 6	

Census of India 1931—Continued

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION 1931				POPULATION 1901	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)			
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		Both Sexes	1921 31	1911 21	1881 1931
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									
States and Agencies	712 508	81 310 845	41 807 367	39 413 478	72 086 289				
Assam State	12 370	605 608	308 907	318 679	631 118	+ 17 8	+ 10 0	+ 46 6	
Bachchan State	80 410	403 109	218 110	186 939	378 977	+ 17 8	— 9 8	+ 96 8	
Batoda State	8 166	2 443 007	1 257 317	1 185 190	2 126 522	+ 6 9		— 5 3*	
Bengal State	5 434	973 356	510 167	463 174	808 906	+ 14 9	+ 4 6	+ 12 0*	
Bihar and Orissa States	28 618	4 652 007	2 238 422	2 363 585	3 939 669	+ 8 5	+ 9 0	+ 39 4	
Bombay States	27 994	4 468 396	2 248 623	2 219 773	3 867 819	+ 17 5	+ 0 4	+ 32 0	
Central India Agency	51 597	6 632 790	3 405 438	3 227 352	6 602 551	+ 15 5	+ 0 1	+ 78 2	
Central Provinces States	31 175	2 483 214	1 235 385	1 247 829	2 068 900	+ 10 5	— 2 1	+ 20 0*	
Gwalior State	96 367	3 523 070	1 867 031	1 656 039	3 193 176	+ 20 1	— 2 4	+ 9 0	
Hyderabad State	82 693	14 436 148	7 370 010	7 066 138	17 471 770	+ 10 3	— 1 3	+ 14 6*	
Jammu and Kashmir State	84 516	3 616 243	1 936 338	1 679 905	3 320 518	+ 15 8	— 6 8	+ 46 6	
Madras States Agency	10 698	6 731 484	3 373 932	3 381 452	6 460 312	+ 9 8	+ 5 1	+ 43 3†	
Orchin State	1 480	1 205 016	580 813	615 203	979 080	+ 23 7	+ 13 5	+ 101 9	
Travancore State	7 675	5 095 973	2 565 073	2 530 900	4 006 062	+ 21 1	+ 6 6	+ 100 7	
Other Madras States	1 693	453 495	218 146	235 349	475 170	+ 27 2	+ 16 8	+ 112 2	
Mysore State	29 326	6 557 302	3 313 682	3 243 620	6 578 692	— 4 6	+ 2 2	+ 32 1	
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	22 838	2 259 288	1 212 341	1 046 941	2 825 136	+ 9 7	+ 5 0	+ 56 6	
Punjab States	5 820	437 787	229 290	208 497	408 010	— 20 0	+ 74 2	+ 2 590 8*	
Punjab States Agency	31 911	4 272 216	2 431 396	2 030 814	4 009 017	+ 7 3	— 1 0	+ 21 5	
Rajputana Agency	129 059	11 225 712	5 885 028	5 340 684	9 831 766	+ 11 6	+ 5 5	+ 27 7	
Sikkim State	2 818	100 308	55 675	53 983	81 721	+ 14 2	— 6 5	+ 11 1	
United Provinces States	6 943	1 706 070	618 171	537 899	1 134 881	+ 34 4	— 7 1	+ 200 5†	
Western India States Agency	35 442	3 900 250	2 023 754	1 973 496	3 581 610	+ 6 8	+ 4 6	+ 9 7	
						+ 12 9	— 0 5	+ 16 5	

* as estimated from 1901 1931

† as estimated from 1891 1931

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that at the city of Calcutta contains 2,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1901 census. Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1901 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent. and 52 per cent. over their population of 1901. On the other hand, although the increase of 119:0 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 21 as compared with 21.6 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.6 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,731 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City	Total Population	Density	Female per 1,000 males	Literate per 1,000		PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
				Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931	1901 to 1931	1881 to 1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta with Howrah Bombay Madras	1,485,582 1,181,383 647,230	24,354 48,900 22,219	469 554 837	430 791 433	269 163 110	+ 11.0 + 16.2 + 1.9	+ 1.3 + 1.2 + 1.6	+ 11.9 - 1.2 + 2.8	+ 19.2 + 15.2 + 27.0	+ 11.9 + 1.2 + 2.8	+ 19.2 + 15.2 + 27.0
Hyderabad with Secunderabad etc.	466,894	8,809	889	419	118	+ 12.0	- 19.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0
Delhi with New Delhi Shahjahanpore etc.	447,442	6,835	600	2,467	891	+ 11.6	+ 30.7	47.0	+ 15.2	+ 47.0	+ 15.2
Lahore	429,747	10,913	555	297	124	+ 12.7	+ 23.2	+ 5.5	+ 18.7	+ 23.2	+ 18.7
Rangoon	400,415	16,148	477	512	379	+ 24.0	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 19.4	+ 17.1	+ 19.4
Ahmedabad	313,789	11,792	853	405	169	+ 16.6	+ 26.4	+ 24.3	+ 15.9	+ 24.3	+ 15.9
Bombay with Civil and Military Station	306,400	11,792	902	405	169	+ 16.1	+ 25.3	+ 29.0	+ 9.6	+ 29.0	+ 9.6
Lucknow	274,639	19,220	745	253	43	- 1.6	+ 4.6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2	+ 14.2	+ 8.2
Amritsar	261,840	24,814	666	205	69	+ 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 25.3	+ 4.4	+ 25.3	+ 4.4
Karachi	263,565	6,220	688	289	114	+ 30.2	+ 42.8	+ 21.5	+ 25.3	+ 42.8	+ 25.3
Poona	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	+ 5.3	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 22.6	+ 23.9	+ 22.6
Cawnpore	243,555	24,560	686	253	62	- 12.0	+ 1.2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9	+ 12.6	+ 56.9
Agra	229,461	12,440	813	214	52	- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ 4.4	+ 23.8	+ 4.4

Population of Principal Towns—Continued

City	Total Population	Density	Females per 1 000		PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
			Males	Females	per 1 000					
					1881 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941	1941 to 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nagpur	215 165	10 578	849	309	95	—	21 0	43 0	48 0	+ 110 0
Deogarh	205 315	25 215	802	300	83	—	4 4	—	+ 3 5	— 0 1
Allahabad	183 914	12 118	—	347	133	—	0 2	—	+ 17 0	+ 14 9
Madara	182 018	22 554	995	444	94	+	26 6	+	31 0	+ 146 6
Brinagat	173 573	15 776	831	174	14	+	3 0	+	—	+ 46 03
Patna	159 690	10 618	—	305	86	+	1 0	—	+ 33 1	— 6 42
Mandlay	147 932	5 917	905	704	390	—	24 8	+	—	— 21 73
Bhubapur	144 654	—	885	534	487	—	18 5	+	—	+ 141 5
Jajpur	144 173	48 020	850	218	32	—	14 4	—	+ 19 0	+ 1 1
Bareilly	144 031	17 852	846	227	66	—	2 8	—	+ 11 5	+ 25 1
Trichinopoly	143 843	17 637	957	485	152	+	17 0	+	+ 18 0	+ 60 1
Dacca	135 518	23 056	745	444	—	+	21 0	+	+ 16 0	+ 76 8
Meerut	136 700	18 749	750	266	104	—	1 6	+	+ 51 1	+ 35 8
Indore	127 327	14 147	—	318	95	—	48 2	+	+ 36 8	+ 53 42
Jubbulpore	124 382	7 597	—	357	109	+	11 0	+	+ 14 0	+ 61 0
Fatehgarh	121 566	13 801	607	235	67	+	6 0	+	+ 16 7	+ 53 4
Ajmer	119 324	7 031	811	392	95	+	16 3	+	+ 5 3	+ 115 2
Multan	110 437	9 084	—	200	33	+	13 6	—	+ 40 0	+ 3 9
Rawalpindi	110 234	9 527	570	376	64	—	1 4	+	+ 17 0	+ 125 2
Baroda	112 860	10 984	—	496	184	—	4 3	+	+ 19 2	+ 6 0
Moradabad	110 562	29 070	802	295	75	+	8 0	+	+ 33 7	+ 50 5
Tinnevely with Patamrotiah	109 062	11 314	1 093	453	108	+	12 1	+	+ 11 0	+ 164 8
Mysore	107 112	10 714	887	420	173	+	4 4	+	+ 27 6	+ 77 7
Bahadur	102 170	23 065	973	329	—	—	16 2	—	+ 85 8	+ 101 7

* Not available

† For Municipality only

‡ 1891 1931

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age group	1931		1921		Age group	1931.		1921.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe males.
0—10	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810	40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2 086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
20—30 .	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70	269	281	347	377
30—40 .	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over	115	125	160	180
					Mean age	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING.

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930.
Bombay ..	357	255	316	314	301	299
Calcutta .	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	270	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon .	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow .	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore ..	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur ..	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi .. .	183	238	201	210	259	199

Marriage—The subject of polygamy has|Hindus who place an effective ban on widow

Provinces etc	Males	Females
ndia	65 7	157 3
ndia Proper	68 0	161 8
ndia Proper	73 1	164 1
ndia Proper	69 4	174 3
ndia Proper	62 6	108 3
ndia Proper	49 6	93 3
ndia Proper	26 9	74 6
ndia Proper	15 4	43 3

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions

Age	1931	1921
All ages	155	176
0—5	1	1
5—10	5	5
10—15	10	17
15—20	24	41
20—30	78	92
30—40	212	212
40—50	507	494
50 and over	802	814

Widows and Remarriage—Infant marriage involves infant widowhood a feature of serious importance where it is not allowed among Hindus numbered just under

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy—The number of persons in India in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy in the sense of ability to write a to read the answer to it has grown in the past fifty years although it at present not very high in comparison with

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 94 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000

of every 10 000 males are literate together 1: to the various figures are

Treated in communal or religious groups the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs

Population

Number per 10 000 aged 15 and over who are literate English

And the number

Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	60
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	61
Christians	779
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

and the number

Jews	910
Tribal	2 636
Others	4
	29

Territorially Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10 000 Coorg follows with 238 Bengal (211) and Travancore (11) coming next

English Language—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population Two

Languages—In the whole Indian Empire 225 languages were returned at the census dialects as has been previously explained not having been separately considered

The principal languages are given in the following statement —

Language	Total number of speakers (000 omitted)				Number per 10 000 of total population	
	1931		1911		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Western Hindi	37 743	33 804	50 210	46 594	2 090	1 99
Bengali	27 517	25 952	25 239	24 055	1 573	1 62
Telugu	13 291	13 093	11 874	11 727	736	77
Marathi	10 543	10 317	9 296	9 095	585	60
Tamil	10 073	10 339	9 284	9 496	558	60
Punjabi	8 799	7 040	8 961	7 272	487	41
Malayalam	7 271	6 677	6 656	6 075	403	30
Kannada	6 090	5 516	6 553	6 121	315	22
Oriya	5 485	5 709	4 950	5 192	304	33
Gujarati	5 610	5 210	4 967	4 585	311	30
Burmese	4 332	4 522	4 135	4 788	240	26
Malayalam	4 533	4 605	3 736	3 762	257	27
Lahnda (or Western Punjabi)	4 603	3 963	3 050	2 602	255	27

Infirmity.	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION					
	—	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Lepers ..	120,504	88,405	81,006	68,505	74,279	81,132
	34	28	26	23	27	35
Deaf mutes.	230,895	189,644	199,891	153,168	196,861	197,215
	66	60	64	52	75	86
Blind	601,370	479,637	443,653	354,104	458,968	506,748
	172	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers	147,911	102,513	109,094	97,340	126,244	131,968
	42	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL		880,099	833,644	670,817	836,252	917,067
		242	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the number of lepers between the men who cultivate land and the

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching

right across the southern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and

per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional

cutties of the ground provide obvious reason for

transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realization of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

Governor's province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province, or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province,

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

Gross Receipts

(1) to end 1937-38

(2) for 1938-39

Deduct Grant to Civil Aviation

Net credit to Road Fund

Deduct Reserves

From 1929-30 to 1938-39 including direct receipts

Net amount available for allocation

Amount allocated to Governor & Provinces (including Burma prior to separation) 813 55

Chief Commissioners Provinces Tribes Areas and Administered Areas in States 31 54

Indian States 117 65

963 76

Balance (representing mainly the balance of revenue for 1938-39 to be allocated after the close of the year) 85 37

MILEAGE OF ROADS

The Grand Total of the mileage of Extra Municipal Roads maintained by public authorities in British India was 285,313 on March 31st 1939 of this, the total mileage for Governors Provinces amounted to 278,502 and for Central Areas to 6,811

The total mileage of Roads with Modern

stration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra Municipal mileage is under the

was 231,243. These roads are of three types. Firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel macadam etc. on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19,542. Secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in

Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the

No less than 241,840 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies while the P. W. D. and M. B. S. maintained 40,473 miles.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows —

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the

quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement, on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Son in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it, in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutchas" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs; and it is the increasing realization of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants in aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time —

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province; or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province,

The Governor General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows —

Gross Receipts

(1) to end 1937 38

(2) for 1938 39

Deduct Grant to Civil Aviation

Net credit to Road Fund

1 252 33

Deduct Reserve

From 1929 30 to 1938 39 including direct receipts

Net amount available for allocation

Amount allocated to Governor's Provinces (including Burma prior to separation) 813 55

Chief Commissioners' Provinces Tribes' Areas and Administered Areas in States 31 56

Indian States 117 65

962 76

Balance (representing mainly the balance of revenue for 1938-39 to be allocated after the close of the year) 85 37

that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue

Questions affecting roads and road transport

MILEAGE OF ROADS

The Grand Total of the mileage of Extra

The total mileage of Roads with Modern

Local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed 'Provincial' but maintained under their agency, and within Municipal areas all roads other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 221 243. These roads are of three types. Firstly roads with artificially admixed granular material gravel moorum etc on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19 542. Secondly roads of natural soil which are motorable in fair weather, having a total mileage 102 554. Thirdly Roads of natural soil which are unmotorable, having a total mileage of 99 147.

The total mileage of Roads that are motorable was thus 146 166 out of which 83 612 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 102 554 miles motorable in fair weather.

No less than 244 540 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies while the I W D, and M E S maintained 40,473 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Bengal with 91 192, out of which however

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra Municipal roads during recent years is as follows—

	1933-34				1934-35				1935-36				1936-37			
	In Lakhs of Rs				In Lakhs of Rs				In Lakhs of Rs				In Lakhs of Rs			
	Original Works	Repairs	Total		Original Works	Repairs	Total		Original Works	Repairs	Total		Original Works	Repairs	Total	
Madras	4° 6	100 7	143 3		42 6	99 8	14° 4		43 0*	95 6	138 6		46 0*	97 9	143 9	
Dombay including Sind	17 7	42 7	60 4		18 4	42 4	60 8		17 6	36 4	54 0		27 0	39 5	66 5	
Bengal	11 2	39 5	50 7		9 4	24 4	33 8		3 2	6 4	9 6		2 0	6 9	8 9	
U P	2 1	23 4	25 5		4 5	30 4	34 9		25 8	47 6	73 4		29 4	47 4	70 8	
Punjab	5 7	59 1	64 8		8 9	59 1	67 4		17 4	55 1	72 5		23 1	51 3	77 4	
R & O	7 8	33 1	40 9		10 9	42 1	53 0		11 8	57 8	69 6		11 6	56 8	68 4	
C P	4 6	30 4	35 0		6 6	31 1	37 7		8 4	42 5	50 9*		11 7	51 3	63 0*	
Assam	2 0	25 9	28 5		5 4	27 5	32 9		8 3	20 8	29 1*		6 4	23 2	29 6*	
N W F P	3 0	19 1	23 0		3 2	18 7	21 9		15 4	27 9	43 3		18 9	27 5	46 4	
Burma	6 7	30 2	36 9		10 6	26 7	47 3		2 2	17 7	19 9		3 0	18 3	22 2	
									28 2	42 7	70 9		26 6	43 9	70 5	
Total	104 9	404 1	509 0		119 9	41° 2	532 1		181 3	459 5	640 8		206 6	477 0	683 6	

* Approx

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AS AT 31st MARCH, 1946.

Provinces.	Modern Surface (bituminous, Cement or Water Bound Macadam).						Lower Types of Roads.						Provinces.	
	Total Water Bound Macadam		Total Bituminous Surface or Macadam (Cols 1 and 2).		Artificially prepared granular material gravel, macadam etc. on natural soil.		Natural soil workable in fair weather.		Natural soil unsuitable.		Total unclassified (unclassified of inferior types) roads (Total of Cols 5 and 6).		Grand Total (Cols 3 and 7).	
	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.
Bombay	66	3,023	1,510	29,023	47,100	87,203	1,500	91,192	1,500	92,692	1,500	91,192	1,500	92,692
Madras	144	21,441	4,623	4,704	4,704	18,726	35,717	35,717	35,717	35,717	35,717	35,717	35,717	35,717
United Provinces	534	2,482	8,010	10,513	10,513	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744	23,744
Punjab	1,263	4,378	42	10,666	12,741	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349	23,349
Bombay	3,640	11,134	5,101	2,463	81	8,437	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471	13,471
Andhra Pradesh	152	120	306	6,500	4,731	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429	11,429
Assam	72	470	602	1,203	3,580	5,423	10,319	10,319	10,319	10,319	10,319	10,319	10,319	10,319
C P & Berar	105	523	569	2,119	1,040	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102	3,102
Orissa	19	1,034	2,003	819	1,006	2,822	4,773	4,773	4,773	4,773	4,773	4,773	4,773	4,773
N W F P	484	103	1,077	1,410	1,410	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431
Total for Governor's Provinces	8,353	45,205	62,500	17,745	100,116	184,081	215,910	278,392	278,392	278,392	278,392	278,392	278,392	278,392
Madhya Pradesh	205	200	405	1,146	1,326	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556	2,556
N W F P Tribal Areas	80	75	304	510	510	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788	788
Coorg	37	241	278	101	229	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Almora-Nainital	90	245	333	76	87	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411	411
Dohoi	127	1	128	1	0	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Total Central Areas	748	702	1,510	1,707	2,435	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205	5,205
GRAND TOTAL	9,103	54,907	64,010	19,542	162,554	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243	221,243

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India | Crown The same Act vested the direct

Territorial Responsibility Assumed

in the province of the said and in the provinces it has restricted the alienation

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of | Status were brought about by the Govern

THE PROVINCES

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution) — Madras Bombay Bengal the United Provinces the Punjab Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar Assam the North West Frontier Province Orissa Sind The

subjects in regard to taxation trade professional business and qualifications

- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas,
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof, and

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a Provincial Council that is to say, out of

sted in
for the

similar
by the

iving from it to His Majesty in Council the Province
Federal Court hold the first session on 24th

veterinary training and practice grounds and the preservation of cattle breeds.

21. Land (this is a very difficult one) covering land tenures, including the alienation of land and the collection of rents, transfer, alienation and liquidation of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural loans, colonization, etc. (This is a very complicated and attached estate, transfer to trust).

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oil and mineral deposits, subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

30. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey of revenue purposes and records of rights and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and on imported goods at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcohol and liquors for human consumption,

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs,

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths.

43. Taxes on professions, trades, callings, occupations, employments, vocations, and businesses.

44. Taxes on the sale of goods, including the sale of goods by auction.

45. Taxes on the sale of goods, including the sale of goods by auction.

46. Taxes on the sale of goods, including the sale of goods by auction.

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84. Taxes on the sale of goods, including the sale of goods by auction.

85. Taxes on the sale of goods, including the sale of goods by auction.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

2. Criminal Procedure, included in the Code of at the date of the passing

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of public acts and records and judicial

DIVISION OF POWERS

veterinary training and sea tiger pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21 Land that is tenanted rights in or over land and tenancy including the relation of landlord and tenant and the collection of rents, transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land, land improvement and agricultural laws, colonization, Courts of Wards, encumbered and attached estates, treasure trove.

22 Forests

23 Regulation of mines and minerals and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control

24 Fisheries

25 Protection of wild birds and wild animals

26 Gas and gasworks

27 Trade and commerce within the Province, markets and fairs, money lending and money lenders

28 Inns and innkeepers

29 Taxes

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24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

25. Land revenue including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights and all matters of revenue.

(a) alcohol and liquors for human consumption

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, non-narcotic drugs.

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, heritages

43. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and

44. Taxes on amusements, betting and

45. Taxes on consumption, use or sale of certain

46. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on

47. Taxes on amusements, betting and

48. Taxes on consumption, use or sale of certain

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80. Taxes on amusements, betting and

81. Taxes on consumption, use or sale of certain

82. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on

83. Taxes on amusements, betting and

84. Taxes on consumption, use or sale of certain

85. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

The

Concurrent

Legislative

List

1

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11

12

2. Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act

5. Evidence and oaths, recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings

DIVISION OF POWERS

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out of

sted in
for the

similar
by the

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption	26. Factories	PART II.
.	27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour.	

lative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy President from the out set. The normal lifetime of each Council of

(the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner)

The Franchise —The general result of the

Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	1
Assam	4	1

Powers —The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed not little in character within the "central

6. Marriage and divorce, infants and minors
adoption

26. Factories PART II

31. PUBLIC

presses

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

representative and administrative form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

lative Assembly But after that period the (the technical term for the administrative group

Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	6	2
Assam	2	1

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central"

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has no
room that
1 officers
India are
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et

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

VICE-ROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow PC KT GCSI, GMIK
O.B.K. D.L. TD 18th April 1936

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Honorary Aide-de-Camp—

1. Lt. Col. Sir John D. G. (1). (1st Inf.). (Bengal) Lal Bahadur Shastri
Honorary Aide-de-Camp—Lt. Col. Al-Jal (Prasanna Nivandana, M.B., B.S. L.M. & S. (C.P.))
Guffar Khan Bahadur (1st L.M. 11 & M (1st) Lal Bahadur Pr. 1st Bahadur Bahadur
Commandant Junagadh Lakshmi Lt. Colonel (1st) (1st)

THE INDIA OFFICE.**PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

His Excellency The Most Honble The Marquess of Linlithgow, PC, KT, OMRI, OMIE,
CBE, DL TD 18th April 1936

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Honorary A

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Hallway Esq., A.P.(1).

Honorary Indian-de Comp—Lt. Col. Alajet
Gulzar Khan, Bahadur, C.M., I.C.M., B.E.
Commandant, Junagadh Institute Lt. Colonel

Minerva Chandra Chakravarti M.B.A., F.R.C.
(Bombay, Bengal), Lal Bahadur
Prasad Srivastava M.B.A., F.R.C.
(Bombay) Lal Bahadur Prasad
M.B. (Bombay)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels, GCSI, GCB, CBI, DSO Commander in Chief in India, (Defence) | The Honble Sir Andrew Clow, CSI, CIE, ICS (Communications)
The Honble Sir Jeremy Raisman CSI.

SECRETARIES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

Secretary J D Tyson CBE ICS
Joint Secy, G S Bozman CIE, ICS
Deputy Secretary S H Y Oulsnam CIE MC ICS
Addl Deputy Secretary, S Dutt ICS
Under Secretaries J S Hardman ICS and C P Singer
Attache U T Dehejia ICS

Chief Superintendent B Grice.
Superintendents A T Chatterjee, Qazi Abdul Hamid M V Rangachari BA, Har Kishore, BA B L Batra, BA, H S Negi BA, Ajudhia Nath BA (offg) and Sardar Singh (offg)
Mint Master Bombay Capt E A Wimberley, RE (offg)
Mint Master Calcutta, Capt D V Deane, RE (offg).

India, Major D F

r Ernest Burdon,

T K Rajagopalan

tions, M L Sen

Redl MA and V S Swaminathan BA
Secretary Central Advisory Board of Education, Harban Singh

Asst Finance Officer, Communications, A K Roy

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Secretary The Honble Mr M S A Hydarl CIE ICS
Deputy Secretary, H Tufnell Barrett ICS
Under Secretaries, P Madhava Menon, ICS and D H Crofton ICS

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary C MacL G Ogilvie, CBE, ICS

Das (on leave) MA
(on leave) Hakimul
Mohd Aslam (offg)
M L Chatterjee (of

A Stuart,
MC
Shearcroft,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Deputy
Under S

Chambers ICS (office of)
W U Alexander ICS (of
Bombay) N N Wankar I
A U Madras), Rao Bahad
varty, CBE.

BE (at my)

Deputy Financial Advisers A H Wilson
N Mason M.A. V Natesan M.A. K
Bhawani Shanker Rao, B.A. (Hons) J R
Hope Mohamad Ali (Temp)
Additional Deputy Financial Advisers A McG.
Stevenson M.A. Brij Narayan M.A. Gbulam
Abbas

Assistant Financial Advisers W E Morton P N
Hardcastle Rai Bahadur Amar Nath
Rai Bahadur Hakumat Rai Rai Bahadur
Gaya Prasad P.R.E. E. Bridgman G R.
Kamat I.C.S. (Temp) L. R. Chambers
I.C.S. (Temp) K A Joseph M.A. (Temp)
S Jayasankar M.A. (Temp) R. Narayana
Swami M.A. (Temp)

Superintendents Rai Sahib S C Roy M.A.
A C Mukherjee B.Sc. Rai Sahib Bushanbar
Das Rai Sahib S R Rane V Sivaram
Iyer S K. Kalkar B.A. (Temp) J N
Dutt (Offg)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Director General of Information F H Puckle
CSI OLE I.C.S.
Central Commissioner for India M W W M.
Yeatts CIE I.C.S.
Chief Press J. J.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Principal Information Officer Josselyn Hennessy
Deputy Principal Information Officer J
Natarajan.
Information Officer S C Guha Thakurta
Information Officer S A Jawad.
Information Officer B L. Sharma
Information Officer R I Rai
Administrative Officer C. N. Sen
Chief Superintendent M Shams ul Islam
Assistant Information Officer R I Handa
Assistant Information Officer B. Ponsess

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
SIMLA & NEW DELHI

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KBE OLE I.C.S.
Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative

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Statisticians S Subramonia Iyer M.A. F.S.S.
(Offg)

Locust Research Entomologist Rao Bahadur Y
Ramchandra Rao Garu M.A. F.E.S.
Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govern-
ment of India Major A M. Livingstone MC
M.A. B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers A M Thomson
D N Khurody L.D.D. (Hons)

Marketing Officers B P Bhargava B.Sc.
A M Inst B.E. Nasir Ahmad L. Ag. Hakumat
Khan B.Sc. (Agri) Triyugi Prasad M.A.
LL.B.

Superintending Officer (Grading Stations) P
L. Tandon B.Sc. (Wales) F.E. Econ. S

Superintendent Office of the Agricultural Market
ing Adviser Rai Sahib D N Maltra

Director Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology
R. C. Srivastava B.Sc. O.B.E.

Professor of Sugar Technology A Schouten S T
Ing

Professor of Sugar Engineering K S Arnold
B.Sc. M. Mech. E. M.I.E.S.

Assistant Professor of Sugar Technology D
R Parashar B.Sc. Dip. T.

Neelokantan Nayer
Sugar Research and Testing
K. C. Joshi.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Secretary O K. Caroe CIE
Deputy Secretary Major W R. Hay CIE
Additional Deputy Secretary Major E. W. Fletcher

GOVERNOR-GENERAL & SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC)

Secretary J A Thorpe CSI OLE I.C.S.
J. Secretary J C Donaldson OLE MC I.C.S.
(Offg)
Under-Secretary H. R. Elwin, I.C.S.
Under-Secretary N A Faruqi I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary S G Ma

Joint Secretary N R Pillai CIE CBE ICS
 Dy Secretary and Secretary Insurance Insurance
 Dy Secretary N R Pillai MA B

Dy Secretary C N Shrivastava ICS
 Dy Secretary J B Krishnaswamy MA

Under
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 Dy
 Dy
 Dy

Chief Surveyor with the Govt of India Engg
 Commr J E Moloney RIN
 Secy Indian Accountancy Board A L Sahgal
 Dy Secy of Insurance A Rajagopalan MA
 Dy Secy of Insurance A Rajagopalan MA

Dy Secretary A D Corwall ICS
 Under Secretary M Krishna Rao ICS
 Under Secretary J I Chatterjee ICS
 Under Secretary J M S Mani ICS
 Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India (Roads)
 R G Mitchell CIE, CBE, M Inst CE
 Assistant to the Dy Secy
 Dy Secy (General) L
 Dy Secy (General) L
 Dy Secy (General) L

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
 Director General, Sir Gurunath A
 CIE, ICS

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY
 BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)
 Chief Commissioner J Wilson MA B
 A M B

Joint Secretary

Dy Director Traffic (Commercial) A B. Lahu
 Dy Director (General) H M Jagtiani
 Dy Director, Finance Khan Bahadur K
 Wadoodullah
 Joint Timber Survey Officer Railway and

Superintendent, Detachment (No II) Rai
 Sahib S. L. Puri
 Superintendent Works E Carlson
 Superintendent, Code Haveli Rim

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS
 Dy of Controller of Standardisation G A L
 Bhambhani

Officers on Special Duty, W L Gelson and L A
 Blackwood
 Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation
 (Specifications & Records) P S Venkataraman
 Superintendent, Diwan Chand Kohli

Joint Secretary The Honble Mr Shrivastava
 Dy Secy

Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India
 Dy Secy to the Central Govt at Calcutta
 Secy, CBE

Solicitor to the Central Court at Bombay D H Nanavaty

Assistant Secretaries, A W Chik and L E James.

Superintendents Bal Sahib A K Gupta
Mr. N. E Debenham and Mr P K Bose
M A, RL

Private Secretary to Law Member Mr Mohammed Sheriff

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF INDIA

Sir Brojenra Mitter, K C S I, Lt., Barrister at Law

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Surveyor General, Brigadier C. G Lewis CBE
Directors, Col L H Jackson RA Col I G

Wheeler MC Col G Slater MC Lt Col
E. A. Glennie, DSO

Superintendents Lt Col T M N Penney
Lt Col W J Norman MC, RF Major G

F Heaney, RF, Major G H Osmaston MC
RF Major G Osmaston RF Major G W

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Director, C S Fox, DSC (Birm.), MIMin
E, FOS, FRASS, FRS

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India Lt Col I Coffey, MB, DCH (VUI) DPH (Lond)

General, Indian Medical Ser
May, MB (Edin.), DPH
H (Liv) LMS

General Indian Medical
M K Kelavkar, MBE.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Commissioner with the Govt
K Lakshmanan, LMS & S
(Eng) LMS & S (Eng)

Public Health Commissioner with the Govt
Lt Col I Raja LMS & S
(Canab) DTM & S (Canab) LMS & S
Edin & Glasgow

All India Institute of Hygiene and Health Calcutta Lt J B Grant MD

Surgeon Calcutta Major S D S
MD Chir. LMS (Liv)

Central Research Institute, Kasauli
J Taylor, CIE DSO MD, DPH
VHS, LMS

Off Assistant Directors Central Research Institute, Kasauli Lt Col W J Webster MC MD (Aber) LMS (Lond) LMS & S (Lond), LMS Major M L Ahuja MI DTM, DPH, LMS (Capt R I Haviland MIMin Chir. MI LMS)

Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute Kasauli Medical Assistant Surgeon A G Brooks DTM LMS

Director-General of Observations Poona, C. W. R. Norman CIE, M.A. LMS (Lond)

Southern Circle, Ganesh Chandra Chandra,

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 Secretary, The Honble. Sir Alan Lloyd C.S.I.
 C.I.F. 108
 Addl. Secretary, H.C. Prior C.I.F. 108
 Joint Secretary, N.R. Pillai C.I.L. C.I.F. 108
 Dy. Secretary and Secretary, Economic Relations
 H.M. I.S. Pillay M.A. B.L.
 Dy. Secretary, C.N. Shripur C.I.F. 108
 Under Secretary, J.S. Rajanunoorthy M.A.
 B.L.

(London)
 Superintendent of Insurance, J.H. Thomas F.I.A.
 Naval Adviser to the Government of India
 Capt. H.L. Davis R.N.
 Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India Engr.
 Commr. J.T. Madhoo B.E.

Offy. Assistant Secy.
 M.A. B.L. P.I.A.

DEPARTMENT
 Secretary, The Hon.
 C.I.F. 108

Director General, Sir Gurunath V. Dewong,
 C.I.F. 108

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI)
 Chief Commissioner, L. Wilson V.I. 108
 A.M. L.C.E.

W. Atney
 Dy. Director Mechanical (Stores) T.G. Creighton
 Dy. Director, Establishment, J.D. Michael
 Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation)
 J.W.C. Holt
 Dy. Director Traffic (Commercial) A.K. Pasu
 Dy. Director (General) H.M. Jagtiani
 Asst. Director, Finance Khan Bahadur K.
 Ubaidullah
 Joint Timber Survey Officer, Railway and
 Defence Dept. D. Stewart C.E.I.

Superintendent, Establishment (No. II) Rai
 Sahib S.L. Puri
 Superintendent Works E. Carlson
 Superintendent, Code Haveli Ram

RAIL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS

Controller of Standardisation C.V.I.
 Immund.
 Dy. Chief Controller of Standardisation (Civil)
 W.C. B. C. W.

(CIVIL) S. L. KUMAR

Dy. Secretary, K.V.K. Sundararam C.I.F. 108
 Secy. to the Govt. of India D. H. Mitra C.I.F. 108
 Secy. to the Govt. of India S. N. Wadhwa
 J. N. Wadhwa C.I.F. 108
 Secy. to the Govt. of India K. V.
 I. H. Wadhwa
 Secy. to the Central Govt. at Calcutta S. N. Wadhwa
 S. N. Wadhwa

Director, Kodaikanal Observatory Dr A L Narayan M A, DSc
 Meteorologist Bombay Observatory Dr Srinivasa

(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough
 (d) Created Viscount Hardinge 2 May 1846

FRASER FRS, FLS F.R.S.
 Master Security Printing Assist
 D Fitz John Fitzmaurice
 Director, Intelligence Bureau D Pidditch I.P.
 Economic Adviser to the Govt of India Dr T E.
 Gregory DSc
 Tea Controller for India Y N Sukthankar ICS
 Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading
 and Custodian of Enemy Property D C A
 Cook ICS

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA

Name	Assumed charge of office
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T Denison	1 Nov 1863
	2 Dec 1863

Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C.	23 Nov 1910
Lord Chelmsford	Apr 1911
Marquess of Reading	Apr 1921
Baron Irwin	Apr 1926
The Earl of Willingdon	Apr 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow	Apr 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning 21 May 1859	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton 23 April 1860	
(h) Created Marquess of Dufferin and Ava 12 Nov 1888	
(i) Created an Earl	June 1911

Name	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	14 Nov 1833
G.C.B., G.C.H. P.C.	
Sir Charles Metcalfe Bart (a)	30 Mar 1835
(b)	

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim KCSI

Deputy President—Mr Akhli Chandra Datta M.L.A.

A Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Madras City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	S Satyamurthi
Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K S Gupta
East Godavari and West Godavari cum Kistna (Non Muhammadan Rural)	M Thirumala Row
Guntur cum Nellore (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Professor N G Ranga
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non Muhammadan Rural)	M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non Muhammadan Rural)	T S Avinashlingam Chettiar
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K Sitarama Reddier
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K Santhanam
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Shrinati K Radhabai Subbarayan
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non Muhammadan Rural)	K B Jinaraja Hegde
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Umar Ali Shah
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Syed Murt za Sahib Bahad ur
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	H A Sathar H Essak Sait
Madras (European)	F E James
Madras Landholders	Raja of Nilambur
Madras Indian Commerce	Sami Vencatachalam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Urban)	Dr G V Deshmukh
Bombay City (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Barte KCSI
Sind (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navabai
Bombay Northern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Bhulabhai Jivraj Datta
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Hussainbhai A Laljee
Bombay Central Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	Keshavnrao Marutirao Jedhe
Ditto	N V Gadgil
Bombay Southern Division (Non Muhammadan Rural)	S K Hormani
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mahomed Ali Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon
Ditto.	Nabi Baksh Ilahi Baksh Ditta
Bombay (European)	J D Boyle
Ditto	E. L. C. Gwillt.
Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce)	Manu Subedar
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Mian Ghulam Kadir Md. Shahban

Constituency	Name
Bombay Mill owners Association (Indian Commerce)	Sir Hormusji Petrosshaw Mody KBE
Cuttack (Non Mohammedan Urban)	N. C. Chunder
Calcutta Suburbs (Non Mohammedan Urban)	Dr. P. N. Banerjee
Brihan Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Amarendra V. Chittopadhyaya
Presidency Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Prasad Mitra
Dacca Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Surya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Aklil Chandra Datta
Calcutta and Suburbs (Mohammedan Urban)	Sir Abdul Ralim KCSI
Brihan and Presidency Divisions (Mohammedan Rural)	Majee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Mohammedan Rural)	Sir Abdul Halim Ghazvini
Bakarganj cum Feringhee (Mohammedan Rural)	Chowdhury Sekander Ali
Chittagong Division (Mohammedan Rural)	Shaikh Rafiqul Ahmad Siddiquee
Rajshahi Division (Mohammedan Rural)	Dr. H. B. Rahman
Feringhee (European)	C. C. Miller
Do	T. Chapman Mortimer
Do	A. Akmal OBE
Bengal Landholders	Chitreni Kant Lalit Chaudhary
Marwari Association (Indian Commerce)	R. Nath Bora
Cities of the United Provinces (Non Mohammedan Urban)	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Morad Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh
Agra Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions (Non Mohammedan Rural)	B. Lal Pandey
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Sri Prakasa
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Pandit Krishna Kant Mishra
Lucknow Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Mohd. Lal Sakina
Fyzabad Division (Non Mohammedan Rural)	Sir J. Jogendra Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Mohammedan Urban)	Sir Syed Raza Ali OBE
Meerut Division (Mohammedan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Fazl
Agra Division (Mohammedan Rural)	Sir Muhammad Amin Khan OBE
Rohilkhand and Gumaon Divisions (Mohammedan Rural)	Moulvi Abdul Wajid
United Provinces Southern Division (Mohammedan Rural)	Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad OBE
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Mohammedan Rural)	Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European)	J. Ramsay Scott
United Provinces Landholders	Raja Bahadur J. Lal Singh
Ambohi Division (Non Mohammedan)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jalandhar Division (Non Mohammedan)	Rajada Hans Raj
West Punjab (Non Mohammedan)	Phal Parmar Rand
East Punjab (Mohammedan)	Syed Ghulam Fikr Nairan

Constituency	Name
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr M Abdullah
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Salimzada Sayad Sir Mohanmad Mehr Shahi
North West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Shaik Fasil Haq Piracha
South West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdam Murid Hossain Qureshi
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Mangal Singh
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh
Punjab Landholders	Mr G Iqbaluddin
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non Muhammadan)	Sitja Narayan Shila
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non Muhammadan)	Kabir Hari Sharan Prasad Srivastava
Orissa Division do	Bhubananda Das
Do do	Laladit Nilakantha Das
Patna cum Shahabad (Non Muhammadan)	Ramayan Prasad
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non Muhammadan)	Gauri Shankar Singh
Bhagalpur Patna and the Santal Parganas (Non Muhammadan)	Kailash Bihari Lal
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Ram Narayan Singh
Patna and Chhota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muhammadan)	Muhammad Nauman
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Muhammad Ali Khan
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Mulraj Bahadur Rani Ran Vijai Prasad Singh of Damin
Nagpur Division (Non Muhammadan)	Govind Vinayakrao Ishwarshi
Central Provinces Hill District Divisions (Non Muhammadan)	Seth Govind Das
Do do	Yashwant Shamshudhaya Misra
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Shroddas Baga
Bihar (Non Muhammadan)	Mr S Ancey
Assam Valley (Non Muhammadan)	Kuladhar Chaliha
Burma Valley cum Shillong (Non Muhammadan)	Profendra Narayan Choudhury
Assam (Muhammadan)	Abdur Rasheed Chowdhury
Assam (European)	P J Griffiths
Delhi (General)	Mr Asaf Ali
Ajmer Merwara (General)	Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Mehta
North West Frontier Province (General)	Abdul Qayyum

Province or body represented

Name

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Official Members

Government of India

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Bengal

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The Punjab

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan
KCSI

The Hon. Sir Andrew Clow CSI CIE

The Hon. Sir Jeremy Ralman CSI CIE

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Sir Arcot Ramaswami
Mutallur

Eric Constan Smith CIE

B. M. Stalg CSI

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai KBE CIE

Sir George Spence CSI CIE

C. M. G. Ogilvie CBE

O. A. Caroe CIE

S. H. G. Oulnam

D. N. Mitra CBE

A. de C. Williams CIE

J. F. Sheehy CSI

J. A. Mackeown

C. J. W. Little

G. F. Chambers

T. S. Palfrey

Parakat Madhava Menon

N. M. Khan

Rai Bahadur G. C. Sen

Khan Sahib Shalikh Abdul Hamid

Non-Official Members

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh CIE

N. M. Joshi

Dr. R. D. Datta CIE

Dr. Francis Xavier De Souza

Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan CIE

Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan CIE CBE

Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid CIE CBE

Hon. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, CBE IOM

Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman

Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj

Shams ul-Ulama ~ Kamaluddin Ahmad

L. C. Ruse

Lt. Col. Sir Henry Gidney

Raja Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar

Muhammad Muazzam Sahib Bahadur

Naoroji M. Dumasia

Reth Sunterlal Daga

Kunwar Hajee Ismael Ali Khan CBE

Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI KOLR Bar-at-Law

Constituency

Name

NOMINATED MEMBERS—including the President

(a) Official Members

Government of India

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels
GCB CSI DSO

Do

The Hon ble Sir Guthrie Russell KOLR

Do.

The Hon'ble Mr H Dow CSI CIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr M S A Hydarli CIE

Do.

The Hon ble Sir Reginald Maxwell KCSI CIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr S V Poy CSI CIE

Do

The Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd, CSI CIE

Do

The Hon'ble Mr Shyams A Lal

Do

The Hon ble Mr A de C Williams CIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr C E Jones CIE

Do

The Hon ble Mr John Dawson Tyson CBE

(b) Non Official Members

The Hon ble Sir David Devadoss

The Hon ble Dewan Bahadur Sir K Ramonni Menon

The Hon'ble Sir A P Patro KOLR

The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinnoy Kt

The Hon ble Sir Josna Ghosal CSI CIE

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee CBE

The Hon ble Sirdar Nihal Singh.

The Hon ble Raja Charanjit Singh.

The Hon ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan MBE

The Hon'ble Lt Col Sir S Hissam ud Din Bahadur Kt. CIE

The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy KCSI, KOLR,
Bar-at-Law

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Shams-ud Din Haidar CBE.

The Hon ble Sir Mohammad Yakub

The Hon ble Sardar Bahadur

Elected—Non-officials.

Constituency	Name
Madras (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari
Do	The Hon ble Mr M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar
Do	The Hon ble Mr Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do	The Hon ble Mr V. Ramdas Pantulu
Madras (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahi Bahadur
Bombay (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Shantidas Askaran
Do	The Hon ble Mr Govindlal Shivlal Motilal
Do	The Hon ble Mr Manockjee Adirshah Dalal
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Si dar Sahab Sir Suleman Cassu Haji Mitha Kt CIE JP
Sind (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Ali Bukah Mohamed Hussain CBE
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	The Hon ble Mr R. H. Parker
East Bengal (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhuri
West do do	The Hon ble Kumar Arupendra Narayan Sinha
West do do	The Hon ble Mr Suell Kumar Roy Chowdhury
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Abdool Razak Hajee Abdol Suttar
East do do	The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Syed Intishah Hyder Chaudhury
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	The Hon ble Mr J. H. S. Richardson
United Provinces Central (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Raja Luvraj Dutta Singh of Oand Kalmarah
United Provinces Northern (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru
United Provinces Southern (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Pandit P. N. Sapru
United Provinces West (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain
United Provinces East (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Chaudhri Niamatullah
Punjab (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das CIE
Punjab (Sikh)	The Hon ble Sardar Buta Singh CBE
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Choudhri Ataulloh Khan Tarar
Bihar (Non Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singi Kt CIE of Darbhanga
Do do	The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha
Orissa do	The Hon ble Mr N. Kunja Kishore Das.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Mr Hossain Imam
Central Provinces (General)	The Hon ble Mr V. V. Kalikar
Betar (General)	The Hon ble Mr Bijlaji Nandlal Bhiyani
Assam (Muhammadan)	The Hon ble Maulvi Ali Aagar Khan

The Bombay Province.

Industries

Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad, 1901		872
" " "	" in Ahmedabad ..	46 853
" " "	" in Sholapore Dist.	3 09 594
" " "	" in Sholapore Dist.	7,020
" " "	" in the Bombay	
" " "	(including Bombay	
" " "	Ahmedabad) ..	.. 12
" " "	" in the Bombay	
" " "	(including Bombay	
" " "	Ahmedabad)	

women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than one woman exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either

Municipalities are invested with larger powers, Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghāt regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Pile at Khadakvasla.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the

Police.

The Police Force is divided into

at the end of the year 1937-38 as compared with 1,335,889 in 1936-37. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 15,65,425 and in

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE			Irrigation, Navigation Embankment, &c	
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	Rs 60 00		
V	Salt		XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..
VII	Land Revenue	3 37 89		20
VIII	Provincial Excise	1 57 33		
IX	Stamp		XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept
A	Non Judicial	76 40		14
B	Judicial	57 40		
X	Forest	40 70		
XI	Reg station	12 03		
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	43 03		<i>Debt Service</i>
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	2 04 16		
	Total	9 91 59	XX	Interest

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd*

		Rs			Rs
<i>Civil Administration</i>			<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
XXI	Administration of Justice	1 91	XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	40
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3 96	XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7 46
XXIII	Police	9 9	XLV	Stationery and Printing	4 08
XXVI	Education	20 54	XLVI	Miscellaneous	5 04
XXVII	Medical	15 3		Total	13 08
XXVIII	Public Health	28 5			
XXIX	Agriculture	5 34	L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	2 "
XXX	Veterinary	43	LI	Extraordinary Receipts	40
XXXI	Co-operation	9 40		Grand Total	128 88
XXXII	Industries	3 14			
XXXIII	Miscellaneous Departments	1 56	Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account		
	Total	116 60			49
<i>Civil Works</i>			<i>Debt heads —</i>		
XXXIX	Civil Works	38 58	Debt Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Government etc.		
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	10 90		Total Receipts	55 23 67
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	4	<i>Add —</i>		
	Total	51 46		Opening Balance	42 00*
				Grand Total	55 66 67

Estimated Expenditure for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE		Rs			Rs
7	Land Revenue	64 71	18(1)	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds	1 90
8	Provincial Excise	38 71		Total	5 47
9	Stamps	1 94			
10	Forest	26 08	19	Capital Accounts of Irrigation Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
11	Registration	5 27			1
12	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	23 32	<i>Debt Services</i>		
13	Other Taxes and Duties	14 74	20	Interest on Debt and other obligations	115 05
	Total	175 6	21	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	2 "
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>				Total	127 "
17	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41 6			
18	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	8 81			

* This is exclusive of (a) 148.00 on account of investment of balances in treasury bills (b) about 80 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nashik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

Higher education in the Province is con- Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and 16

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		Irrigation Navigation Embankment, &c	
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	Rs	
V	Salt		
VII	Land Revenue		
VIII	Provincial Excise		
IX	Stamp		
	A Non Judicial		
	B Judicial		
X	Forest		
XI	Registration		
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts		
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties		
Total			
		XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..
		XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept
		Debt Service	
		XX	Interest

Estimated Revenue for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)—contd

	Rs		Rs
<i>Civil Administration</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XXI Administration of Justice	1 91	XLIII Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2 40
XXII Jails and Convict Settlements	3 90	XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7 46
XXIII Police	9 9	XLV Stationery and Printing	4 08
XXVI Education	20 54	XLVI Miscellaneous	5 04
XXVII Medical	1 53		
XXVIII Public Health	28 5	Total	13 98
XXIX Agriculture	5 34		
XXX Veterinary	43	L Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	27
XXXI Co-operation	9 49	LI Extraordinary Receipts	40
XXXII Industries	3 18	Grand Total	128 88
XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments	1 86		
Total	116 60	Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account	49
<i>Civil Works</i>		<i>Debt heads —</i>	
XXIX Civil Works	38 53	Debt, Deposits and advances Loans and advances by provincial Government etc	42 40 79
XL Bombay Development Scheme	12 90	Total Receipts	55 23 67
XLI Receipts from Electricity Schemes	4		
Total	51 41	Add —	
		Opening Balance	43 00*
		Grand Total	55 66 67

Estimated Expenditure for 1940-41—(in thousands of Rupees)

	Rs		Rs
<i>DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE</i>		18(I) Other Revenue Expenditure	
7 Land Revenue	64 71	Financed from Famine Relief Funds	1 00
8 Provincial Excise	38 71	Total	8 47
9 Stamps	1 94		
10 Forest	26 98	19 Capital Accounts of Irrigation Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
11 Registration	5 27		1
12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	23 37		
13 Other Taxes and Duties	14 74		
Total	175 67	<i>Debt Services</i>	
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>		20 Interest on Debt and other obligations	115 03
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41 78	23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	7 22
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	8 81	Total	122 25

* This is exclusive of (a) 1 49 00 on account of investment of balances in treasury (b) about 80 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of Securities and (c) about 17 lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Naskh Di invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

Civil Administration		Rs	
25	General Administration	78 38	26 Stationery and Printing 15 76
27	Administration of Justice	60 80	27 Miscellaneous 11 00
28	Jails and Convict Settlements	18 35	Total 1,50 4
29	Police	1,51 50	
30	Ports and Pilotage	5	28 Extraordinary Charges 1
32	Scientific Departments	1 07	
37	Education	2 03 64	Total Expenditure charged to revenue 1 28 40
38	Medical	50 00	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue
39	Public Health	31 83	29 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works 3 79
40	Agriculture	1 35	30 Capital outlay on improvement of Public Health 68
41	Veterinary	4 30	31 Bombay Development Scheme 50
42	Co-operation	20 05	32 Payments of commuted value of Pensions 3 16
43	Industries	7 00	33 Payments to Retrenched Personnel
47	Miscellaneous Departments	9 87	Total 7 11
	Total	6 50 53	34 Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) 40 28 85
Civil Works			
50	Civil Works	1 17 6	Total Disbursements 55 18 36
51	Bombay Development Scheme	9 11	Closing balance 48 31*
53	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue	10	Grand Total 55 66 6
	Total	1 26 97	
Miscellaneous			
54	Famine Relief	50	
55 & 55A	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of Pensions	1,25 01	

* This is exclusive of (a) 1 14 00 on account of investment of cash balance in treasury bills (b) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 17½ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Asak Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities

The Administration

President and President-in-Council
His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley
G.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Personal Staff

Governor's Secretary—J. D. Irwin B.Sc. M.C. I.C.S.
J.P.

Military Secretary—Lieut. Colonel L. C. Jackson
M.B. (Caval.)

Surgeon—Capt. L. Feintola, M.B. Ch.B.

Commandant H.E. the Governor's Body Guard—
Major the Hon. C. B. Hirdwood (Irolyns Horse)

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. F. D. Richardson The
Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts Own) Lieut.
A. W. Iles—The Coldstream Guards Capt.
H. St. P. J. Bennett (Poona Horse) and
Lieut. A. St. J. Shuttleworth Subedar Major
and Hon. Capt. Narsyan Kadam Bariar
Lahadur O.S.I., Indian A.D.C.

Hon. Aide-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. T. Cooper
V.D. Capt. C. J. Nimble B.Sc. R.N.

Members—Mr. Phah Nawaz Khan (Chulani)
Mustafa Khan I.D. to C.I.L., D.P.V., C.W.L.
Attended C.I.E. B.E. M.A. (L.C.I.) J.P.

Secretary—J. P. Fernandis B.A. J.P.

Non-Official Appointments

Commissioner of Income Tax—T. A. Murphy
J.P. (G.)

Director of Veterinary Services—Major E. S.
Parbrother M.B.C.V.S. F.R.S.

Advocate General—M. C. Bhatnagar B.A. LL.B.
Advocate (U.S.).

Inspector General of Police—G. A. Phillips
C.I.E. J.P.

Director of Public Instruction—H. A. Moon, B.A.
(Lond.) M.A. (Cantab.)

Surgeon General—Major General H. C. Buckley,
M.D. F.R.C.S. (Lond.) K.H.P. I.M.S. J.P.

Oriental Translator—J. H. Iyer

Chief Conservator of Forests—A. C. Hilley

Sir Gilbert Wiles K.C.I.E., C.S.I. I.C.S.

J. A. Madan C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.

H. P. Anant C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasdeo Masani
B.A. LL.B. Speaker Bombay Legislative
Assembly

Saraynarao Gururao Joshi Deputy Speaker
Bombay Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Manelaram
Jadhava President of the Bombay Legislative
Council

Ramachandra Ganesh Sonan Dep. by
President of the Bombay Legislative Council

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary Political and Services Department—
Dr. H. T. Borley M.A. D.Litt. (Aber.)
C.I.E. I.C.S. J.P.

Hon. and Ecclesiastical Department—J. M.
bladen, I.C.S. J.P.

Revenue Department—N. S. Ghilde B.A. LL.B.
(Cantab.) Bar at Law I.C.S. J.P.

General and Educational Departments—A. L.
Pantaji I.C.S. J.P.

Finance Department—H. V. R. Inggar B.Sc.
(Mysore) I.C.S. J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs—J. R. Dharandhar O.B.E. LL.B. J.P.

Public Works Department—C. E. Allken B.Sc.
(Edin.) I.C.S.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of
Bombay and Sind

Chairman—Sir Hugh Clayton C.I.E., M.A.
(Oxon.) I.C.S. (Retd.) J.P.

Director of Agriculture—W. J. Jenkins C.I.E.
M.A., B.Sc. (Lond.)

Registrar of Co-operative Societies—M. D.
Jhansali M.A. LL.B. (Cantab.) Bar at Law
I.C.S. J.P.

Municipal Commissioner Bombay—M. D. Platt
M.A. (Cantab.) Bar at Law I.C.S. J.P.

Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University—
R. F. Masani M.A. J.P.

Registrar Bombay University—S. R. Donger
kery B.A. LL.B.

Commissioner of Police Bombay—W. R. G.
Smith C.I.E. Bar at Law J.P.

Director of Public Health—Lt.-Col. A. J. Dabhol
kar M.C. M.B.B.S. B.Sc. (Bom.) D.P.H. I.M.S.

Accountant General—I. G. Shah M.A. B.Sc.
J.P.

Inspector General of Prisons—Lt.-Col. M. G.
Thandari D.T.M. & H. (Lond.) I.M.S.

Post Master General—Khan Bahadur M. Barkat
Ali B.A.

Collector of Customs—P. N. Chandavarkar B.A.,
LL.B.

Collector of Salt Revenue—H. E. St George
McLennaghan I.C.S. J.P.

Commissioner of Excise—E. Gavan Taylor
B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S. J.P.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—G. B.
Kanjankar C.E. F.R.S. A.M.S. (Lond.)

Registrar of Companies—Byramji M.
Broom F.S.A.A. M.A.

Director of Information—C. Scott

of Labour—D. S. F.
uradas Viswanji Khimji

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

		John Roper (<i>Officiating</i>)	1831
Sir Abraham Shipman	1862	The Earl of Clare	1831
Died on the Island of Anjediva in Oct	1864	Sir Robert Grant G C B	1835
Humphrey Cooke	1865	Died 9th July 1838	
Sir Gervase Lucas	1866	James Farish (<i>Officiating</i>)	1838
Died 21st May 1867		Sir J. Rivett Carnac Bart	1839
Captain Henry Garey (<i>Officiating</i>)	1867	Sir William Hay Macnaghten Bart. (b)	
Sir George Oxenden	1868	George William Anderson (<i>Officiating</i>)	1841
Died in Surat 14th July 1869		Sir George Arthur Bart K C B	1842
Gerald Aungler	1869	Lestock Robert Reid (<i>Officiating</i>)	1846
Died in Surat 30th June 187		George Russell Clerk	1847
Thomas Rolt	1877	Viscount Falkland	1848
Sir John Child Bart.	1881	Lord Elphinstone G C B P C	1853
Bartholomew Harris	1890	Sir George Russell Clerk K C B (2nd time)	1860
Died in Surat 10th May 1894		Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere K C B	1864
Daniel Annesley (<i>Officiating</i>)	1894	The Right Hon William Robert Heymour	1867
Sir John Gayer	1894	Vevey FitzGerald	
Sir Nicholas Walte	1704	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse K C B	187
William Aislabie	1708	Sir Richard Temple Bart K C B	1877
Stephen Strutt (<i>Officiating</i>)	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner C B (Acting)	1890
Charles Boone	1715	The Right Hon Sir James Fergusson,	1890
William Phipps	1720	Bart K C B	
Robert Cowan	1729	James Braithwaite Rells C B (Acting)	1885
Dismissed		Baron Reay	1885
John Horne	1734	Baron Harris	1890
Stephen Law		Herbert Mills Birdwood C B (Acting)	1895
John Geek (<i>Officiating</i>)		" "	1895
William Wake		" " " " "	1900
Richard Bourchier		" " " " "	1903
Charles Crommelin		" " " " "	1907
Thomas Hodges	1861	" " " " "	1907
Died 23rd February 1771		Baron Willington G C B	1913
William Hornby	1771	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G C B D S O (h)	1918
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	Sir Lewis Orme Wilson, P C G C B	1923
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785	C M G, D S O	
Andrew Ramsay (<i>Officiating</i>)	1785	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes P C G C B	1928
Major-General William Medows	1785	G B E K C B C M G	
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby			
K C B (a)			
George Dick (<i>Officiating</i>)			
John Griffith (<i>Officiating</i>)	1795	Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley G C B P C	1937
Jonathan Duncan	1795	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793	
Died 11th August 1811		and then joined the Council of the Governor General as Commander in Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793	
George Brown (<i>Officiating</i>)	1811	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the H. B. Co.	
Sir Evan Nepean Bart	1812	" " " " "	
The Hon Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	" " " " "	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm G C B	1827	" " " " "	
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck	1830	" " " " "	
with K C B		" " " " "	
Died 10th January 1831		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd	

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Varadram Narsanker P. A. LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Narayanasao Gurusao Joshi M.L.A.

Elected Members

Name of Constituency

Name of Member

Sholapur District Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Alim Latif Haji Hajrat Khan
Sholapur North East General Rural	Jivappa Subhans Ajjale
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban	Alli Bahadur Bahadur Khan
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar M.A. D.Sc. Bar-at-Law
Sholapur City General Urban	Dr. Kisanaji Pdimrao Antrolikar
Sholapur South West General Rural	Dattatraya Trimbhak Aradhye M.A. LL.B.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Husein Aboobaker Balig Mohamed
Panch Mahals Sub-Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdulhaji Haji Isa Bhagat
Kolaba District Muhammadan Rural	Mohsin Mohamed A. Bhalji
West Khandesh East General Rural	Shaligram Ramchandra Dhartiya
Thana South, General Rural	Ramkrishna Ganaram Bhatnagar
Poona West General Rural	Rajaram Ramji Bhole
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European	Courtney Parker Bramble
Poona cum Ahmednagar Indian Christian Rural	Bhaskarrao Bhaurao Chakranarayan
East Khandesh East General Rural	Dhansaji Nana Chaudhari
Surat District General Rural	Puru Chottam Lalji Chawhan
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars Landholders	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Misdoolwala Bart
Ahmednagar South General Rural	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitambar M.A. LL.B.
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Anant Vinayak Chitre
Ahmedabad District Muhammadan Rural	Ismael Ibrahim Chundrigar
Bombay City Indian Christian Urban	Dr. Joseph Altino Colacao L.M. & S.
Satara North General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper Kt
Presidency Anglo-Indian	Fred J. Curllon
Katra District General Rural	Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi
Thane North General Rural	Vishnu Vaman Dandekar
Surat and Rander Cities Muhammadan Urban	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Kt
Broach Sub-Division General Rural	Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai
Bijapur North, General Rural	Rao Saheb Gurusaidappa Kadappa Desai
Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour	Rhondabhai Kananji Desai

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Surat District, General Rural	Morarji Ranchhodji Desai
Surat District, General Rural	Randhir Prasanvadan Desai
Bijapur South, General Rural	Shankreppagouda Basalingappaigouda Desai.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Keshav Rajwant Deshmukh
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's General Urban	Mrs Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh
Nasik West General Rural	Govind Hari Deshpande
Dharwar North General Rural	Andanappa Dayanappa Dodmeti
Kaira District Muhammadan Rural	Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan, B.A., Bar at Law
Thana gum Bombay Suburban District Indian Christian Rural	Domiano Joseph Ferreira
Ahmednagar South General Rural	Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodea, B.A., LL.B.
Poona East General Rural	Vinayak Atmaram Gadkar.
Nasik West General Rural	Bhaurao Krishnarao Galkwad
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Ratnagiri South General Rural	Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar
West Khandesh West General Rural	Damji Poona Gavit
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge
Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural	Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale
Surat and Raoder Cities General Urban	Dr Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia
Indian Merchants' Chamber Commerce and Industry	M. C. Ghia
Bombay City (Byculla and Parol) General Urban	Dr Manchersha Dhanjibhoj Gilder M.D.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Gulabasing Dhila Girasey
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Ramchandra Bhagwant Girmé
Belgaum South, General Rural	Keshav Govind Gokhale B.A.
Kanara District General Rural	Mahabaleshwar Ganpati Bhatt Gopi
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry	J. B. Greaves
Poona City, General Urban ..	Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL.B.
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural . ..	Khan Sabab Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
Kanara District General Rural	Ningappa Fakeerappa Halikeri
Dharwar District Muhammadan Rural	Abdul Karim Amineab Hanagi
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural	Shafik Mohammad Hasan, Bar at Law
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association Commerce and Industry	Donald G. Hill
Nasik East, General Rural ..	Bhaurao Sakharam Hirsy, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural .	Alisha Nabisa Hikal, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh East, General Rural ..	Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B.A.
Sholapur North East General Rural ..	Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions Labour (Trade Union)	Dadasaheb Khavse Rao Jagtap

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Belgaum South, General Rural	Isappa Chantappa Jakoty
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Khalidulla Akasheb Janvkar M.A. LL.B.
Railway Unions Labour	Shivakata Hegmas (Jhivvala)
Bombay City (Pycnia and Parli) General Urban	Jinalal Parvatishankar Joshi
Belgaum North, General Rural	Narayanrao Gururao Joshi
Dharwar North, General Rural	Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog M.A. LL.B.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Revappa Somappa Kale
Satara South, General Rural	Rao Sahib Annappa Narayan Kalyani
Dharwar North General Rural	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kamble Kt. M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad City Women's General Urban	Mrs. Vijayagauri Subhantari Kanura
Ratnagiri North General Rural	Shivram Laxman Karandikar M.A. LL.B.
Satara South, General Rural	Ramchandra Krishna Karavade
Dharwar South General Rural	Sharipad Shyamaji Kargulst
Poona First General Rural	Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Depusabab Kate
Sholapur North-East General Rural	Bhigwan Sambhappa Kathale
West Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural	Khwaja Fakhroddin Khwaja Mohnooddin Kasfi M.A. LL.B. Advocate
Ratnagiri District Muhammadan Rural	Aziz Gafur Kasfi
Thana South General Rural	Kanji Govind Kerkon
Kanara District General Rural	Sheshgiri Narayanrao Keshwain
Sholapur City (Textile Labour) Labour (Non Union)	Ran Chandra Anandji Kholakav
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District General Urban.	Dal Gangadhar Kler M.A. LL.B.
East India Cotton Association Commerce and Industry	Bhawanji A. Khimji
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.	Mahomed Musa Killofor
Kolaba District General Rural	Dattatraya Krishnath Kunte M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Dhondilal Dhiraajlal Lal
Nasik East General Rural	Lalchand Hirachand
Belgaum North General Rural	Anna Babaji Lattbe M.A. LL.B.
East Khandesh West General Rural	Meghnad Nagindas
Kolaba District General Rural	Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik
West Khandesh East General Rural	Nandorao Budhajirao Marathe
Bombay City (Fort, Mandyi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad City General Urban	The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar M.A. LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta
Railway Unions Labour	Jamnadras Madhavji Mehta Bar at-Law

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock workers Labour (Trade Union)	Akhtar Hasan Mirza
East Khandesh District Muhammadan Rural	Mohamad Saleman Casam Mitha
Bombay City South Muhammadan Urban	Mohamedally Allabux
Surat District General Rural	Morarbbhai Kesanji
Sholapur South West General Rural	Javvasant Ghanashyam More B A LL B
Panchmahals West General Rural	Wamanrao Fitaram Muktadam.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Press Agency Trades Association Commerce and Industry University	Denis Wilson Mullock.
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar) Women's General Urban	Konsivalal Maneklal Munshi B A LL B Advocate
Nasik West General Rural	Mrs. Lilavati Kanyalal Munshi.
Dharwar North General Rural	Vasant Narayan Naik
Ahmedabad Textile Unions Labour	Girimalappa Rachappa Nalavadi
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Gulzari Lal Nanda
Ahmednagar North General Rural	K. F. Nariman B A LL B
Dharwar South General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Gknath Navle B A LL B
Nasik West General Rural	Timmappa Rudrappa Neavi B Ag
Ahmedabad City Muhammadan Urban	Prithwiraj Amolakchand Nimanee
Rajnagiri South, General Rural	Mahmad Yasin Nurie
East Khandesh West General Rural	Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar
Kaira District General Rural	Harl Vinayak Pataskar B A LL B
Do do	Babubhai Jasbhai Patel
Broad Sub Division Muhammadan Rural	Bhalalbhaji Bhikhabhai Patel
Ahmednagar District Muhammadan Rural	Ismail Musa Patel
West Khandesh West General Rural	Mahomedbawa Madbuhawa Patel
Broach Sub-Division Muhammadan Rural	Mangesh Balbute Patel
Satara South General Rural	Musaji Eusufji Patel
East Khandesh West General Rural	Atmaram Nana Patil
Belgaum South General Rural	Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil
Kolaba District General Rural	Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil B A LL B
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Laxman Govind Patil
Belgaum North General Rural	Laxman Madhav Patil B A LL B
Dharwar District Women's General Rural	Malgouda Pungouda Patil
East Khandesh West General Rural	Mrs. Nagamma Kom Veerangouda Patil
Bombay City (Fort Mandvi Bhuleshwar and Girgaum) General Urban	Narhar Rajaram Patil
Bijapur South General Rural	Sadashiv Kanoji Patil
Thana South General Rural	Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Anglo-Indian	Ganesh Krishna Phadake
Broach Sub-Division General Rural	Stanley Henry Prater
Thana District Muhammadan Rural	Chhotalal Bakrishna Purali.
East Khandesh East General Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirshah Mohiddin Sabeel Rais
	Rajmal Lakkichand

Name of Constituency	Name of Member
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Rao Sahab Shalejirao Narayanao Hane
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Rachajee Ramchandra Hane
Thana North, General Rural	Dattatraya Waman Hant
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Prathakar Janardan Hohan
Ahmedabad Millowners Association Commerce and Industry	Sakarjal Batathal
Bombay Millowners Association Commerce and Industry	Sorajji Dorabji Saklatvala
Satara North, General Rural	Shanker Hari Sathe
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahabooabai Khan Akbar Khan Savanur
Satara North, General Rural	Khanderao Sakharam Savant
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Halla
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District European	Charles Ruxton Sharp
Satara North, General Rural	Rajirao alias Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde
Satara South, General Rural	Pandurang Keshav Shitalkar
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant B A
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Ismail Hassan Siddiqui
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Ibrahim Singaporl
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Savilaram Gundaaji Songavkar
Bijapur North, General Rural	Murtigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi
Kolaba District, General Rural	Kamalaaji Ragho Talkar
Asalk East, General Rural	Rao Sahab Bhanusaheb Thorat
Poona West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vitthalrao Laxmanrao Thube
Poona City, Women's General Urban	Mrs Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse
Poona West, General Rural	Hari Vitthal Tulpule B A LL B.
Bombay City (Girgaon) Women's Muhammadan Urban	Mrs Shumi C Tyabji
Kaira District, General Rural	Bhaijibhai Ukabhai Vaghela
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Trikamlal Ugarchand Vakil
Belgaum North, General Rural	Balwant Hanmant Varale
Thana North, General Rural	Govind Dharmaji Vartak
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars Land holders	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vilchoorcar C.E. B.A.
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas B A
East Khandesh East, General Rural	R D Wadekar
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Balaji Bhawanrao Walvekar
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban	Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar
Presidency European	David Watson.
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdulla

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon Mr M M Pakvasa

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Soman

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural	Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural	Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Rural	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bant
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Professor Solab R Davar Bar at Law J P
Thane cum Nasik cum Ahmednagar General Rural	Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar B A LL B
Ahmedabad cum Kanara General Rural	Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai
Dharwar cum Kanara General Rural	Narsingrao Shrinivasrao Desai
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrappa Baswantrao Desai
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Batilal Mufji Gandhi
Nominated	Terence Martin Gidlo Bar at Law
Dharwar cum Kanara General	"
Bombay City cum Bombay Muhammadan Rural	"
Nominated	"
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Urban	Behram Naoroji Karanjia
Central Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan B A LL B Advocate
Poona cum Satara General Rural	Dr Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani B A Ph.D
Northern Division Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Malkan
East Khandesh cum West Khandesh General Rural	Premraj Shaligram Marwadi
Ahmedabad cum Kaira General Rural	Chinubhai Lalubhai Mehta
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District General Rural	Mrs Hansa Jivraj Mehta
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural	The Hon Mr Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa
Nominated	Major Sardar Dhimgao Naolirao Patankar
Sholapur cum Belgaum cum Bijapur General Rural	Chcemji Dalaji Potdar B A LL B
Broach and Panch Mahals cum Surat General Rural	Shantilal Harjiwan Shah B A LL B Solicitor
Nominated	Dr Purushottamrao G Solanki L M & S J P
Poona cum Satara General Rural	Ramchandra Ganesh Soman
Presidency European	Frederick Stones O B E
Southern Division Muhammadan Rural	Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomed Tambe
Kolaba cum Ratnagiri General Rural	Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar B A LL B

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the Andhra Pradesh in respect of development plans

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Traditionally the working is by hand

Government House

GOVERNOR

H E Sir Laurence Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
I.C.A.

J M Corin, I.C.A., Secretary to H E the Governor

Captain P A H Hencker, Military Secretary to H E the Governor

T L Crowhull, I.C.A., 1st Secretary to H E the Governor

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon. Mir Pandit Ali Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Talpur, Premier

The Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Chaturmal Vakil, Minister-in-charge of Revenue Department

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad Khan Khilro, Minister-in-charge of Public Works Department

The Hon. Mr. Abdul Majid Iqbal, Minister-in-charge of Finance, Medical and Public Health & Excise Departments

The Hon. Rao Salih Gokaldas Mewaldas, Minister-in-charge of Local Self Government and the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah Sayed, Minister-in-charge of Education, Labour, Industries, Forests and Rural Reconstruction

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Hon. Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul-ab-din Shah, Speaker

Miss J T Sipahimalani, Deputy Speaker

SECRETARIAT STAFF

L H Taunton, I.C.A., Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.

G F S Collier, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.A., Revenue Commissioner and Secretary Revenue Department.

A. Gordon C.I.E. I.S.E. J.F. Chief Engineer and Secretary Public Works Department

L T Gholap, I.C.A. J.F. Secretary Finance Department.

S H Raza, I.C.A. Deputy Secretary Home and General Department and Provincial Press Advertiser for Sind

P B Nayak, I.C.A. Deputy Secretary Revenue Department

M P Mathrani, B.E. O.B.E. I.S.E. Deputy Secretary Public Works Department

D H Hiranandani, L. Ag. Revenue Assistant Commissioner

K. S. Muhammad Daim Ali Bakh, S.I.I.C. General Assistant Commissioner

H B Hingorani, Deputy Secretary Legal Department and Memorandums of Legal Affairs

E Rodriguez, M.A. Assistant Secretary Home General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments

N V Raghavan, B.A. LL.B. J.F. Assistant Secretary Finance Department

R S J V Muzumdar, B.A., Assistant Secretary Public Works Department

S T Advani, B.A. LL.B. Secretary Sind Legislative Assembly

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Miss J T Sipahimalani

Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Dr. Popatlal A. Dhopatkar	General Urban Karachi City (North)
Rustomji Khurshidji Sidhva	General Urban Karachi City (South)
Mukhl Gobindram Pritamdas	General Urban Hyderabad City
The Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Chaturmal Vakil	General Rural, Karachi District.
Lolmal Rewchand Motwani	General Rural Dadu District.
The Hon. Mr. Rai Sahab Gokaldas Mewaldas	General Rural Yarkana District.
Dr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani	General Rural Upper Sind Frontier District

Name	Constituency by which elected
Doulatram Moohandas	General Rural Sukkur (West)
C T Valecha	General Rural Sukkur (Central)
Hassaram Sunderdas Pamnani	General Rural Sukkur (East)
Newandram Vishindas	General Rural Nawabshah (North)
Rai Bahadur Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural Nawabshah (South)
Ghansham Jethanand Shrivastani	General Rural Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka
Ghanumal Tarachand	General Rural Hyderabad (North)
Dr Chottram P Gidwani	General Rural Hyderabad (South)
Partabrai Khalsukhdas	General Rural Thar Parker (West)
Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural Thar Parker (North)
Akhji Ratanasing Sodho	General Rural Thar Parker (South)
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol	Muhammadian Urban Karachi City (North).
Muhammad Hashim Faiz Muhammad Gazdar	Muhammadian Urban Karachi City (South)
Muhammad Usman Muhammad Khan Sumro	Muhammadian Rural Karachi (North)
Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio	Muhammadian Rural Karachi (South)
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibudino Shah Dubri	Muhammadian Rural Karachi (East)
Ghulam Muhammad Abdallah Khan Isran	Muhammadian Rural Dadu (North)
Pir Illahibux Nawaz Ali	Muhammadian Rural Dadu (Central)
The Hon'ble Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.	Muhammadian Rural Dadu (South)
The Hon'ble Abdul Majid Lilaram	Muhammadian Rural Larkana (North)
	Muhammadian Rural Larkana (East)
Khan Bahadur Ha Amirali Tharu Khan Lahori	Muhammadian Rural Larkana (South)
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghisbi Khan Chandio	Muhammadian Rural Larkana (West)
Mohamed Amin A Khoso	Muhammadian Rural Upper Sind Frontier (East)
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibudino Khan Sarki	Muhammadian Rural Upper Sind Frontier (Central)
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi	Muhammadian Rural Upper Sind Frontier (West)
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar O R Z	Muhammadian Rural Sukkur (North West)

Names,	Constituency by which elected
Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South West).
Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (South East).
Khan Sahib Mir Rasool Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (Central)
Khan Bahadur Sardar Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan	Muhammadan Rural Sukkur (North East)
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahbado Shah	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (North)
Sayed Yur Mahmood Shah Murad Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North West)
Fais Rasool Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Tiner	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (West)
S. D Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Junjo	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (South)
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural Nawabshah (East)
Makhdum Ghulam Haider Makhdum Zahir ul d n	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (North)
The Hon ble Mr Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul abdin Shah.	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (North West)
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (South West)
The Hon ble Mir Bandchali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (East)
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bandchali Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Hyderabad (South)
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahbad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (West)
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujati Shah, M P K.	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (North)
Arbab Togachi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadan Rural Thar Parkar (South)
Mrs Jethibai Tulaldas S pahimani	Women's General Urban Hyderabad cum Karachi City
Mrs Jenubai Ghulamali Afiana	Women's Muhammadan Urban Karachi City
J Fraser	European Karachi City
Col H J Mahon	European Sind
Isardas Varanmal	Commerce and Industry Karachi Chamber of Commerce
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah Kt M C S I	Commerce and Industry Indian Commerce
Dewan D almal Doulatram	Land holders
Narayandas Anandjee Dechar	Land holders
Lt-Col, W B Hossack	Labour
	Labour

The Madras Province.

exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided by three Advisers

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 83 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops

and that the several deep rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture

of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of

3,204,200. Special efforts provide education for the scheduled classes. The of the province on 1.

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1920

interests of administration committees have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the Presidency and these have on-official chairmen as executive

Local Administration

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April

(7) the abolition of the system of representation of minorities

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15% and 20 per cent respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls of local bodies

Local bodies are now enabled under the mission for supply to the neighbouring districts,

pect of loans amounting to Rs 22.52 lakhs which |

Law and Order.

MADRAS BUDGET

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates, 1940-41
REVENUE	Rs	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE	Rs
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	40 00 000	7—Land Revenue	23,99 300
VII—Land Revenue	4 98 82 500	8—Travunpal Excise	25,56,200
VIII—Provincial Excise	3,21,45,900	9—Stamps	4,75 600
IX—Stamps	1,73 07,600	10—Forest	37,28,300
X—Forest	45,08 100	11—Registration	29 19 600
XI—Registration	33 13 800	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	74,46 100
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	82,64 900	13—Other Taxes and Duties	15,73,700
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	87,46,000	Total—A	2 15 06 800
Total—A	12,81,68 800	C.—Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	
		17—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88 15,000
		18—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	37,99,

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
REVENUE—contd	Rs	DEMAND OF THE REVENUE— contd	Rs
C Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works		19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	5 ⁰⁰ 900
XVII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept— Gross Receipts	1,5 ¹³ 900	Total—C	1 ⁰⁶ 6 ⁰⁰ 000
Deficit—Working Expenses	—41 50 900	E. Debt Services	
Net Receipts	1 10 63 000	20—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—43 94 400
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83 18 400	21—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 71 500
Total—C	1 93 81 400	Total—E	—35 ²² 900
D Debt Services		F Civil Administration.	
XX—Interest	2 ⁰⁰ 69 ⁰⁰ 000	22—General Administration.	5 ⁷ 40 ⁰⁰ 000
Total—D	2 ⁰⁰ 69 ⁰⁰ 000	23—Administration of Justice	91 8 ⁰⁰ 500
F Civil Administration.		24—Jails and Convict Settlements	23 89 800
XXI—Administration of Justice	16 84 800	25—Police	1 6 ⁸¹ 800
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 5 100	26—Scientific Departments	9 ⁰⁰ 000
XXIII—Police	6 18 400	27—Education	2 ³ 10 100
XXIV—Ports and Piers	7 81 800	28—Medical	1 03 87 500
XXV—Education	10 16 100	29—Public Health	23 09 100
XXVI—Medical	2 69 300	30—Agriculture	20 9 800
XXVII—Public Health	3 16 900	31—Veterinary	11 94 000
XXVIII—Agriculture	1 10 800	32—Co-operation	14 89 500
XXIX—Veterinary	4 03 300	33—Industries	26 89 900
XXX—Co-operation	19 50 700	34—Miscellaneous Departments	2 ⁰⁰ 4,500
XXXI—Industries	7 77 200	Total—F	10 61 23 400
XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments	85 04 400	H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
Total—F	85 04 400	35—Civil Works	1,23 46 400
H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Total—H	1 ²³ 46 400
XXXIX—Civil Works	34 56 500	I Electricity Schemes	
Total—H	34 56 500	36—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	2 ⁰⁶ 06 900
I Electricity Schemes		37—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	3 ⁰⁰ 300
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes— Gross Receipts	5 9 600	Total—I	2 ⁰⁹ 39 ⁰⁰ 000
Deduct—Working Expenses	— 0 16 300	J Miscellaneous	
Total—I (Net Receipts)	3 ⁰⁰ 81 300	38—Pamphlets	6 00 000
		39—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 17 45,000
		40—Stationery and Printing	23 9 300
		41—Miscellaneous	5 300

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
J Miscellaneous	Rs	M. Extraordinary Items.	Rs
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2 64 700	63—Extraordinary Charges	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	4 24 000	Total—J	1 57 64 600
XLVI—Miscellaneous	15 3 000	Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	16 73,29 700
Total—J	2 20 300	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus	82,200
L Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.		Grand Total	16 76 11,300
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 00 000	DISBURSEMENTS	
Total—L	30 00 000	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue (from Statement A)	
Total—Revenue	16 76 11,300	Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4 78 400
Grand Total	16 76 11,300	72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	19 100
Receipts		81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	13 00 000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B.)	82 00 000	81 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	85 07 600
I—Public Debt Incurred—		83 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	-10 18 200 + 100
I—Permanent Debt	1 00 00 000	Total	93 42 000
II—Floating Debt—		Public Debt Discharged—	
Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000	I—Permanent Debt	
Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000	II—Floating Debt—	
III—Loans from the Central Government		Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000
Total	12 00 00 000	Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000
O Unfunded Debt—		III—Loans from the Central Government	6 13 000
State Provident Funds	73 03 000	Total	11 06 13 000
Total	73 03 000	O Unfunded Debt—	
P Deposits and advances—		State Provident Funds	57 10 000
I—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Total	57 10 000
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	18 00 000	I Deposits and Advances—	
Carried over	18 00 000	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	3 000
		Carried over	3 000

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
REVENUE—contd	Rs	DEMAND OF THE REVENUE— contd	Rs
C Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works		19—Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	5° 900
XVII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts	15 13 000	Total—C	1° 66 °00
deduct—Working Expenses	—41 00 900	E. Debt Services	
Net Receipts	1 10 63 000	20—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—43 04 400
XVIII—Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	83 18 400	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 71 500
Total—C	1 93 81 400	Total—E	—35 °° 900
D Debt Services		F Civil Administration	
XX—Interest	2° 69 °00	25—General Administration	°° 94 02 00
Total—D	°° 69 °00	27—Administration of Justice	91 8° 500
F Civil Administration		29—Jails and Convict Settlements	°3 89 800
XXI—Administration of Justice	16 84 800	29 Police	1 6 81 800
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 5 100	36—Scientific Departments	95 00
XXIII—Police	8 18 400	37—Education	2 3 10 100
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	7 81 800	38—Medical	1 03 87 500
XXV—Education	10 16 100	39—Public Health	28 09 100
XXVI—Medical	° 89 300	40—Agriculture	20 9 800
XXVII—Public Health	3 16 900	41—Veterinary	11 93 000
XXVIII—Agriculture	1 10 800	42—Co-operation	14 89 500
XXIX—Veterinary	4 03 300	43—Industries	°6 89 900
XXX—Co-operation	19 50 700	47—Miscellaneous Departments	°° 74 500
XXXI—Industries	7 77 °00	Total—F	10 61 °° 400
XXXII—Miscellaneous Departments	85 04 400	H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
Total—F		50—Civil Works	1 °3 46 400
H Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		Total—H	1 °8 48 400
XXXIX—Civil Works	34 56 00	I Electricity Schemes	
Total—H	34 56 500	50—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	°6 06 900
I Electricity Schemes		50A Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	3° 300
YLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—Gross Receipts	5 97 600	Total—I	°8 39 °00
Deduct—Working Expenses	—°° 16 300	J Miscellaneous	
Total—I (Net Receipts)	3 81 300	54—Famine	6 00 000
		55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 17 45 000
		56—Stationery and Printing	23 97 300
		57—Miscellaneous	5 ° 300

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
J Miscellaneous.	Rs	M Extraordinary Items.	Rs
XLIV—Receipts in all of Superannuation	2 64 100	63—Extraordinary Charges	
XLV—Stationery and Printing	4 4 00	Total—J	1 5 ⁰ 64 600
XLVI—Miscellaneous	1 3 00	Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	16 75,29 700
Total—J	2 11 00	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus	82,200
L Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments		Grand Total	16 76 11,900
L—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	30 000	DISBURSEMENTS	
Total—L	30 000	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue. (from Statement A)	
Total—Revenue	16 76 11,900	Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit		63 Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4 78 400
Grand Total	16 76 11,900	2 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	19 100
Receipts		81 Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	13 05 000
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure (from Statement B.)	8 ⁰ 000	81A Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	85 97 600
I—Public Debt Incurred—		83 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	—10 18 200 + 100
I—Permanent Debt	1 00 00 000	Total	93 42 000
II—Floating Debt—		Public Debt Discharged—	
Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000	I—Permanent Debt	
Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000	II—Floating Debt—	
III—Loans from the Central Government		Treasury Bills	6 00 00 000
Total	1 00 00 000	Other Floating Loans	5 00 00 000
O Unfunded Debt—		III—Loans from the Central Government	6 13 000
State Provident Funds	3 03 000	Total	11 06 13 000
Total	3 03 000	O Unfunded Debt—	
F Deposits and advances—		State Provident Funds	57 10 000
I—Deposits Bearing Interest—		Total	57 10 000
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	13 00	F Deposits and Advances—	
Carried over	13 00	I—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	3,000
		Carried over	

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	18 700	Brought forward	3 000
RECEIPTS— <i>contd.</i>		DISBURSEMENTS— <i>contd.</i>	
F Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>		F Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>	
II Deposits not bearing interest— <i>contd.</i>		II—Deposits not bearing interest—	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 71 500	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	8 94 000
Famine Relief Fund	7 3 400	Famine Relief Fund	9 00 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	8 36 700	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	7 76 000
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3 34 700	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3 09 00
Fund for the development of Rural Water supply	100	Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply	5 00 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	1 42 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	50 000
General Police Fund		General Police Fund	
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5 85 04 000	Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5 90 04 000
Municipal and Other Funds	2 87 80 000	Municipal and Other Funds	2 93 80 000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5 60 82 000	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	5 9 000
Other Accounts—Subventions from Central Road Fund	13 9 000	Other Accounts—Subventions from Central Road Fund	14 80 000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	6 17 000	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	6 45 700
Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	21 300	Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	21 300
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	97 400	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	97 400
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	2 000	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvement	2,000
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry	22 00	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the development of Sericultural Industry	27 700
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	68,800	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the development of Handloom Industry	98 900
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	0 400	Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Duty	25 700
Carried over	14 99 50 700	Carried over	15 23 16 600

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1910-11	HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	Budget Estimates 1911-12
Brought forward	Rs. 14 99 5 00	Brought forward	Rs. 15 23 16 800
RECEIPTS—contd		DISBURSEMENTS—contd	
Deposits and Advances—contd		Deposits and Advances—contd	
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—		III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Advances Repayable	30 30 000	Advances Repayable	31 94 000
Permanent Advances	75 000	Permanent Advances	15 000
Accounts with the Government of Burma		Accounts with the Government of Burma	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	2,85 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	2 90 000
IV.—Suspense—		IV.—Suspense—	
Cash Balance Investment Account	65 00 000	Cash Balance Investment Account	50 00 000
Other Suspense Accounts	9 31 000	Other Suspense Accounts	9 33 000
Cheques and Bills	3 03 25 000	Cheques and Bills	3 03 25 000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	57 500	Departmental and Similar Accounts	6 500
V.—Miscellaneous—		V.—Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—Government Account		Miscellaneous—Government Account	
Total	19 16 09 000	Total	19 24 44 300
R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		R Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities		Loans to Municipalities	
Port Funds Cultivators etc.	8 83 000	Port Funds Cultivators etc.	99 54 600
Loans to Government Servants	64 000	Loans to Government Servants	57 000
Total	83 47 700	Total	1 00 11 600
S Remittances—		S Remittances—	
Cash Remittances	73 9 0 000	Cash Remittances	23 9 0 000
Remittances by Bills	73 00 000	Remittances by Bills	73 00 000
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments		Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total	74 65 70 000	Total	24 65 0 000
Total—Receipts	57,39 12,100	Total—Disbursements	57 46,91 100
V—Opening Cash Balance	69 58 099	V—Closing Cash Balance	61 79 099
Grand Total	58 08 70,199	Grand Total	58 08 70 199

Administration

Governor

His Excellency the Honble Sir Arthur Hope
G.C.I.E. M.C.

Secretarial Staff

Private Secretary W T Bryant L.C.S.

Personal Staff

Military Secretary Major (Local Lt)
Colly C.E.E.
Aides-de-Camp F D Patterson-
Capt F W Brett Major
Lieut. G T A Douglas.

Indian Aide de Camp Risaldar Bijay Singh
Commandant H E the Governor's Body Guard
 Major A G N Curtis

Council of Advers

C T Dog C S I C I E I C S
 H M Horl C S I C I E I C S
 T G Rutherford C S I C I E I C S

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary D N Strathle C I E I C S
Secretary Finance Department W Scott-Brown
 C I E I C S

Secretary Local Administration Department
 L J MacIver I C S

Secretary Home Department A R. MacEwen
 C I E. M C I C S

Secretary Public Works Department K
 Ramunni Menon I C S

Secretary Development Department Rao
 Bahadur C P Parunakara Menon

Secretary Revenue Department B G Holdsworth
 I C S

Secretary Education and Public Health Department
 O M Locke M C I C S

*Secretary Legal Department and Remembrance
 of Legal Affairs* Rao Sahib P Appu Naik

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Members of the Board of Revenues

- (1) C A Henderson C S I V D I C S
- (2) T Austin I C S
- (3) S V Ramamurthy I C S
- (4) G W Priestley I C S

Director of Public Instruction R M Statham
 C I E

Inspector General of Police F Sayers C I E

Surgeon-General Major General N M Wilson
 O B E K H S I M S

Director of Public Health Lieut Col C M
 Ganapathy M C I M S

Accountant General V S Sundaran

Inspector-General of Prisons Lieut Col S O
 Contractor M B I M S

Postmaster General G B Power C I E

Collector of Customs C R Watkins C I E

Commissioner of Excise T Austin I C S

Registrar of Co-operative Societies S A Venkata
 Ramani I C S

Commissioner of Labour V Ramakrishna I C S

Director Cinchona Dept H Wheatley

Chief Engineer (General Buildings & Roads)

H P Dogra B Sc

Chief Engineer for Irrigation F M Dowley
 M I C E

Chief Engineer for Electricity Lt Col M G

Platts C I E, O B E M C

Part time Consulting Engineer to Govt for

Electricity—Sir Henry Howard C I E

Presidency Port Officer W F Ruffie

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local

Boards S Ranganathan O B E I C S

Principal Indian Medical School Vaidyaratna

G Srinivasamurthi D A B L M B C M

*Presidents and Governors of Fort
 St George in Madras*

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1690
Thomas Pitt	1693
Gulston Addison	1709

Died at Madras 17 Oct 1709

Edmund Montague (Act ng)	1709
William Fraser (Act ng)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (Act ng)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Norton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morae	1744
John Hinde	-
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Falk	1763
Charles Bounier	1767
Jonas DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
"	1776
"	1777
"	1778
"	1780
"	1780
"	1781

Governors of Madras

Lord Macartney K B	1785
Alexander Davidson (Act ng)	1785
Major General Sir Archibald Campbell K B	1786
John Holland (Act ng)	1789
Edward J Holland (Act ng)	1790

Director of Agriculture P H Rama Reddy

Director of Industries L B Green

Director of Fisheries Dr B Sundara Raj

Chief Conservator of Forests C C Wilson

Director of Veterinary Services L J Hurley

M E C Y S D Y M I V S

Major-General William Meadows	1790	William Hadleston C.B. (Acting)	1881
Sir Charles Oakeley Bart.	1790	The Right Hon M. E. Grant Duff G.C.S.I.,	1881
Lord Hobart	1794	C.B.	
Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1795	The Right Hon Robert Bourke P.C.	1886
Lord Clive	1799	Lord Connamara, 12 May 1887 (by creation)	
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803	John Henry Garstin C.S.I. (Acting)	1890
William Petrie (Acting)	1807	Baron Wenlock G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.B.	1891
Sir George Hillier Barlow Bart. K.B.	1807	Sir Arthur Elphinstone Havelock G.C.M.G.	1896
Lieut.-General the Hon John Abercromby	1813	Baron Amphilil G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.B.	1900
The Right Hon Hugh Elliot	1814	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General)	
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro Bart. K.C.B. Died 6 July 1817	1810	1804	
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1810	Sir James Thomson K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
Henry Sullivan Gomme (Acting)	1817	Sir Gabriel Stokes K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1906
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam K.C.B.	1832	Hon Sir Arthur Lawley G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G.	1906
George Edward Russell (Acting)	1837	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael	1911
Lord Elphinstone G.C.H., P.C.	1837	Bart. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G. (b)	
Lieut. General the Marquess of Tweeddale Kt. C.B.	1842	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1910	1910
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	1848	Sir Murray Hambrick K.C.S.I. C.B. (Acting)	1910
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger Bart., G.C.B.	1848	Right Hon Baron Pentland P.C. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E.	1912
Daniel Elliott (Acting)	1854	Baron Willingdon G.C.S.I. G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E. G.B.E. (c)	1918
Lord Harria	1854	Sir Alexander Cardew K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1919
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan K.C.B.	1859	Sir Charles Todhunter K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860	Lord Goschen P.C., G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. C.B.E.	1924
Sir Henry George Ward G.C.M.G. Died at Madras, 2 August 1860	1860	(Acting Viceroy and Governor General)	
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860	1909	
Sir William Thomas Denison K.C.B. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1863 to 1864)	1861	Sir Norman Macjoribanks K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. (Acting)	1909
Edward Maitby (Acting)	1863	Lieut. Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley P.C. G.C.I.E. C.M.G. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1934)	1909
Lord Napier of Merchistoun Kt. (a) (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1870)	1866	Sir Muhammad Usman K.C.I.E. (Acting)	1934
Alexander John Arbuthnot K.C.S.I. C.I.E. (Acting)	1872	Lieut. Col the Right Honble Sir George Frederick Stanley P.C. G.C.I.E. C.M.G.	
Lord Hobart	1872	Lord Erskine G.C.I.E.	1934
Died at Madras 27 April 1875		Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu Kt. (Acting)	1936
Sir William Rose Robinson K.C.S.I. (Acting).	1875	Lord Erskine G.C.I.E.	1940
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos G.C.S.I. C.I.E.	1876	The Honble Sir Arthur Hope G.C.I.E. M.C. (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick	
The Right Hon W. T. Adam P.C. C.I.E. Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1881	1880	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling	
		(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon	

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon ble Sri B. Sambamurti

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Srinivasa A. Rukmin Lakshminipathi

Elected Members

Constituency	Names
Madras City Muhammadan Urban	Al Jai Hameed Khan
Chittoor Muhammadan Rural	Al Jai Rajman Ali Rajah Arakal Sultan
Kurnool Muhammadan Rural	Al Jai Rahiman Khan K
Bellary Muhammadan Rural	Abdul Rawoof D
Madras City North General Urban	Adikesavalu Valcker P M
Ranipet General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Alimoolam Jamedar
Tanjore Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Thambi Muhammad M. Hakeem Maricar
North Arcot Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Baddin Sahib M
Pilore Town Women General Urban	Ammanna Raja Srinivasa G
Hospet General Rural	Anantachari B
Cuddalore Women General Rural	Anjalai Ammal Srinivasa
Tiruvannamalai General Rural	Annamalai Pillai V
Madras cum Chingleput Indian Christian	Appa Jural Pillai Diwan Bahadur A
Tel Nalgiris General Rural	Ari Cowder H B
Sivagangai General Rural	Arunachalam Chettiar Muthu Kr Ar Kr
Calicut Muhammadan Rural	Attakoya Thangal Khan Bahadur P M
Palai General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Balakrishnan S C
Pilore General Rural	Bapineedu M
Chingleput cum South Arcot Muhammadan Rural	Basheer Ahmed Sayeed
Tiruvallur General Rural	Bhaktavatsalam M
Ranipet General Rural	Bhaktavatsalam Nayudu B
Chingleput General Rural	Bhaskar Ayyangar K
Pudukottai General Rural	Bhaskara Rao Mahavijay Srinivas V A
Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Town General Urban	Bhuvanachari V
Anglo Indian	Bower E H M 180
Ongole General Rural	Buchappa Nayudu P
Calicut, General Rural	Chandoo Arangil
Tepali General Rural	Chandramouli K
Textile Workers Trade Union (Madras) Labour	Chelvapathi Chetti G
Tiruvallur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Chengam Pillai G
Vilupuram General Rural	Chidambaram Ayyar S
Kollattur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Chinnamthu P
Tinnevely General Rural	Chockalingam Pillai T S
Kottayam General Rural	Damodaram M P
Anglo Indian	D Mello F M
Tiruttani General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Doraiswami V
Tuticorin General Rural	Doraiswami Nadar A R A S

Constituency	Names.
Uddapah Muhammadan, Rural	Ghouse Mohi-teen S
Ubbil, General, Rural	Giri V V
Uvalli, General Rural	Gopala Reddi B
Uthirapatti General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Govinda Doss D
Urumbranad, General Rural	Govindan Nayar C K
Uropean	Grant William
Uzagaipattam General Rural	Gupta V J
Uthacole General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Gurusulu Saketi
Uthirapatti General Rural	Halasayam Ayyar V
Uropean Commerce The Madras Chamber of Commerce Madras Trades Association	Vacant
Uthacole Muhammadan Rural	Hassain H S
Uthirapatti General Indian Christian	Isaac D R
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Ishwara K.
Uthirapatti cum Palamcottah cum Tuticorin Towns Women Indian Christian Urban	Jebamoney Masilamoney Mrs
Uthirapatti General Rural	Jogi Nayudu Allu
Uthirapatti Muhammadan Rural	Kaderkutti A K
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kadirappa D
Uthirapatti cum Masulipattam Towns General Urban	Kalewara Rao A
Uthirapatti General Rural	Kannara Nalar K
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kannan E
Uthirapatti General Rural	Karant K R
Uthirapatti General Rural	Karunakara Menon A
Uthirapatti Women Muhammadan Urban	Khadija Yakub Hassan Mrs
Uthirapatti Muhammadan Rural	Khalifa Ali Khan Bahadur P
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kolondavelu Nayanar K
Uthirapatti General, Rural	Koti Reddi K.
Uthirapatti Chamber of Commerce	Krishnamachari T T
Uthirapatti Trade Union Labour	Krishnamurti G
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Krishnan S
Uthirapatti Central Landholders	Krishna Rao G
Uthirapatti General Rural	Krishnaswami Bharathi L.
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kulasekaran K.
The Nattukottai Nagarathars Association	Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad
Uthirapatti General Rural	Kumaraswami Raja P S
Uthirapatti cum Cannanore cum Tellicherry Towns Muhammadan Urban	Kunhammad Kutty Hajee P I
Uthirapatti General Rural	Kuppuswami Ayyar, K.
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Kurmayya V
Uthirapatti cum Calicut Towns Women General Urban	Kuttimalu Amma Srimathi A V
Uthirapatti Muhammadan Rural	Laljan S M
Uthirapatti General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Lakshmanaswami P
Uthirapatti General Rural	Lakshmi Ammal Srimathi V
Uthirapatti Women General Rural	Lakshmi Ammal Srimathi K.

Constituency	Names
Bellary Women General, Rural	Lakshmi Devi, Dr N
Madras Planters	Langley W K M
European Commerce The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association.	Luker F G
Chirakkal General Rural	Madhavan P
West Godavari cum Krishna Muhammadan Rural	Mahboob Ali Baig
Sattur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Manickam R S
Tanjore General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Marimuthu M
Musli General Rural	Marimuthu Pillai S T P
Ariyalur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Maruthal R
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Muhammadan Rural	Mir Akram Ali
Palghat Muhammadan Rural	Moldeen Kutty P K
Madura Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar K S
Malappuram Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdur Rahman
Nellore Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Abdus Salam Dr
Puttur Muhammadan Rural	Mahmud Schammad Khan Bahadur
Anantapur Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Rahmatullah K
Tirukkoyilur General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Muniswami Pillai V J
Cocanada General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Murti B S
Ramnad General Rural	Muthuramalinga Teyar U
Omair General Rural	Nachiappa Gounder K A
Tanjore General Rural	Nadimuthu Pillai A P N V
Kurnool General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Nagappa S
Namakkal General Rural	Nagaraja Ayyangar N
Cuddapah General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Nagiah S
Gobichettipalayam General Rural	Nanjappa Gounder K V
Vizianagram General Rural	Narasimha Raju, P L
Chiracole General Rural	Narasimham C
West Godavari cum Krishna cum Guntur Factory Labour	Narasimham V V
Bhimavaram General Rural	Narayana Raju, D
Bezwada General Rural	Narayana Rao K V
Dharmapuri General Rural	Natesa Chettiar M G
Saidapet General Rural	Natesa Mudaliar P
Anantapur General Rural	Obi Reddi C
Coimbatore General Rural	Palaniswami Gounder V C
Pollachi, General, Rural	Palaniswami Gounder V K
West Coast Landholders	Palat R M
Cocanada General Rural	Pallam Raju M
Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad Indian Christian	Parthasarathi Ayyangar C R
Chittoor General Rural	Pedda Padala P
Backward Areas and Tribes	Perlaswami Gounder K S
Erode General Rural	Periyaswami Gounder K
Tiruchinopoly General Rural	

Constituency	Names
Cuddalore General Rural	Sitarama Reddier K
Madras City South Central General Urban (Scheduled Castes)	Sivashaomungam Pillai J
Gobichettipalayam General Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar D
Conjeeveram General Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar P S
Pennukonda General Rural	Subba Rao Kallur
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour	Subba Rao Karunakaram
Rajahmundry General Rural	Subba Rao Marina
Madura Town General Urban	Subbaraman V M P
Tiruchengode General Rural	Subbarayan Dr P
Ongole General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Subbiah P
Coimbatore Town General Urban	Subbiah Mudaliar C P
Nagapatam General Rural	Subbaraya Chettiar A M P
Tirukkoyilur General Rural	Subramanian A
Rajahmundry General Rural	Swami K V R
Tekkali General Rural	Syamasundara Rao I
European	Town H S
Malappuram Muhammadan Rural	Umalakammoo Khan Sahib V K
Tirupattur (Ramanad) General Rural	Vallappa Chettiar V S R M
Chandragiri General Rural	Varadachariar K
Madras City South General Urban	Varadachari N S
West Coast Indian Christian	Varley C J
Mannargudi General Rural	Vedaratnam Pillai A
Dharapuram General, Rural	Venudaya Gounder S V
Ellore General Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Venkanna G
Kurnool General Rural	Venkata Reddi Chandra
Nandyal General Rural	Venkata Reddi Gopavaram
Narasapur General Rural	Venkata Reddi Grandhi
Arniyur General Rural	Venkatachalam Pillai B
Hosur General Rural	Venkatachari P T
Gudur General Rural	Venkatanarayana Reddi B
Salem, General Rural	Venkatappa Chettiar S C
Gooty General Rural	Venkatappa Nayudu R
Guntur & 10 Tenali Towns General Urban	Venkatappayya Pantulu K
Kumbakonam General Rural	Venkatarama Ayyar P
Palni General Rural	Venkataramiah R S
Mangalore General Rural	Venkataram Bal "a B
Annapuram General Rural	Venkata Rao Talu
Tindivanam General Rural	Venkatayubba Reddier R
Nellore General Rural	Venkata ubbayya V
Vizagapatam Town General Urban	Viswanatham T
European	Walker G L
Tinnevely cum Palamcottah Towns General Urban	Yagneswara Sarma K P
Chittoor Muhammadan Rural	Yakub Hassan
Southern Landholder	Zamindar of Bodinayakanur (T V K. Jamaraja Pandiya Nayakar)
Bandar General Rural	Zamindar of Channarayana (Zabdatul Aqran Sree- mantho Rajah Varlagadda S va Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar)
Northern Landholder I	Zamindar of Chennu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju Bahadur)
Northern Landholder II	Zamindar of Muzapuram (Sri Raja Meha Ven- kataramulu Appa Rao Bahadur)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Dr U Rama Rao

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

K. Venkataswami Nayudu

Constituency

Names

Madras City	K. Venkataswami Nayudu
Do.	The Hon. Dr U Rama Rao
Viragapattam	V Venkatachalamasli
Do.	Vacant
Do.	P Veerabhadraswami.
East Godavari	N Subba Raju
Do.	D Sriramamurti
Do.	L. Subba Rao
West Godavari	P Peddiraju.
Do.	V Gangaraju alias Gangayya.
Kistna	B Narayanaswami Nayudu
Do.	K Poorna Mallikarjunudu
Guntur	V Venkatapunnayya.
Nellore	L Subbarama Reddi
Cuddapah	V Vasanta Rao
Anantapur	M Narayana Rao
Bellary	D Bheema Rao
Kurnool	V Sankara Reddi
Chingleput	Rao Bahadur K. Dalvasigamani Mudaliyar
Chittoor	Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi
North Arcot	C Perumalswami Reddiyar
South Arcot	Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar
Tanjore	S A S Rm. Ramanatham Chettiyar
Do.	Rao Bahadur N. B. Samisappa Mudaliyar
Do.	K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar
Trichinopoly	K V Srinivasa Ayyangar
Madurai	Rao Sahib A. S. Alagapan Chettiyar
Ramanad	A. Jangasami Ayyangar
Do.	T C Srinivasa Ayyangar
Tinnevelly	M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar
Salem	S K. Satagopa Mudaliyar

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd

Constituency	Names
Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris	T A Ramalingam Chettiyar
Malabar	K Madhaya Menon
Do	M. Narayana Menon.
South Kanara	D M Hegde
Madras North	Hajee Munshi Abdul Wahab
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari
Madras South Central	Khan Bahadur Mouvi Gulam Jilani Quraishi
Do	Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marakkayar
Madras South	S K. Ahmed Meeran
Madras West Coast	Chowwakkaran Pathukkatha Mammukay
Do	Khan Bahadur Thayyilakkandi Makkathil Moul
European	Sir Frank Birley
Indian Christian	Diwan Bahadur S E. Rangapathan.
Do	S J Gonsalves
Do	Jerome A. Saldanha

Nominated Members

The Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastry P C CH
 Mrs Mona Hensman
 Rao Bahadur M. Raman
 Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
 Dr P J Thomas
 Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman K C I E
 Dr Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu K C I E D Litt
 Dr T S S Rajan
 Dr C Ramalinga Reddi

Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1936-37, 1937-38 & 1938-39

	1936-37		1937-38		1938-39	
	Calcutta	Bengal.	Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta	Bengal.
	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores	Rs crores
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex treasure)	1,32.61	141.24	1,44.24	1,53.49	1,34.53	1,41.89
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	34.76	35.76	49.28	51.60	48.38	51.39
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	69.94	75.37	79.75	87.08	71.94	78.97

Administration.
The present form of administration in Bengal is Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the

Legislative Council. There are normally four franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of members of the Executive Council who are in 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible
regarding medical and sanitary questions connected with the railways. There are 41 hospitals and 411

dispensaries

imparted partly through Government agency

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41
(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Customs	2 30 00	2 20 00	Other Taxes and Duties	37 20	49 00
Taxes on Income	3. 00	55 60	Subsidised Companies	14	2
Salt			Irrigation Navigation		
Land Revenue	3 93 63	3 67 98	Lembankment and Drain		
Provincial Excise	1 57 00	1 60 50	age Works for which		
Stamps	2 58 00	2 65 00	Capital Accounts are		
Forest	21 85	22 34	kept	—1 53	11
Registration	22 00	25 00	Irrigation Navigation		
Receipts under Motor			Lembankment and Drain		
Vehicles-Taxation Acts	21 51	21 80	age Works for which		
			Capital Accounts are kept	3 25	41

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41—contd

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41	Heads of Revenue	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Interest	31 84	29 44	Debt raised in India	1 83 00	80 00
Administration of Justice	23 73	25 06	State Provident Fund	71 00	73 50
Jails and Convict Settlements	6 68	6 82	Famine Insurance Fund	2 21	2 30
Police	12 07	13 23	Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas		
Ports and Pilotage	1 00	92	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses	89	85
Education	16 11	16 18	District Funds	1 64 00	1 64 00
Medical	9 14	8 61	Other Funds	93 00	1 00 20
Public Health	5 37	3 83	Civil Deposits	4 66 50	4 77 65
Agriculture	2 51	2 28	Other Accounts	30 26	40 83
Veterinary	1 43	96	Advances	13 75	14 20
Co-operation	4 63	4 40	Accounts with the Government of Burma	5 30	
Industries	18 86	17 43	Accounts with Reserve Bank	4 70	4 40
Miscellaneous Departments	1 91	2 17	Suspense Accounts	10 78 20	9 62 10
Civil Works	37 59	41 30	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	15 80	41 61
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 30	2 73	Total Receipts	21 32 61	19 11 64
Stationery and Printing	5 06	4 56	Opening Balance	78 02	1 54 88
Miscellaneous	19 80	15 25	Grand Total	22 10 63	14 66 52
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	34	30			
Extraordinary receipts	4	7 03			
Total Revenue Receipt	13 77 76	13 97 28			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.
Salt	12		Jails and Convict Settlements	35 15	35 83
Land Revenue	30 66	29 86	Police	2 32 44	2 30 76
Provincial Excise	22 02	2 00	Ports and Pilotage	4 61	5 91
Stamps	4 33	4 66	Scientific Departments	30	30
Forest	17 63	17 71	Education,—General	1 56 59	1 56 52
Registration	23 15	24 64	Anglo-Indian and European	11 47	11 41
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4 50	4 50	Medical	58 80	58 15
Other Taxes and Duties	1 30	1 -	Public Health	49 52	48 43
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	21 92	20 76	Agriculture	16 69	17 51
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	22 83	24 91	Veterinary	6 45	6 87
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund			Co-operation	15 49	15 39
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works		—3	Industries	21 21	21 18
Interests on Debts and other Obligations	19 11	16 24	Miscellaneous Departments	4 27	5 02
General Administration	1 79 71	1 80 59	Civil Works	1 59 23	1 59 72
Administration of Justice	1 02 53	1 00 89	Famine Relief	3 93	4 02
			Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 00 81	1 09 46
			Stationery and Printing	23 34	23 01
			Miscellaneous	1 04 35	90 59
			Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	11 00	5 20
			Total Revenue Expenditure	14 64 50	14 54 23

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41—continued

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41	Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs
Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	— 44	— 57	Deposits of Local Funds—		
Civil works not charged to Revenue			District Funds	1 67 00	1 65 00
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	— 2 57	— 2 60	Other Funds	87 00	93 53
Debt Raised in India	85 00	1 40 00	Civil Deposits	4 94 63	4 39 65
State Provident Fund	47 00	60 00	Other Accounts	41 39	41 49
Famine Insurance Fund	1 91	" 00	Advances	13 93	14 78
Subvention from the Road Development Fund			Accounts with the Government of Burma	5 30	
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas			Accounts with Reserve Bank	4 50	4 50
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses	1 "	63	Suspense	10 77 20	3 62 10
Schedule Castes Education Fund	3 03	" 80	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	18 4 "	14 52
			Total expenditure	1 25 54	13 94 30
			Closing balances	85 39	7 "
			GRAND TOTAL	2 " 10 63	14 66 5 "

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert
GOIE

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal L G Pinnell
108
Asst. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal A C Hartley LGS
Military Secretary Lieut Col J M Hugo
Surgeon Capt P I Franks MRO I MS
Aides-de Camp — Lt Telson Indian Police
Capt T M O H Lowe 3rd Queen Alexandra's
Owa Gurkha Rifles
Lt I W Gore Langton The Coldstream
Guards.
Lt P W Kennedy Probyn's Horse 5th King
Edward VII's Own Lancers
Hon Aides-de Camp —
Lieut Col R E Marlott V.D. Commanding
The E I Railway Regiment
Lieut Col R S S Treason Commanding The

Capt C R Bluet RLY Principal Officer
Merc Marine Dept

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Hon ble Mr Abdul Kasem Fazlul Haq
Minister in charge of the Education Department (Chief Minister)
The Hon ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K.C.I.E
Minister in charge of the Home Constitution
and Election Department.
The Hon ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy Kt
Minister in charge of the Revenue Department
The Hon ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Bahadur of Dacca Minister in charge of the
Department of Public Health including
Medical and Local Self-Govt Department
The Hon ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of
Kasimbazar Minister in charge of the Department
of Communication and Works
The Hon ble Mr Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
Minister in charge of the Finance Department
and the Department of Commerce and
Industry
The Hon ble Mr Prasanna Deb Baidya Minister
in charge of the Forest and Excise Department

ADMINISTRATION—contd

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and
Secretary Home Department H J Twynham
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Home Dept. R. H. Hutchings
I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary Home Department and Press
Officer F D Martyn I.C.S.

Secretary Revenue Department N V H Symons
I.C.S.

Secretary Finance Department R L Walker
I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Commerce and Labour Depart-
ment R. H. Parker I.C.S.

Secretary Legislative Department E. B. H.
Baker I.C.S.

Joint Secretary Co-operatives Credit and Rural
Indebtedness Department E W Holland I.C.S.

Secretary Agriculture and Industries H S E
Stevens I.C.S.

Secretary Department of Public Health and
L S G., G S Dutt I.C.S.

Secretary Judicial Department A L Blank
I.C.S.

Secretary Education Department H Graham
I.C.S.

Secretary Department of Communications and
Works J R. Blair I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Member Board of Revenue—W H Nelson
I.C.S.

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

Director of Industries S C. Miller B.Sc.
(Eng.)

Protector of Emigrants Lt. Col. Kesav Shadashiv
Thakur I.M.S.

Superintendent Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta
C C Calder

Deputy Secretary Department of Commerce and
Labour K. G. Morshed I.C.S.

Reforms Commissioner R N Gilchrist C.I.E.
I.M.S.

Curator of Herbarium Royal Botanic Gardens
Kalipada Biswas

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J Halliday 1854

John P Grant 1859

Cecil Beadon 1860

William Grey 1867

George Campbell 1871

Sir Richard Temple Bart. K.C.S.I. 1874

The Hon Ashley Eden C.S.I. 1877

Sir Stuart C Hayley K.C.S.I. (Offg) 1879

A Rivers Thompson C.S.I. C.I.E. 1882

H A Cockerell C.S.I. (Official ng) 1885

Sir Stuart C Hayley K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1887

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott K.C.S.I. 1890

Sir A P MacDonnell K.C.S.I. (Offg) 1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie K.C.S.I. 1895

Retired 6th April 1898

Charles Cecil Stevens C.S.I. (Offg) 1897

Sir John Woodburn K.C.S.I. 1898

Died 21st November 1900

J A Bourdillon C.S.I. (Official ng) 1900

" " " " " " 1903

" " " " " " 1906

" " " " " " 1906

" " " " " " 1908

" " " " " " 1908

Inspector-General of Police J C Farmer I.P.

Commissioner Calcutta Police E S Fairweather
C.I.E.

Surgeon General Major General D P Goll
I.M.S.

Collector of Customs Calcutta G N Bower B.A.
I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt M K Kirpalan
I.C.S.

Accountant General S C Das Gupta

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt.-Col. M. A
Singh, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General J H E Cook.

Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Sukumar
Chaturji M.A., M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture M. Carbury M.A. B.Sc.,
D.S.O., M.C.

F W Duke C.S.I. (Official ng) 1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
was abolished on April 1st 1912 when Bengal
was raised to a Governorship

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY
WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon Baron Carmichael of
Skirling G.C.I.E. K.C.M.G. 1912

The Rt. Hon Earl of Ronaldshay
G.C.I.E. 1917

The Rt. Hon Lord Lytton 1922

The Rt. Hon Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C.,
G.C.I.E. 1927

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson P.C.,
G.C.B. G.C.I.E. 1932

The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne G.C.I.E., K.C. 1937

The Rt. Hon Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead
K.C.S.I. (Temporary) 1939

The Rt. Hon Sir John Arthur Herbert 1939

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque C I E

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhury Barr-at Law

Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North.
Santosh Kumar Basu	Calcutta East
Iswar Das Jalan	Calcutta West.
Dr J M Das Gupta	Calcutta Central
Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central
Sarat Chandra Bose	Calcutta South
Barada Prasanna Pain	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Tulsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	*4 Parganas Municipal.
Dr Lalitaksha Sanyal	Presidency Division Municipal
Surendra Mohan Maitra	North Bengal Municipal
Pratul Chandra Ganguly	East Bengal Municipal
Maharajkumar Uday Chand Mahtab	Burdwan Central
Adwaita Kumar Maji	Do
Pranatha Nath Banerjee	Burdwan North West
Banku Behari Mandal	Do
Dr Sharat Chandra Mukherjee	Birbhum
Debendra Nath Das	Do
Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West
Manindra Bhushan Sinha	Do
Kamalkrishna Ray	Bankura East
Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore Central
Krishna Prasad Mandal	Do
Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram cum Ghatal.
Harendra Nath Dolui	Do
Dr Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik	Midnapore East
Iswar Chandra Mal	Midnapore South West
Nikunja Behari Maiti	Midnapore South East
Dhirendra Natayan Mukerji	Hooghly North East
Radhanath Das	Do
Sukumar Dutta	Hooghly South West
Manmatha Nath Roy	Howrah.
Pulin Behary Mullick	Do
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24 Parganas South East.
Hem Chandra Naskar	Do
P Banerji	24 Parganas North West.
Anukul Chandra Das	Do
Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia
Lakshmi Narayan Bhattacharya	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Sasanka Sekhar Sanjal	Murshidabad
Rai Sahib Kirit Bhushan Das	Do
Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore
Basik Lal Biswas	Do
Nagendra Nath Sen	Khulna
The Hon. Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick	Do
Patiram Ray	Do
Satyapriya Banerjee	Rajshahi
Atul Chandra Kumar	Malda
Tarinicharan Pramanik	Do
Premhari Barma	Dinajpur
Shyama Prosad Barman	Do
Nishitha Nath Kundu	Do
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Jalpalguri cum Siliguri
The Hon. Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut	Do
Upendranath Barman	Do
Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Rangpur
Kshetra Nath Singha	Do
Puspajit Barma	Do
Narendra Narayan Chakrabarty	Bogra cum Pabna
Madhusudan Sarker	Do
Atul Chandra Sen	Dacca East
Dhananjoy Roy	Do
Kiran Sankar Roy	Dacca West
Charu Chandra Roy	Mymensingh West
Amrita Lal Mandal	Do
Birendra Kishore Ray Choudhury	Mymensingh East
Monomohan Das	Do
Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur
Birat Chandra Mandal	Do
Fromatha Banjan Thakur	Do
Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Bakarganj South West
Upendranath Edhar	Do
Jogendra Nath Mandal	Bakarganj North East
Dbirendra Nath Datta	Tippera
Jagat Chandra Mandal	Do
Harendra Kumar Sur	Noakhali
Mahim Chandra Das	Chittagong
Damber Singh Gurung	Darjeeling
The Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K O I K	Calcutta North.
M A H Isphani	Calcutta South.
K Nooruddin	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal
Khan Sahib Maulvi Md. Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal
The Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy	*4 Parganas Municipal.
The Hon. Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur	Dacca Municipal.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Maulvi Abul Hashim	Burdwan
Maulvi Md Abdur Rasheed	Barbhum
Khan Bahadur Dr Syed Muhammad Siddique	Bankura
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alfaz ud din Ahmed	Midnapore
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly
Khan Sahib Maulvi S Abdur Rauf	Howrah
Jasimuddin Ahmed	24 Parganas South
Yousuf Mirza	24 Parganas Central
Khan Bahadur A F M Abdur Rahman	24 Parganas North East
M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia
Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur
Maulvi Aftab Hosain Joarder	Nadia East
The Hon ble Khan Bahadur M Azizul Haque C I E	Nadia West
Syed Badruddin	Berhampore
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South West
M Farhad Raza Chowdhury	Jangpur
Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar
Maulvi Wajid Rahman	Jessore East
Serajul Islam	Bongaon
Khan Bahadur Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri	Jhenidah
Abdul Hakeem	Khulna
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira
Syed Mostagawsal Haque	Bagerhat
M. Ashraf Ali	Nator
Maulvi Maniruddin Akhand	Rajshahi North
Maulvi Mohammad Amir Ali Mia	Rajshahi South
Maulvi M. Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central
Maulvi Masfuddin Choudhury	Balurghat
Maulvi Masfuddin Choudhuri	Thakurgaon
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar	Dinajpur Central East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinajpur Central West
The Hon Nawab Musharraff Hossain Khan Bahadur	Jalpaiguri cum Darjeeling
Khan Bahadur A M L. Rahman	Nilphamari
Haji Saifuddin Ahmed	Rangpur North
Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Rauf	Rangpur South
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North
Mia Abdul Haq	Kurigaon South
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar	Galbandha North
Ahmed Hossain	Galbandha South
Maulvi Rajibuddin Tarafdar	Bogra East
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South
Dr Masfuddin Ahmed	Bogra North
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali	Bogra West
Maulvi Ashar Ali	Pabna East
A M Abdul Hamid	Pabna West

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Abdur Raschid Mahmood	Serajganj South.
Abdullah Al Mahmood	Serajganj North
Md Barat Ali	Serajganj Central
Maulvi Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury	Malda North.
Maulvi Idris Ahmed Mia	Malda South
Khawaja Shahabuddin C B K	Narayanganj South
Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East
S A Salim	Narayanganj North.
Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Hakim Vikramপুরি	Munshiganj
Bazant Rahman Khan	Dacca South Central
Maulvi Aulad Hossain Khan	Manikganj East
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Manikganj West
Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central
Syed Sahab Atom	Dacca Central
Fazlur Rahman (Mymensingh)	Jamalpur East
Mahammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan	Jamalpur North
Giasuddin Ahmed	Jamalpur West
Abdul Karim	Jamalpur cum Muktagacha
Maulvi Abdul Majid	Mymensingh North
Maulvi Abdul Wahed	Mymensingh East
Maulana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh West
Al Hadj Maulvi Masud Ali Khan Pannol	Tangail South
Mirza Abdul Hafiz	Tangail West
Syed Hasan Ali Chowdhury	Tangail North
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Kabiruddin Khan	Netrakona South
Abdul Hossain Ahmed	Netrakona North
Maulvi Md Israil	Kishoreganj South
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Kishoreganj North
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed	Kishoreganj East
Shamsuddin Ahmed Khandakar	Gopalganj
Maulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha	Goswami
The Hon. Mr Tamizuddin Khan	Faridpur West
Yusuf Ali Chowdhury	Faridpur East
Mahammad Abul Fazl	Madaripur West
Al Hadj Giasuddin Ahmed Chowdhury	Madaripur East
The Hon. Mr A. K. Fazlul Haq	Patuakhali North
Abdul Kader (alias Lal Miah)	Patuakhali South
Khan Sahib Maulvi Hatemally Jamadar	Pirojpur South
Khan Sahib Maulvi Syed Md Afzal	Pirojpur North.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan	Bakarganj North.
Sadaruddin Ahmed	Bakarganj South
Abdul Wahab Khan	Bakarganj West
Maulvi Mohammed Mozammel Haq	Bhola North
Haji Maulvi Tofel Ahmed Chowdhury	Bhola South.
Maulvi Mustafa Ali Dewan	Brahmanbaria North.

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Nawabzada K. Nawarullah	Brahmanbaria South
Nagbul Hosain	Tippera North East
Maulvi Maszuddin Ahmed	Tippera North.
Ramizuddin Ahmed	Tippera West
Asifuddin Ahmed	Tippera Central
Maulvi Mohammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulv. Jonab Al Majumdar	Chandpur East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdur Raza Chowdhury	Chandpur West
Mir Shahedali	Mafabbazar
Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North
Fhan Sabib Maulvi Aminullah	Noakhali Central
Shah Syed Golam Sarwar Hosaini	Ramganj cum Raipur
Syed Ahmad Khan	Noakhali West
Syed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South.
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar
Fhan Bahadur Mohammad Anwarul Azim	Chittagong South
Maulana Md. Manruzzaman Islamabadi	Chittagong South Central
Dr. Sanullah	Chittagong North East
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North West
Mrs. Mira Dutta Gupta	Calcutta (General)
Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General)
Mrs. Hasina Murshed Khan	Calcutta (Muhammadian)
Begum Farhat Bano Khanum	Dacca (Muhammadian)
Mrs. P. B. Bell Hart	Anglo Indian
J. W. Chippendale	Do
L. T. Maguire	Do
C. Griffiths	Do
I. A. Clark	Burdwan Division.
Sir Henry Brinkmore Bart	Hongkong cum Howrah
Vacant	Calcutta and Suburbs
P. J. Hawkins	Do
Curtis Miller	Do
A. O. Brown	Do
G. Morgan CBE	Presidency Division
H. Drabant Smith	Rajshahi Division
William C. Patton	Darjeeling
J. W. R. Steven	Dacca Division
F. J. Marindin	Chittagong Division
Dr. H. C. Mukherji	Calcutta cum Presidency Division
S. A. Gomes	Dacca Division
P. F. S. Warren	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
Rogers Maywood	Do
M. A. F. Hirtzel	Do
P. H. French	Do

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
R. M. Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
David Hendry	Do
W. C. Wordsworth	Do
K. A. Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association.
H. E. Norton	Do
W. A. M. Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
I. G. Kennedy	Do
C. W. Miles	Indian Tea Association
G. G. MacGregor	Do
R. B. Whitehead	Indian Mining Association.
Sir Hari Sankar Paul	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do
Debi Prasad Khaitan	Indian Chamber of Commerce
Rai Moongta Lal Taparia Bahadur	Marwari Association
Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce
The Hon ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy	Burdwan Landholders
The Hon. Maharaja Srischandra Nandy of Cossimbazar	Presidency Landholders
Kumar Shih Shekharaswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Maharaja Sashi Kanta Acharya Choudhury of Muktagachha Mymensingh	Dacca Landholders
Rai Kahlrod Chandra Roy Bahadur	Chittagong Landholders
J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Union.
Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union
Dr Suresh Chandra Banerjee	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories)
Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories)
Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories)
A. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered factories)
B. Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines)
Dabu Littu Munda Sirdar	Bengal Doonars (Western)
Dr Syamaprasad Mookerjee	Calcutta University
Fazlur Rahman	Dacca University

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Hamidul Huq Chowdhury M L C

Elected Members

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
The Hon ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Hamidul Huq Chowdhury	Do
Shrish Chandra Chakraverti	Calcutta General (Urban.)
Kanal Lal Goswami	Calcutta Suburbs General (Urban)
Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur	Burdwan Division South West General (Rural)
Rai Satis Chandra Mukherji Bahadur	Burdwan Division North East General (Rural)
Ranajit Pal Chowdhury	Presidency Division General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Jatindra Mohan Sen	Rajshahi Division North West General (Rural)
Rai Brojendra Mohan Maltra Bahadur	Rajshahi Division South East General (Rural)
Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Bahadur	Dacca Division North General (Rural)
Rai Sahib Indu Bhusan Sarker	Dacca Division South General (Rural)
Lalit Chandra Das	Chittagong Division General (Rural)
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan	Calcutta and Suburbs Muhammadan (Urban)
Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad	Burdwan Division Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur S. Fazal Ellahi	Presidency Division South Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman	Presidency Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Humayun Reza Chowdhury	Rajshahi cum Maida Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mukhtesur Rahman	Rajshahi Division North Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Asaf Khan	Rangpur Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ibrahim	Bogra cum Pabna Muhammadan (Rural)
Ahmad Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Lemali	Dacca North West Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdur Rashid	Dacca South East Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury	Mymensingh West Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim	Mymensingh East Muhammadan (Rural)
Mozzammel Choudhury et al et al et al	Faridpur Muhammadan (Rural)
Khorshed Alam Chowdhury	Bakarganj Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Syed Mohammad Ghaziul Huq	Tippera Muhammadan (Rural)
Khan Bahadur Rezaul Haider Chowdhury	Noakhali Muhammadan (Rural)
Nur Ahmed	Chittagong Muhammadan (Rural)
H C A Hunter	European
W F Scott-Kerr	Do
W D G Laidlaw	Do

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd

Name of Members	Name of Constituency
Dr Badha Kumud Mookerji	Bengal Legislative Assembly
Khan Sahib Subidali Molla	Do
Kamini Kumar Dutta	Do
Mohammed Hossain	Do
Amulyadhare Roy	Do
Raj Radhika Bhushan Roy Bahadur	Do
H. G. G. MacKay	Do
J. B. Ross	Do
H. P. Foddar	Do
Bankim Chandra Datta	Do
Naresch Nath Mookerjee	Do
Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan	Do
Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Do
Hajimul Huq Chowdhury (Elected Dy President)	Do
Mezbahuddin Ahmed	Do
Kader Baksh	Do
Sajjeswar Singh Roy	Do
Nagendra Narayan Roy	Do
The Hon ble Mr Satyendra Chandra Mitra (Elected President)	Do
Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hossain	Do
Narendra Chandra Datta	Do
Humayun Kabir	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Washipur	Do
Nawabzada Kamruddin Haidar	Do
E. C. Ormond	Do
Khan Bahadur M. Shamsuzzoha	Do
Raj Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur	Do
Begum Hamida Momin	Nominated
K. D. Rozario	Do
Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury M.B.E.	Do
Lafat Hossain	Do
Dr Aratinda Barua	Do
D. J. Cohen	Do

The United Provinces.

the first and second meetings of the Council.

Agriculture

The chief industry is agriculture, which relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province

except the Thana and Kaman divisions that the latter are under the direct control of the Government.

The Sarda Canal a work of the first magnitude, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. Its head works are situated at Banbassa on the border of Nepal. The length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes is

Rifle which formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education

College at Roorkee (Thomason College),
a School of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow and
an Agricultural College, and a Technological
Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Techno-

The best equipped hospitals for Indian pa-
tients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra,
King George's Hospital and the Balrampur
Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales
Hospital at Meerut.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue</i>	<i>Rs</i>
IV—Other Taxes on Income	41 0 000	5—Salt	
V—Salt		7—Land Revenue	1 01 59 181
VII—Land Revenue	6 09 0° 899	8—Provincial Excise	10 83 193
VIII—Provincial Excise	1 35 87,315	9—Stamps	2 3 898
IX—Stamps	1 34 00 000	10—Forest	30 30 975
X—Forest	53 06 773	11—Registration	4 72 915
XI—Registration	9 25 000	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	11 63 140
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	11 58 000	13—Other Taxes and Duties	77 664
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	56 0° 000	<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>	
<i>Railway Revenue Account</i>		15—State Railways—Interest on Debt	
XVI—Subsidized Companies		15C—Subsidized Companies	
<i>Irrigation Etc</i>		<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
XVII—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Receipts	° 98 33 539	17—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1 14 00 000
<i>Less—Working Expenses</i>	1,29 19 583	18—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	2 6° 084
XVIII—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	11 893	<i>Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue)</i>	
<i>Debt Services</i>		19—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
XX—Interest	14 04 730	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	59 900
<i>Civil Administration</i>		B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
XXI—Administration of Justice	11 41 3 0	<i>Debt Services</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5 5° 00	22—Interest on debt and other obligations	22,86 693
XXIII—Police	8° 6 617	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
XXVI—Education	13 61 600	(i) Sinking Fund	30 61 999
XXVII—Medical	3 34 900	(ii) Payments to the Central Government	15 49 552
XXVIII—Public Health	3 6° 540	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
XXIX—Agriculture	10 45 573	25—General Administration	1 42 54 °71
XXX—Veterinary	1 36 655	27—Administration of Justice	71 38 946
XXXI—Co-operative Credit	° 08 500	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	22,80 847
XXXII—Industries	5 60 460	29—Police (Ordinary)	1 8 68 034
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	1 79 300	36—Scientific Departments	24 610
		37—Education	2 18 19 298
		38—Medical	37 10 971
		39—Public Health	23 65 815
		40—Agriculture	71 8° 685
		41—Veterinary	5,29 178
		42—Co-operative Credit	7,29,2°4
		43—Industries	°1 49 965
		44—Aviation	11 500
		47—Miscellaneous Departments	8° 5
Carried over	13 01 17 °63		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
Drought forward	13 01 17 '63	<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>	
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		50—Civil Works—	
XXXIX—Civil Works—		(a) Provincial expenditure	53 30 700
(a) Ordinary	3 37 000	(b) Improvement of Com- munications from Central Road Development Account	7 14 300
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account	7 14 300		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	57 630	54—Famine Relief—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	1 45 000	A—Famine Relief	57 635
XLV—Stationery and Print- ing	8 84 450	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	
XLVI—Miscellaneous	8 60 590	55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1 11 13 309
<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>		56—Stationery and Printing	13 59 894
XLIX—Grants in aid from Central Govern- ment	25 00 000	57—Miscellaneous Charges	10 2 372
L—Contributions and Mis- cellaneous adjust- ments between Cen- tral and Provincial Governments	10 000	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	2,00,000	63—Extraordinary charges	2 00 000
Total Revenue	13 58 35 738	Total expenditure met from Revenue	13 58 13 603
<i>Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads</i>		<i>Capital accounts not met from revenue</i>	
PUBLIC DEBT		68—Construction of Irrigation works	13 73 300
A—RUPK DEBT		69—Capital outlay on Hydro- Electric works	9 68 032
I—Permanent debt—		61—Civil works not met from revenue	17 133
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		63—Payments of commuted value of pensions	1 99 6 5
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-68		65—Payments to Retrenched Per- sonnel	(—) 4 891
New Loan	1 05 00 000	<i>Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads</i>	25 53 249
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000	PUBLIC DEBT	
(i) Loans not bearing interest		A.—RUPK DEBT	
II.—Floating Debt—		I—Permanent Debt—	
Treasury Bills		(i) Provincial Loans bear- ing interest—	
Other Floating Loans		3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1961-68	2 67 906
III—Loans from the Cen- tral Government		3% U P Loan 1932	1 61 284
Total	2 25 00 000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate 1940-41
UNFUNDED DEBT		Rs	Rs
Special Loans		Debt Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd.	
State Provident Funds—		(i) Loans not bearing interest @ per cent United Provinces Development Loan	10 000
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	42 5 000	II—Floating Debt—	
Sterling Branch	81 000	Treasury Bills	1 00 00 000
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1 12 000	Other Floating Loans	
Sterling Branch	1 85 000	III—Loans from the Central Government	23 58 033
Indian Civil Service (Non European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	25 000	Total	1,27 97 243
Sterling Branch	7 000	UNFUNDED DEBT	
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	5 000	Special Loans	
Sterling Branch	7 500	State Provident Funds—	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	4 000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	31 87 000
Sterling Branch	7,500	Sterling Branch	2 97 000
Total		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	1 12 000
		Sterling Branch	2 64 000
		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	7 000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
Deposits Bearing Interests		Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Sterling Branch	5 000
Irrigation	13 92 247	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch	
Deposits Not Bearing Interest		Sterling Branch	
(A) Sinking Funds—		Total	40 32 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944 Sinking Fund	26 48 184	Deposits Bearing Interests	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1941-46 Sinking Fund	2 55 075	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 Sinking Fund	2,59 790	Irrigation	15 000
Other Appropriations	15 43 557	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	
(B) Reserve Funds—		(A) Sinking Funds—	
A—Famine Relief Fund—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Transfers from the Revenue Account		3 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1941-46	
Interest Receipts	1 95,220	3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952	

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd</i>		<i>Deposits not Bearing Interest— contd</i>	
United Provinces Road Fund	11 50 000	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
General Police Fund		5 per cent United Provinces Loan 1944	26 48 *33
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000	(B) Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	50 000	A—Famine Relief Fund—Trans- fers to the Revenue Account	57 635
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		B—Investment Account	
Deposits of Local Funds—		United Provinces Road Fund	13 77 8*3
District Funds	2 06 70 000	General Police Fund	
Municipal Funds	59 90 000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000
Other Funds	9 *0 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	35 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Civil Deposits—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Revenue deposits	30 00 000	District Funds	2 06 70 000
Civil Court deposits	49 00 000	Municipal Funds	59 90 000
Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000	Other Funds	9 *0 000
Personal deposits	2 96 00 000	<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>	
Forest deposits	1 2* 000	Civil Deposits—	
Public Works deposits	15 00 000	Revenue deposits	30 00 000
Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000	Civil Court deposits	49 00 000
<i>Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund</i>	5 000	Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000
Deposits for work done for pub- lic bodies or individuals	2,25 000	Personal deposits	2 96 00 000
Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	1 000	Forest deposits	1 2* 000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000	Public Works deposits	15 00 000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 568	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 00 000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Co-operative Training and Edu- cation		Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	1 000
Do Woollen Industry	18 000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Other Accounts—contd</i>		<i>Other Accounts</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 368
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 79 165	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (i) Grants from the Central Government (ii) Contributions from the Public	4 00 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	86 400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 01 000	Do Woollen Industry	18 000
Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	26 00 000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Permanent Advances	5 000	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,29 165
Account with Foreign Governments		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	1 07 000
Account with the Government of Burma		Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	0 67 383
Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000	Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable	25 50 000
Suspense—		Permanent Advances	5 000
Suspense Account	1 54 40 000	Account with Foreign Governments	
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1932	7 057	Account with the Government of Burma	
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000
Civil Departmental Balances	41 000	Suspense—	
Miscellaneous—		Suspense Account } Cheques and Bills }	1 54 40 000
Government Account	4 24 210	Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1932	
Total	9 56 35 248	Departmental and similar Accounts—	
		Civil Departmental Balances	41 000
		Miscellaneous—	
		Government Account	
		Total	9 25 13,510
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc</i>			
Loans to Municipalities	7 10 000		
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2 25,000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd</i>		<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest— contd</i>	
United Provinces Road Fund	11 50 000	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
General Police Fund		5 per cent United Provinces Loan, 1944	26 48 233
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000	(B) Reserve Funds—	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	50 000	A—Famine Relief Fund—Trans- fers to the Revenue Account	57 63½
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		B—Investment Account	
Deposits of Local Funds—		United Provinces Road Fund	13 77,8½3
District Funds	2 06 70 000	General Police Fund	
Municipal Funds	50 9 000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1 00 000
Other Funds	9 70 000	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Press	35 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Civil Deposits—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Revenue deposits	30 00 000	District Funds	2 06 70 000
Civil Court deposits	49 00 000	Municipal Funds	50 90 000
Criminal Court deposits	1 70 000	Other Funds	9 70 000
Personal deposits	2 06 00 000	<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>	
Forest deposits	1 27 000	Civil Deposits—	
Public Works deposits	15 00 000	Revenue deposits	30 00 000
Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000	Civil Court deposits	49 00 000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5 000	Criminal Court deposits	1 20 000
Deposits for work done for pub- lic bodies or individuals	2 25 000	Personal deposits	2 06 00 000
Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	1 000	Forest deposits	1 27 000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000	Public Works deposits	15 00 000
<i>Other Accounts</i>		Trust Interest Funds	3 96 000
Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 368	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund	5,000
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4 00 000	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals	2 25 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas— Co-operative Training and Edu- cation		Unclaimed deposits in the Gene- ral Provident Fund	1 000
Do Woolen Industry	18 000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	10 000

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Other Accounts—contd</i>		<i>Other Accounts</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee		Subventions from Central Road Fund	9 61 363
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1 29 163	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas (1) Grants from the Central Government (2) Contributions from the Public	4 00 000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	86 400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 21 000	Do Woolen Industry	18 000
Advances not bearing interest—		Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	
Advances Repayable	26 2 000	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,29 165
Permanent Advances	5 000	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand loom industry	1 27 000
Account with Foreign Governments		Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2 67 383
Account with the Government of Burma		Advances not bearing interest—	
Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000	Advances Repayable	25 50 000
Suspense—		Permanent Advances	5 000
Suspense Account	1 54 40 000	Account with Foreign Governments	
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1932	7 057	Account with the Government of Burma	
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Account with the Reserve Bank	2 70 000
Civil Departmental Balances	41 000	Suspense—	
Miscellaneous—		Suspense Account } Cheques and Bills }	1 54 40 000
Government Account	4 24,210	Discount Sinking Fund 3% U P Loan 1932	
Total	9 56 35 248	Departmental and similar Accounts—	
		Civil Departmental Balances	41 000
		Miscellaneous—	
		Government Account	
		Total	9 25 15,510
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT			
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc</i>			
Loans to Municipalities	7 10 000		
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2 25 000		

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimates 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimates, 1940-41
	Rs		Rs
<i>Loans to Municipalities etc— contd</i>		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Loans to landholders and other notabilities		<i>Loans to Municipalities etc—</i>	
Advances to Cultivators	25 50 000	Loans to Municipalities	10 33 000
Advances under Special Laws	1 800	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	1 56 500
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	75 000	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	47 000	Advances to Cultivators	26 70 000
<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>		Advances under Special Laws	
House building advances	2 40 000	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1 00 00 000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	1 20 000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	3 06 000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000	<i>Loans to Government Servants</i>	
Passage advances		House building advances	75 000
Other advances		Advances for purchase of motor cars	75 000
		Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8 000
		Passage advances	1 000
		Other advances	1 000
Total	39 76 800	Total	1 47 75 500
<i>Remittances</i>		<i>Remittances</i>	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P W Remittances	2 10 00 000	P W Remittances	2 10 00 000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12 40 00 000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12 40 00 000
Remittances by Bills	55 00 000	Remittances by Bills	55 00 000
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments		Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments	
Inter Provincial Suspense Account		Inter Provincial Suspense Account	
Total	15 05 00 000	Total	15 05 00 000
Total Debt and Deposit Heads etc	27 81 29 048	Total Debt and Deposit Heads etc	27 46 18 273
<i>Reserve Deposits</i>		<i>Reserve Deposit</i>	
Reserve Bank Deposits		Reserve Bank Deposits	
Total Receipts	41 39 64 786	Total Disbursements	41 29 85 175
Opening Balance	1,20 36 387	Closing Balance	1 30 16 048
Grand Total	4 20 01 173	Grand Total	42 60 01 173

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier
Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor—H. S. Stephenson, I.C.S.

Military Secretary—Major J. Smyth

Aides-de Camp—G. A. J. Boon, I.C. Capt.
M. V. G. Bray

Honorary European Aides-de-Camp

Major (Hony Lt. Col.) R. Wilnot, M.C., E.D.

Major (Hony Lt. Col.) H. V. Brock, E.D.

Major (Hony Lt.-Col.) W. E. Andrews, F.D.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp

Subedar Major Rahmat Ullah Khan, Risaldar

Major Khazan Singh, Hony Lieut. and

Subedar Major Antar Singh Ramola

Head Assistant Military Secretary's Office—C.

W. Jones, I.S.O.

Superintendent Office of Secretary to the Governor

—D. R. Jahans

ADVISORS TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

P. W. Marsh, B.A. (Oxon), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture

Forests, Communications, and Irrigation

(Appointed November 4, 1939)

Dr. Panna Lal, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (Cantab.)

D.Litt. (Agric.) Bar at Law, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Education, Industries, Local Self Government

and Public Health [Appointed November

3, 1939 (afternoon.)]

T. Sloan, M.A. (Glas.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails
(Appointed November 4, 1939)

Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.D.,
Advocate General (Appointed July 31,
1937)

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman

Sir Digby Livingstone Drake Brockman, B.A.,
K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members

Man Singh, B.A., C.M.E. Rai Bahadur S.
Abu Muhammad, M.A., Khan Bahadur

Secretary

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahesha Nand Ghildyal, B.A.,
Allahabad April 26, 1937

Assistant Secretary

All Ameer, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad March 18,
1940

Superintendent

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B.A., Allahabad April
26, 1937

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARIES

R. F. Mudie, C.I.E., ONE, I.C.S.

W. Christie, M.C., I.C.S.

C. H. Cooke, I.C.S.

R. V. Dey, I.C.S.

Harish Chandra, I.C.S.

N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.

Wajidat Hussain, I.C.S.

M. H. B. Nethercole, D.S.O., I.C.S.

D. S. Barron, I.C.S.

Chief Secretary (Offg.)

Finance Secretary

Revenue Secretary

Secretary Local Self Government and Public Health

(Offg.)

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DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Khan Bahadur Abdul Hasan, B.Sc., General Branch (Temp.)

LL.B.
Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, Finance Branch,
O.W.E., B.Sc., LL.B.

D. Walley, I.C.S.

S. V. Sapro, B.A.

Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B.

Raghwan Sahay, I.C.S.

R. V. Jha, I.C.S.

S. Prasad, I.C.S.

M. W. Abbas, I.C.S.

Bund Rasool Prasad, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Branch (Temp.)
Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch;
(Temp.)

Judicial Branch.

General Admin. (Census) Deptt. (Temp.)

Industries Branch. (Temp.)

Education Branch.

Information Dept. (Temp.)

Adm. Judicial Branch (Ty.)

UNDER SECRETARY

C B Rao ICS

Information Dept (Ty)

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT

Harish Chandra ICS

Legal Remembrancer in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary

Ratan Lal B.A. LL.B.

Deputy Legal Remembrancer and *ex officio* Deputy Secretary Judicial Branch

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

Girijapathi Mukharj M.A.

Rural Development Department

Rai Sahib Babu Chhali Bihari

Judicial Deptt with headquarters at Allahabad

D P Mukerji

Director of Information U P

M. D. Chaturvedi B.Sc. I.F.S.

Rural Development Officer U P

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH
WESTERN PROVINCES

Sir C T Metcalfe Bart. G.C.B. 1836

The Right Hon. the Governor General
in the North Western Provinces (Lord
Auckland) 1838

T O Robertson 1840

The Right Hon. the Governor General
in the North Western Provinces (Lord
Ellenborough) 1842

Sir G. R. Clerk K.C.B. 1843

James Thomson Died at Bareilly 1843

A. W. Begbie *In charge* 1853

J. R. Colvin Died at Agra 1853

E. A. Reade *In charge* 1857Colonel H. Fraser C.B. Chief Commis-
sioner N.W. Provinces 1857The Right Hon. the Governor General
administering the N.W. Provinces
(Viscount Canning) 1859

Sir G. F. Edmonstone 1859

R. Money *In charge* 1863

The Hon. Edmund Drummond 1863

Sir William Muir K.C.S.I. 1868

Sir John Strachey K.C.S.I. 1874

Sir George Couper Bart. C.B. 1877

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH
WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COM-
MISSIONERS OF OUDH

Sir George Couper Bart., C.B. K.C.S.I. 1877

Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall K.C.B. 1880

Sir Auckland Colvin K.C.M.G. C.I.E. 1897

Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite K.C.S.I. 1890

Alan Cadell (*Officiating*) 1890

Sir Antony P. MacDonnell K.C.S.I. (a) 1895

Sir J. J. D. La Touche K.C.S.I. 1900

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED
PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche K.C.S.I. 1900

Sir J. P. Hewett K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1900

L. A. S. Porter C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1910Sir J. S. Meston K.C.S.I. [afterwards (by
creation) Baron Meston] 1910

Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

Sir Harcourt Butler K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1920

Sir William Morris K.C.I.E. 1901

Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell K.C.I.E. 1906

C.S.I. (*Official ng*) 1906Sir Alexander Muddiman K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1908
Died at Naini Tal

Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said 1909

Khan of Chhatari C.I.E. M.B.E. 1933

In charge

Sir Malcolm Hailey G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1909

Sir George Bancroft Lambert K.C.S.I. 1930

Sir Malcolm Hailey G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1931

Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933

Sa'id Khan of Chhatari K.C.S.I. K.O.L.E. 1933

M.B.E. LL.D.

Sir Malcolm Hailey G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. 1933

[afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey]

Sir Harry Graham Haig K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1934

Sir Maurice Gurnea Hallett K.C.S.I. C.I.E. 1934

(Dec.)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

THE HON'BLE SHRI PURUSHOTAMDAS TANDON M A LLB

DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR ABDUL HAKEEM M A LLB

Elected Members

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Lucknow city	Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta
*Lucknow city	Shri Narain Das
Cawnpore city	Dr Jawahar Lal Rohatgi
*Cawnpore city	Shri Dayal Das Bhagat
Agra city	Shri Achal Singh M C M C B
*Agra city	Shri Karan Singh Kane B A I C R A (Glasgow)
Benares city	Shri Sampurnanand B Sc
Allahabad city	The Hon ble Shri Purushotamdas Tandon M A LLB
*Allahabad city	Shri Hari
Saharanpur-cum Hardwar-cum Dehra Dun-cum Muzaffarnagar cities	Shri Ajit Prasad Jain M A LLB Vakil
Bulandshahr-cum Meerut-cum Hapur cum Aligarh-cum Nagina cities	Shri Raghukul Thak M A
Muttra-cum Aligarh-cum Hathras cities	Shri Jugal Kishore M A (Oxon)
Farrukhabad-cum Etawah-cum Jhansi cities	Shri Atmaram Gobind Kher B A LLB Vakil
Moradabad-cum Amroha-cum Sambhal-cum Chandausi cities	Shri Ram Saran
Bareilly cum Pilibhit cum Shahjahanpur cum Budaun cities	Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, B A LLB Advocate
Fyzabad cum Bahraich-cum Sitapur cities	Shri Narendra Devs
Jaunpur-cum Mirzapur-cum Ghazipur-cum Gorakhpur cities	Shri Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma B A LLB Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board Gorakhpur
Dehra Dun district	Shri Mahabir Tyagi
Saharanpur district (South East)	Shri Phool Singh B A LLB Vakil
*Saharanpur District (South East)	Shri Behari Lal
Saharanpur district (North West)	Shri Mangat Singh Vakil
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Shri Keshav Gupta B A LLB Vakil
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Srimati Satyawati Devi (Cnatika)
Meerut district (South West)	Shri Charan Singh M A B Sc LLB
Meerut district (North)	Shri Khushi Ram B A LLB
Meerut district (East)	Shri Hachuram Varayan Singh
Bulandshahr district (North)	Shri Vijaypal Singh

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Bulandshahr district (East)	Shri Brij Behari Lal Advocate
Bulandshahr district (South West)	Shri Manak Singh B A LL B Advocate
*Bulandshahr district (South West)	Shri Bhim Sen
Aligarh district (West)	Shri Todar Singh Tomar
Aligarh district (East)	Shri Jwala Prasad Jigyasa
Aligarh district (Centre)	Shri Malkhan Singh Bhal B A LL B Vakil.
Muttra district (West)	Shri Krishna Chandra B Sc
Muttra (East) and Etah (West) districts	Shri Shiva Mangal Singh B A LL B Advocate
Agra district (North East)	Shri Ram Chandra Palwal.
*Agra district (North East)	Dr Manik Chand Jatav Vlr
Agra district (South West)	Shri Jagan Prasad Rawat B Sc LL B
Mainpuri district (North East)	Shri Jiva Lal Duvedi
*Mainpuri district (North East)	Shri Bijaji Lal.
Mainpuri district (South West)	Shri Bireshwar Singh B A B L
Etah district (North)	Shri Babu Ram Verma Pleader
Etah district (South)	Shrimati Vidyawati Rathore
Aljnor district (West)	Kunwar Shamsher Jang alias Kr Charat Singh
Aljnor district (East)	Shri Khub Singh
Moradabad district (East)	Shri Dau Dayal Khanna
Moradabad district (West)	Shri Shankar Dutt Sharma
Bareilly district (South West)	Shri Prithivi Raj Singh
Bareilly district (North East)	Shri Dwarka Prasad B Sc LL B Chai mas District Board
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Shri Deo Narayan Bhartiya
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Shri Sadho Singh B A Landholder
Budaun district (East)	Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor
*Budaun district (East)	Shri Lakhan Das Jatav
Budaun district (West)	Shri Badan Singh Landholder
Filibhit district (South)	Shri Bhagwan Singh B A
Filibhit district (North)	Shri Balmeshwar Dayal
Farrukhabad district (North)	Shrimati Uma Nehru
Farrukhabad district (South)	Shri Balwant Singh
Etawah district (West)	Shri Duddhu Singh
Etawah district (East)	Shri Hoti Lal Agrawal M A LL B
Cawnpore district (South)	Shri Ram Sarup Gupta M A
Cawnpore district (North East)	Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary M A
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr Murari Lal M B
Fatehpur district (East)	Shri Banshgopal Advocate
Fatehpur district (West)	Shri Sheo Dayal Upadhyia
Allahabad district (Doaba)	Dr Kallan Nath Katju M A LL B Advocate High Court
Allahabad district (Jamunapar)	Shri R S Pandit Bar-at Law

Body Association or Constituency represented.	Name
Allahabad district (Gangapur)	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri
Jhansi district (South)	Shri R. V. Dhulekar M.A. LL.B. Vakil
Jhansi district (North)	Shri Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava B.A. Pleader
Jalaun district	Vacant
*Jalaun district	Shri Lotan Ram Contractor
Hamirpur district	Shri Shatrughan Singh
Banda district (North)	Shri Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri M.Sc. LL.B. Advocate
Banda district (South)	Shri Har Prasad Singh Pleader
Benares district (West)	Shri Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya M.A. LL.B. LL.M. Kavya Tirth
Benares district (East)	Shri Kamalapati Tewari
Mirzapur district (North)	Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya Kt. of Vizianagram
*Mirzapur district (North)	Shri Vishwanath Prasad
Mirzapur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah
Jaunpur district (East)	Shri Birbal Singh B.A.
Jaunpur district (West)	Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya M.Sc.
Ghazipur district (East)	Shri Parasram Rai
Ghazipur district (West)	Shri Indradeo Tripathi
Ballia district (South)	Shri Radha Mohan Singh B.Sc. LL.B. Vakil
Ballia district (North)	Shri Surya Narayan Singh Row and Zamin dar
Gorakhpur district (South West)	Shri Shohasan Singh M.A. LL.B. Vakil
Gorakhpur district (South East)	Shri Mohan Lal Gautam
Gorakhpur district (West)	Shri Biswanath Mukherji LL.M.
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	Shri Prayag Dhwal Singh B.A. LL.B.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Shri Shubban Lal Saxena M.A.
*Gorakhpur district (North)	Shri Farnamasi
Gorakhpur district (North East)	Shri Ram Dhar Pande
Basti district (South East)	Shri Kashi Prasad Rai
Basti district (North East)	Shri Ram Kumar Shastri
Basti district (South)	Shri Sita Ram Shukla
*Basti district (South)	Shri Harnath Prasad
Basti district (West)	Shri Ram Charitra Pande
Azamgarh district (West)	Shri Sita Ram Ashthans B.A. LL.B. Pleader
*Azamgarh district (West)	Shri Gajadhar Prasad
Azamgarh district (South)	Shri Radha Kant Malaviya
Azamgarh district (North East)	Shri Algu Rai Shastri
Naini Tal District	Shri Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur
Almora district	Shri Har Govind Pant B.A. LL.B. Advocate
*Almora district	Shri Ram Prasad Tamta B.A. LL.B. Vakil and Municipal Commissioner
Garhwal district (South East)	Shri Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B. Advocate
Garhwal district (North West)	Shri Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna B.Sc. LL.B. Advocate
Lucknow district	Shri Gopi Nath Srivastava
Unao district (West)	Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A. LL.B. Vakil

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Unao district (East)	Shri Jata Shanker Shukla
Unao district (South)	Shri Surendra Babadur Singh Taluqdar
Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Shrimati Shuntidevi Mitta B A
*Rae Bareilly district (North East)	Shri Bhawanji
Rae Bareilly district (South West)	Shri Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai
Hardoi district (North West)	Shri Chheda Lal Gupta M A
Hardoi district (South East)	Shri Shanti Swarup
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Shri Bibhuti Singh Special Magistrate
Sitapur district (North West)	Shri Shiva Ram Duvedi Vaid
*Sitapur district (North West)	Shri Paragi Lal
Sitapur district (East)	Shri Jagannath Prasad alias Jagan
Sitapur district (South)	Shri Lalta Buxi Singh Taluqdar
Kheri district (South West)	Shri Banshi Dhar Misra M A LL B Advocate
Kheri district (North East)	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai alias Bhaila Lal, M A, B A (Hons) LL B Advocate Rais and Zamindar
Fyzabad district (West)	Shri Shri Ratana Shukla
Fyzabad district (East)	Shri Krishna Nath Kaul Advocate
*Fyzabad district (East)	Shri Paltu Ram
Sultanpur district (East)	Shri Ram Nares Singh
Sultanpur district (West)	Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi.
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Shri Sunder Lal Gupta
Bahraich district (North)	Shri Hukum Singh B A LL B
Bahraich district (South)	Shri Bhagwan Din Misra Vaidya
Gonda district (West)	Shri Lal Behari Tandon
Gonda district (South)	Shri Ishwar Saran
Gonda district (North East)	Kunwar Raghendra Pratap Singh
*Gonda district (North East)	Rai Sahib Shri Hari Prasad Tamta
Partabgarh district (West)	Shri Harish Chandra Bajpai
Partabgarh district (East)	Shri Govind Malaviya
Bara Banki district (South)	Vacant
Bara Banki district (North)	Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari
*Bara Banki district (North)	Shri Chet Ram
Aligarh-cum Hathras-cum Muttra cities	Major Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammed Abdus Sami Khan Khan Bahadur
Cawnpore city	Vacant
Allahabad-cum Jhansi cities	Mr Zahur Ahmed Barrister at-Law
Benares-cum Mirzapur cities	Mr Muhammed Ekram Khan Bench Magistrate

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Ghazipur-cum Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur cities	Mr S M Rizwan Allah B.Sc LL.B. Advocate
Lucknow city	Chaudhri Khaliq uz zaman B.A LL.B Advocate and Chairman Municipal Board
Fyzabad-cum Sitapur-cum Bahraich cities	Mr Muhammad Wasim Barrister at-Law
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts	Qazi Abdul Wali
Saharanpur district (North)	Maulvi Munfalt Ali Advocate
Saharanpur district (South West)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Haq Special Magistrate
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Shahbada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan P.S.
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan M.A (Oxon.) Barrister at-Law
Meerut district (East)	Mr Tabir Hussain B.Sc LL.B
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan M.B.E.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr Muhammad Shokst Ali Khan
Bulandshahr district (West)	Nawab Dr. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. M.B.E. LL.D. of Chhatari
Aligarh district	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan
Muttra and Agra districts	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Badruddin O.B.E. Honorary Magistrate
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Mr Mohammad Jan Khan
Nani Tal Almorah and Bareilly (North) districts	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil ud-din Ahmad Special Magistrate
Bareilly district (East South and West)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan
Bijnor district (South East)	Chaudhri Islam Ullah Khan B.Sc B.A.
Garhwal and Bijnor (North West) districts	Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim B.A LL.B Advocate
Moradabad district (North West)	Mr Akhtar Hassan Khan
Moradabad district (North East)	Chaudhry Jafar Hassan Khan B.Sc (Hons.) LL.B
Moradabad district (South East)	Maulana Muhammad Ismail
Budaun district (West)	Sh. Zafarul Abedin Honorary Assistant Collector
Budaun district (East)	Mr Muhammad Iqtedar ud-din Hasan M.A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law
Shahjahanpur district	Khan Bahadur Mr Muhammad Fazl ur Rahman Khan B.A LL.B Advocate
Pilibhit district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad
Farrukhabad district	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M Sultan Alam Khan
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr Nafzul Hasan M.A LL.B Advocate
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mr Mahmud Hussain Khan B.A LL.B Vakill
Allahabad district (South West)	Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ki Barrister at Law
Jhansi Jalaun and Hamirpur districts	Mr Rafi ud-din Ahmad Barrister at Law
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North East) districts	Syed Ali Zahoor Barrister-at Law
Benares and Mirzapur districts	Mr Muhammad Athar B.A LL.B. Vakill
Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Mr Muhammad Suleiman Ansari M.A LL.B Advocate
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr Muhammad Farooq M.Sc
Gorakhpur district (East)	Mr Zahiruddin Ziauddin Khan M.A, Advocate
Ballia district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbas B.A. LL.B. Vakill
Ballia district (South East)	Mr Abdul Hakeem M.A. LL.B Advocate
Ballia district (North East)	Mr Muhammad Ishaq Khan M.A LL Advocate

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Azamgarh district (West)	Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan Sohail, M.A., LL.B., Advocate
Azamgarh district (East)	Shaikh Zahiruddin Faruki Barrister-at-Law
Lucknow and Unao districts	Raja Saifid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi C.B.E.
Rae Bareilly district	Chaudhri Hyder Husain M.A. LL.B. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law
Sitapur district	Mr. Mubashir Hussain Kidwai M.A. Bar-at-Law
Hardoi district	Taluqdar
Kheri district	Saifid Alizaz Rasul Taluqdar
Fyzabad district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain
Gonda district (South West)	Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi of Pirpur
Gonda district (North East)	Mirza Mahmud Beg B.A. LL.B., Advocate
Bahraich district (North)	Mr. Ghulam Hasan Advocate
Bahraich district (South)	Raja Syed Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan of Naupara
Sultanpur district	Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
Partabgarh district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan
Bara Banki district	Vacant.
Benares city	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan K.C.I.E. Kt. C.S.I.
Meerut district (North)	Dr. Bolar Thungamma F.R.C.S.E.
Cawnpore district (North East)	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud
Fyzabad district (West)	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Lucknow city	Srimati Lakshmi Devi
Moradabad district (North East)	Begum Habibullah
The United Provinces Anglo Indian Constituency	Begum Shahid Husain Municipal Commissioner
The United Provinces European Constituency	Mr. H. G. Walford Barrister at Law
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency	Mr. Desmond Young M.C. Captain S. R. Pocock M.C.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Kunwar Sir Maharaaj Singh Kt. C.I.E. Mr. S. C. Chatterji
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Dr. Sir Jwala P. Srivastava Kt. M.Sc. D.Litt. A.M.S.T.
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Chamber of the United Provinces	Mr. Edward M. Souter C.I.E.
The British Indian Association of Oudh	Shri Padampat Singhania
The Agra Province Zamindars Association Allahabad	Raj Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan Taluqdar
Trade Union Constituency	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah O.B.E., Taluqdar
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency	Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh Taluqdar
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow Aligarh and Allahabad	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth B.Sc. F.C.S., Taluqdar
Universities of Allahabad Lucknow and Agra	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa
	Raj Govind Chandra M.A.
	Shri Raja Ram Shastri
	Shri Suresh Prasad Awasthi
	Mr. B. K. Mukerjee
	Dr. Syed Husain Zaheer B.A. Ph.D.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

Hon ble Dr Sir Sita Ram M.A. LL.B. D.LITT. Raj Bahadur

Members

Body Association or Constituency represented.	Name
Dehra Dun cum Saharanpur-cum Meerut-cum Moradabad cum Aligarh cum Muttra cities (General Urban)	Mr Balj Nath B.A. LL.B. Advocate
Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum Allahabad cities (General Urban)	Raj Amar Nath Agarwal
Jhansi-cum-Cawnpore cities (General Urban)	Raj Bahadur Dr. Brijendra Swarup B.A. LL.B. Advocate
Lucknow-cum Shahjahanpur cum Bareilly cities (General Urban)	Mr Mohan Krishna Varma
Benares-cum Mirzapur-cum Fyzabad-cum Gorakhpur cities (General Urban)	Mr Chandra Bhal.
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Raj Shishu Lal Mathura Das
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural)	Lala Deep Chandra M.A. LL.B.
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal B.Sc. LL.B. Row
Meerut district (General Rural)	Mr Lakshmi Narayan B.A. (Hons.)
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural)	Lala Radhey Ramjan Lal Zamindar and Banker
Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural)	Thakur Gopal Singh
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Rajl Phul Kunwari of Sherkot.
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari Row
Cawnpore district (General Rural)	Lala Ram Narayan Garg
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh
Fatehpur and Banda districts (General Rural)	Mr Badli Prasad Kakkar Row and Honorary Railway Magistrate
Hamirpur Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural)	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh.
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural)	Mr Ram Chandra Gupta B.A., LL.B., Vakil
Mathpuri and Etah districts (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh Hon. Bly Magistrate
Naini Tal Almora and Garhwal districts (General Rural)	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker
Gorakhpur district (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan.
Raei district (General Rural)	Mr Des Raj Varang M.B.E.
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural)	Mr Madho Prasad Khanna B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural)	Dr Ram Ugrah Singh, M.A., LL.D.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Rural)	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., Advocate

Body Association or Constituency represented	Name
Rae Bareilly district (General Rural)	Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narayan Singh of Shikargarh Raj
Lucknow and Unao districts (General Rural)	Raja Sri Ram Taluqdar
Sitapur district (General Rural)	Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth Rai Bahadur Taluqdar
Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Mohan Lal M.A. LL.B. Advocate
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural)	Mr Rup Narayan
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural)	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh <i>Rais</i>
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural)	Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh Taluqdar
Delra Dun cum Saharanpur-cum Meerut cum Moradabad-cum Bareilly cum Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan B.A.
Aligarh cum Muttra cum Agra cum Farrukhabad cum Jhansi cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Muhammad Fajaz Khan
Allahabad cum Cawnpore cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Dr Mahmud Ullah Jung Barrister at Law
Lucknow city (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Mahomed Ehsanur Rahman Kideval, B.A. (Cantab.) Bar at Law
Benares cum Mirzapur cum Gorakhpur cum Fyzabad cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki B.A. LL.B. Advocate
Dehra Dun Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Agha Halder M.A. LL.B. (Cantab.) Barrister at Law
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadian Rural)	M Akhtar Mohammad Khan
Aligarh Muttra Agra Mainpuri Etah Farukhabad Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Muhammad Abid Ali an Sherwani <i>Rais</i>
Fatehpur Allahabad Banda Hamirpur Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shulkh Masood uz Zaman Barrister-at-Law
Bijnor Moradabad Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Hafiz Ahmad Husain
Budaun Shahjahanpur Pilibhit Naini Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Waheed Ahmad
Benares Mirzapur Jaunpur Chazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Muhammad Faruq
Gorakhpur Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah B.A.
Lucknow Unao and Rae Bareilly districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Syed Kalbe Abbas
Sitapur Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Degum Aliaz Rasul
Fyzabad Gonda Bahraich Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Akhtar Hussain Advocate
Bara Banki district (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Ishar Ahmad Faruqi B.A.
United Provinces European (Nominated)	Mr H. A. Wilkinson
(Nominated)	The Honble Dr Sir Sita Ram M.A. LL.B. Litt. Rai Bahadur
(Nominated)	Mr C. St. L. Teyen C.I.E. O.B.E. I.M.O.
(Nominated)	Mrs H. S. Gupta
(Nominated)	Mr E. Ahmad Shah M.A. B. Litt.
(Nominated)	Vacant
(Nominated)	Vacant
(Nominated)	Lady Watir Hasan
(Nominated)	Pandit Harishar Nath Shastri

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north the Punjab occupies the extreme north west corner of the Indian Empire. In comparison with the western Punjab it is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of irrigation.

Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural colonies large areas of American cotton are grown

A.
cotton is the staple industry of the

to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Government Council being in charge of the Government.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain

committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under

Punjab is a standing
drainage water supply
in engineering schemes
at regarding grants of
cost of such schemes

the
10 13

The Public Health Department controls —

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate, 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41
REVENUE RECEIPTS	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>	Irrigation	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue</i>		XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
VI—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	24 00	Direct Receipts	4 39 83
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	4 67 19	Indirect credited to (Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1 86 67
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irriga- tion	—1 86 67	Gross amount	6 26 50
Net Land Revenue	2 80 52	Deduct—Working Expenses	—1 00 06
VIII—Provincial Excise	1 04 43	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	4 66 42
IX—Stamps ..	5 63	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital ac- counts are kept	2 33
X—Forests ..	23 52		
XI—Registration	8 4		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	14 4		
XIII—Other Tax and duties	11 06		
Total	5 41 62	Total	4 69 82

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
<i>De't Services</i>		<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
XX—Interest	3 92	L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3 30
<i>Civil Administration</i>		Total Revenue Receipts	11,73 77
XXI—Administration of Justice	7 94	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3 03	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	49 70
XXIII—Police	2,00	Total Revenue	12 23 47
XXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	5 90	<i>Direct demands on the Revenue</i>	
Total	21 27	7—Land Revenue	44 31
<i>Beneficial Departments</i>		8—Provincial Excise	10 30
XXV—Education	21 47	9—Stamps	1 49
XXVI—Medical	11 93	10—Forests	26 77
XXVII—Public Health	4 61	11—Registration	67
XXVIII—Agriculture	19 44	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	1 40
XXIX—Veterinary	3 63	13—Other Taxes and Duties	1 08
XXX—Co-operation	6 57	Total	85 52
XXXI—Industries	6 71	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Total	74 45	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1 50 00
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	13 73
XXXII—Civil Works	20 43	Total	1 64 02
XL—Receipt from Hydro-Electric Scheme (gross)	51 58	<i>Debt Services</i>	
Deduct—(1) Working Expense (Other Than Establishments)	—2 39	22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—41 63
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	—10 76	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	24 31
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—6 81	Total	—17 37
Net XL—Hydro-Electric scheme	11 62	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
Total	34 07	25—General Administration	1 19 38
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		27—Administration of Justice	54 36
XLIII—Transfers from Famne Relief Fund		28—Jails and Convict Settlements	29 96
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1 25	29—Police	1,28 64
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2 60	47—Miscellaneous Departments	1 83
XLVI—Miscellaneous	23 39	Total	3 34 17
Total	27 01		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41	HEADS OF ACCOUNT	Budget Estimate 1940-41.
<i>Beneficial Departments</i>	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
35—Scientific Departments	51		
37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	6 01	<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	
37—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian)	1 60 '3	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	
39—Medical	51 19	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	12,01 60
39—Public Health	76 23	<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	
40—Agriculture	40 25	63—Extraordinary charges	
41—Veterinary	18 54	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1,01 65
42—Co-operation	71 9		
43—Industries	71 '4		
Total	3 45 88		
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements</i>		CAPITAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.	
50—Civil Works	1 00 13	19—Construction of Irrigation, etc Works	
51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	2 '75	43 A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
Total	1,27,88	50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	
54—Yamline	32 00	55-A—Commutation of Pensions	
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86 01	<i>Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	
56—Stationery and Printing	11 03	<i>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1° 01 65
57—Miscellaneous	3 51		
Total	1 61,55		

Receipts	Budget 1940-41	Disbursements	Budget 1940-41
Revenue Receipts	11 3 7	Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	1° 01 60
Extraordinary Receipts	49 0	Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue	
Total	1°,53 47	<i>Total Expenditure charged to Revenue</i>	1° 01 65

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

	Irrigation	1 87 '00
	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	
	Civil Works	14 16
	Electricity Schemes	16 03
	Commuted value of Pensions	85
	Total Capital Expenditure	2 18 78

Receipts.	Budget 1940-41	Disbursements	Budget 1940-41
PUBLIC DEBT			
Permanent Debt	(In thousands of Rupees)	Permanent Debt (Discharged)	(In thousands of Rupees)
Loans from the Central Govern- ment		Loans from the Central Govern- ments—Repayments	9 99
Total		Total	15 53
			25 51

UNREPAID DEBT			
State Provident Funds	53 05	State Provident Funds	93 91
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES			
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	9 74	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	9 70
Other appropriations for repay- ment of the Consolidated Debt	14 58		
Famine Relief Fund	2 00	Famine Relief Fund	
Special Development Fund		Special Development Fund	10 00
Industrial Research Fund		Industrial Research Fund	1
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	10 76	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Electricity	
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	45	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	21
Deposit of Local Funds	2 86 91	Deposits of Local Funds	99 74
Civil Deposits	3 69 95	Civil Deposits	3 69 37
Road Development Fund	15 03	Road Development Fund	15 58
Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	1 49	Economic development and im- provement of Rural Areas Funds	9 97
Research Fund	1 43	Research Fund	1 43
Handloom Industry Fund		Handloom Industry Fund	
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	2	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10
Agricultural Industry Fund		Agricultural Industry Fund	
Advances not bearing interest	70 07	Advances not bearing interest	19 35
Expense	5 77 39	Expense	5 78 17
Miscellaneous— Government Account	9 98	Miscellaneous— Government Account	
Total	13 19 83	Total	13 13 09

LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	17 27	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators etc	43 84
Loans to Government Servants	2 49	Loans to Government Servants	1 86
Total	19 76	Total	45 70

REMITTANCES

Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same		Cash Remittances and adjust- ments between officers render- ing accounts to the same	
Accountant-General	17 04 33	Accountant-General	17 00 07
Remittances by Bills	81 01	Remittances by Bills	80 06
Total	17 85 34	Total	17 85 53
Total Provincial Receipts	44 01 45	Total Provincial Disbursements	46 19 35
Opening Balance	1 68 47	Closing Balance	—49 48
Grand Total	45 69 87	Grand Total	45 69 8

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Chahab-ud Din M.B. Lt.
Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Dasandha Singh M.A. LL.B.
Jagraon (Sikh) Rural

Elected Members

Name of Member

Constituency

Abdul Aziz Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Abdul Hamid Khan, C.M.	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural.
Abdul Haye The Hon'ble Mian	South Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban.
Abdul Rab Mian B.A., LL.B.	Jullundur South (Muhammadan) Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Chakargarh (Muhammadan) Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South East Gurgaon (Muhammadan) Rural
Afsaalali Hasnle Sayed	Shahdara (Muhammadan) Rural.
Ahmad Yar Khan, Chaudhri	North West Gofrat (Muhammadan) Rural.
Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana Khan Bahadur Mian C.M.	Malhi (Muhammadan) Rural
Ajit Singh Sardar	South West Punjab (Sikh) Rural.
Akbar Ali Mir M.B.E.	Fazilka (Muhammadan) Rural.
Ali Akbar Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan) Rural.
Allah Baksh Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik M.B.E.	Chahpur (Muhammadan) Rural.
Amjad Ali Shah Sayed O.B.E.	Ferozapore East (Muhammadan) Rural.
Anant Ram, Chaudhri B.A. LL.B.	Karnal South (General) Rural
Ashiq Hussain Captain M.B.E.	Multan (Muhammadan) Rural
Badr Mohi ud Din Qaderi Sayed	Batala (Muhammadan) Rural
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain Rao O.B.E.	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural
Baldev Singh Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh) Rural
Balwant Singh Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh) Rural
Barkat Ali Malik M.A. LL.B.	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Bhagat Ram Choda Lala	Jullundur (General) Rural
Bhagat Ram Sharma Pandit	Kangra West (General) Rural.
Bhagwant Singh Rai	Kangra East (General) Rural
Bhim Sen Sachar Lala B.A., LL.B.	North Western Towns (General) Urban
Chaman Lal Diwan, B.A. (Oxon)	East Punjab (Non Union Labour)
Chanan Singh Sardar	Kasur (Sikh) Rural.
Chhotu Ram The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, Sir B.A. LL.B.	Jhajjar (General) Rural.
Deshbandhu Gupta Lala	South Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Dev Raj Sethi Mr	Lyalpur and Jhang (General) Rural.
Dina Nath Capt.	Kangra South (General) Rural.
Duni Chand Lala	Ambala and Simla (General) Rural
Duni Chand Mrs	Lahore City (Women General)
Faiz Muhammad Khan Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan) Rural.
Faiz Muhammad Shaikh B.A., LL.B. M.B.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan General (Muhammadan) Rural
Faqir Chand Chaudhri	Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat) Rural.

Name of Member	Constituency
Faqir Hussain Khan Chaudhri Farman Ali Khan Subedar Major Raja Fatehjang Singh 2nd Lieut Bhai Fateh Khan Khan Sahib Raja Fateh Muhammad Mian Fateh Sher Khan Malik Fazal Ali Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri O B E	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan) Rural Gujar Khan (Muhammadan) Rural South East (Sikh) Rural Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan) Rural Gujrat North (Muhammadan) Rural Montgomery (Muhammadan) Rural Gujrat East (Muhammadan) Rural
Fazal Din Khan Sahib Chaudhri Fazal Farim Baksh Mian F w Mr E Ghazanfar Ali Khan Raja Ghulam Mohy ud Din Khan Bahadur M Ghulam Qadir Khan Khan Bahadur Ghulam Rasool Chaudhri Ghulam Samad Khan Sahib Khawaja Girdhari Das Mahant Gokal Chand Narang Dr Sir M A Th D Gopal Das Rai Bahadur Lama Gopal Singh American Sardar	Ajnala (Muhammadan) Rural Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan) Rural Anglo-Indian Pind Dadan Khan (Muhammadan) Rural Sheikhupura (Muhammadan) Rural Maswall North (Muhammadan) Rural Sialkot Central (Muhammadan) Rural Southern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban South East Multan Division (General) Rural West Lahore Division (General) Rural Kangra North (General) Rural Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Gopi Chand Bhargava Dr Gurbachan Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar Habib-ullah Khan Malik Haibat Khan Ditta Khan H us Raj Bhagat B A LL B	Lahore City (General) Urban Jullundur West (Sikh) Rural Sargodha (Muhammadan) Rural Khanewal (Muhammadan) Rural Amritsar and Sialkot (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Hari Chand Rai Sahib Rai Hari Lal Munsi Hari Singh Sardar Harjib Singh Sardar Harnam Das Lala	Lna (General) Rural South Western Towns (General) Urban Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh) Rural Hoshiarpur South (Sikh) Rural Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Harnam Singh Captain Sodhi Het Ram Rai Sahib Chaudhri Indar Singh Sardar Jafar Ali Khan M Jagjit Singh Bedi Tikka Jagjit Singh Man Sardar Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz Mrs M B X Jalal ud Din Amber Chaudhri B A Joginder Singh Man Sardar Jugul Kishore Chaudhri	Ferozepore North (Sikh) Rural Hissar South (General) Rural Gurdaspur North (Sikh) Rural Okara (Muhammadan) Rural Montgomery East (Sikh) Rural Central Punjab Landholders Outer Lahore (Muhammadan Women) Urban West Central Punjab (Indian Christian) Gujranwala and Shabkara (Sikh) Rural Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Kabool Singh Master Kapoor Singh, Sardar B A LL B Karamat Ali Shahik B A LL B Kartar Singh Chaudhri Kartar Singh Sardar	Jullundur East (Sikh) Rural Ludhiana East (Sikh) Rural Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan) Rural Hoshiarpur West (General) Rural Lyallpur East (Sikh) Rural

Name of Member	Constituency
Khalid Latif Gault Mr	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban
Khalid Hayat Khan Tiwana The Hon ble Major Nawabzada Malik OBE	Khushab (Muhammadan) Rural
Khan Iqbal Seth	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat) Rural
Kishan Singh Sardar	Amritsar Central (Sikh) Rural
Krishan Gopal Dutt Chaudhri	North Eastern Towns (General) Urban
Lal Singh Sardar MSc LLB	Ludhiana Central (Sikh) Rural
Manohar Lal, The Hon Mr MA	University
Maqbool Mahmood Mir	Amritsar (Muhammadan) Rural
Mashtar Ali Ashar MSc LLB	North Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Mohy ud Din Lal Badshah Sayed	Attock South (Muhammadan) Rural
Mubarik Ali Shah Sayed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan Chaudhri	Jullundur North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Akram Khan, Khan Bahadur Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Alam Dr Shaikh MA Hons (Oxon.) LLB (Dublin.)	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Amin Khan Sahib Shaikh	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban
Muhammad Ashraf Chaudhri	South West Frontier (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Azam Khan Sardar	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Fayaz Ali Khan, Nawabzada	Karnal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Chaudhri	Ludhiana (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani Khan Bahadur Sardar CIE	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hassan Khan Bahadur Makhdom Sayed	Allpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon Nawab Sir Malik	North Punjab Landholders
Muhammad Hussain, Sardar	Chunian (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Hussain Chaudhri MA LLB	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud Din, Mian MA (Oxon)	Kasur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir	Tumandars
Muhammad Nawaz Khan Major Sardar	Attock Central (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Nurullah Mian BCom (London)	Lyallpur (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Qasim Chaudhri	Bhalwal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani Makhdomzada Haji Sayed	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Khan Sahib Khan	Samundri (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan Chaudhri	Sialkot North (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Chakwal (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Rohtak (Muhammadan) Rural
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani Makh domzada Haji Sayed	Lodhran (Muhammadan) Rural
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Name of Member	Constituency
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Captain Malik	Mianwali South (Muhammads) Rural
Muzaffar Khan Khan Bahadur Nawab C I E	Attock North (Muhammads) Rural
Nasir ud Din Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammads) Rural
Nasir ud-din Shah Mir	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammads) Rural
Nasrullah Khan Rana	Ho Harpur West (Muhammads) Rural
Nau Nihal Singh Mann Lieutenant Sardar M B E	Sheikhupura West (Sikh) Rural
Nawazish Ali Shah Sayed	" " " "
Nur Ahmad Khan Khan Bahadur Miran	" " " "
Partab Singh Sardar	" " " "
Pir Muhammad Khan Sahib Chaudhri	" " " "
Pohop Singh Rao M A L L B	" " " "
Prem Singh Chaudhri	South East Gurgaon (General—Reserved seat) Rural
Prem Singh Mahant	Gufrat and Shahpur (Sikh) Rural
Pritam Singh Siddhu Sardar B A L L B	Ferozepore West (Sikh) Rural
Rachbir Taur Shrimati	Amritsar (Sikh Women)
Ram Sarup Chaudhri	" " " "
Ranpat Singh Chaudhri	" " " "
Rashida Latif Baji Begum	" " " "
Riazat Ali Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	" " " "
Ripudaman Singh Thakur Rai Sahib B A	" " " "
Roberts Sir William Kt C I E	" " " "
Rur Singh Sardar	" " " "
Sadiq Hassan Sir Kh B A Bar at law	" " " "
Sahib Dad Khan Khan Sahib Chaudhri	" " " "
Sahib Ram Chaudhri	" " " "
Sampuran Singh Sardar	" " " "
Santokh Singh Sardar Sahib Sardar	" " " "
Sant Ram Seth Dr	" " " "
Sat a Pal Dr	" " " "
Shahadat Khan Khan Sahib Rai	" " " "
Shah Nawaz Khan Nawab Sir	" " " "
Shri Rama Sharma Pandit	" " " "
Sikandar Hyat Khan Khan Bahadur	" " " "
Sirdar Sir K P E	" " " "
Singha Diwan Bahadur S P	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian) Trade Union (Labour)
Sita Ram Lala	" " " "
Sohan Lal Rai Sahib Lala	" " " "
Sohan Singh Josh Sardar	" " " "
Sudarsan Seth	" " " "
Sultan Mahmud Hotlana Miran	" " " "
Sumar Singh Chaudhri B A L L B	" " " "
Sundar Singh Sardar Bahadur	" " " "
The Hon ble Sardar Sir Kt	" " " "
Suraaj Mal Chaudhri B A L L B	Hansi (General) Rural
Talib Hussain Khan Khan	Jhang West (Muhammads) Rural
Tara Singh Sardar	Ferozepore South (Sikh) Rural
Teja Singh Sardar	Lahore West (Sikh) Rural
Tikka Ram Chaudhri B A L L B M B E	Rohtak North (General) Rural
Ujjal Singh Sardar Bahadur Sardar M A	Western Towns (Sikh) Urban
Utam Singh Dhillon Sardar	North West Punjab (Sikh) Rural
Wali Muhammad Sayyad Miran Sardar	Kabirwala (Muhammads) Rural
Vaqa t	West Midland Division (General) Rural

Burma.

Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China and between the Bay of Bengal and South-West and East. Its area is approximately 363,000 square miles, of which 125,000 are under direct British Administration and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and deepening towards the South.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year the rivers are navigable for small boats.

The People

Forests play an important part in the life of the people.

the only way to get the best of the Burmese is to get the best of the Burmese. The

A State Cinema Service has also been inaugurated for the education of both children and adults by visual means for the children of

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40	Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS—	Rs		Rs
ORDINARY			
I—Customs	3 45 48 000	XXVII—Co-operative Credit	4 00
II—Excise Duties	1 30 10 000	XXVIII—Industries	13 00
III—Taxes on Income	1 50 03 000	XXIX—Aviation	25 00
IV—State Lottery	18 00 000	XXX—Miscellaneous Departments	2 10 00
V—Land Revenue	4 03 01 000	XXXI—Currency	80 00
VI—Excise	1 01 53 000	XXXII—Mint	2 04 00
VII—Stamps	3 7 64 000	XXXIII—Civil Works	10 34 00
VIII—Forest	1 41 0 000	XXXIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	81 00
IX—Registration	2 79 000	XXXV—Stationery and Printing	1 84 00
X—Other Taxes and Duties	9 84 000	XXXVI—Miscellaneous	2 87 00
XI—Irrigation etc., Works with Capital Accounts	8 76 000	XXXVII—Defence Services—Effective	7 44 00
XII—Irrigation etc., Works (no Capital Accounts)	24 000	XXXVIII—Defence Services—Non Effective	0 00
XIII—Posts and Telegraphs (Net less working expenses)	-14 40 000	XXXIX—Frontier Forces	4 00 00
XIV—Interest	5 0 000	XL—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and the Federated Shan States	26 10 00
XV—Administration of Justice	8 03 000	XLI—Extraordinary Receipts	3 7 00
XVI—Jails and Convict Settlements	10 87 000	Total (a)	15 43 23 000
XVII—Police	7 10 000		
XVIII—Ports and Pilotage	2 04 000	(b) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS	
XIX—Lighthouses and Lightships		Public Debt—	
XX—Education	4 79 000	Floating Debt	50 00 000
XXI—Medical	7 40 000	Capital Debt—	
XXII—Public Health	1 9 000	Savings Bank Deposits	1 50 55 000
XXIII—Agriculture	1 3 000	Post Office Cash Certificates	30 00 000
XXIV—Veterinary	14 000	State Provident Funds	4 00 000
		Other Accounts	1 000

Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40	Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40
	Rs		Rs
<i>Deposits and Advances—</i>		<i>Remittances—</i>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Railways	2 69 000	Remittances within Burma— Money-orders	4 3 00 000
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	1,5 000	Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant General or Con- troller	16 8 00 500
Post Office Cash Certificates Donor Fund	1 44 000	Remittance by Bills	8 00 000
Deposits of Local Funds	2 1 00 000	Adjusting Accounts between Burma and the Federated States	7,80 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>		Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	1 000
Civil Deposits	3 30 00 000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from Posts and Telegraphs	23 04 000
Other Deposits	3 30 64 000	Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by Defence Services	1 33 18 000
Other Accounts	11 000	For rounding	+ 400
Advances Repayable	40 31 400	<i>Remittance Account between Eng- land and Burma—</i>	
Permanent Advances	13 000	(a) Accounts with Secretary of State—	
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	20 000	i Items adjustable in Burma	20 75 000
Accounts with India	1 3 00 000	ii Items adjustable in England	6 60 000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	54 00 000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner—	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1 00 000	i Items adjustable in Burma	0 08 000
Suspense Accounts	7 80 67 000	ii Items adjustable in England	48 000
Cheques and Bills	2 84,00 000	<i>Transfers of cash between England and Burma—</i>	
Departmental and Similar Accounts	2 01 000	Remittances Through Reserve Bank	8 63 000
For rounding	+ 400		
<i>Loans and Advances—</i>		Total (b)	51 17 43 000
Loans to the Burma Railway Board	3 07 000	Total (a) & (b)	66 60 66 000
Loans to Agriculturists Co-ope- rative Societies Municipal ities etc	10 34 000		
Loans to Government Servants	4 57 000	Opening	2 09 7
<i>Deduct—Amount of recoveries of pre-separation Loans and Advances transferred to the head XXI Extraordinary Receipts</i>	3 7 000		68 70

Major Heads of Account		Estimates, 1932-40	Major Heads of Account		Estimates, 1932-40
(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE		Rs.	(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE—could		Rs.
1 Customs		11 74 000	22 Scientific Departments		8 51 000
2 Excise Duties		2 42 000	30 Education		9 73 800
3 Taxes on Income		10 83 000	31 Medical		44 07 000
4 State Lottery		2 21 000	32 Public Health		13 00 000
5 Land Revenue		22 82 200	33 Agriculture		11 76 000
6 Excise		20 68 000	34 Veterinary		5 25 000
7 Stamps		87 000	35 Co-operative Credit		6 43 000
8 Forest		61 34 000	36 Industries		2 79 000
8A Forest Capital Outlay		73 000	37 Aviation		4 41 000
9 Registration		1 37 000	37A Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation		5 61 000
10 Other Taxes and Duties		1 56 000	38 Miscellaneous Departments		10 47 000
11 Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure		16 43 000	39 Currency		1 21,58 000
12 Rev Expend on Works with Capital Accounts		27 97 000	41 Civil Works		20 000
13 Other Rev Expenditure		5 86 000	42 Famine Relief		1 47 08 000
14 Constr of Irrig & Drainage etc Works		91 000	43 Suprn Allowance & Pensions		7 56 000
15 Posts and Telegraphs Interest on Debt		—1 33 000	43A Commutation		12 24 000
16 Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		63 62 000	44 Stationery and Printing		7 07 000
17 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations		87 72 000	45 Miscellaneous		1 51 22,000
18 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		7 54 000	46 Defence Services—Effective		4 22 000
19 Legislature		1 17 50 000	47 Defence Services—Non Effective		60,22 000
20 General Administration		13 67 000	48 Frontier Force		50 24 000
21 Audit		54 83 000	49 Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States		—
22 Administration of Justice		34 15 000	50 Extraordinary Charges		15,42 07 799
23 Jails and Convict Settlements		1 53 20 000			
24 Police		3 50 000	(b) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT DEBITABLE TO REVENUE		
25 Ports and Pilotage		1 76 000	52 Constr of Irrig etc Works		
27 Ecclesiastical		50 000	53 Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		
28 External Affairs			54 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions		
			55 Payments to Retrenched Personnel		
			Total (b)		
			Total (a) & (b)		15 4 07 799

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates 1939-40	Major Heads of Account	Estimates 1939-40
	Rs.	Brought forward	Rs.
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.		(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS— <i>concl.</i>	Rs. 46 34 000
<i>Public Debt.</i>		<i>Loans and Advances</i>	
Floating Debt	50 00 000	Loans to the Burma Railway Board	3 07 000
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>		Loans to Agriculturists Co-opera- tive Societies, Municipalities Etc	11 14 000
Savings Bank Deposits	1 30 34 000	Loans to Government Servants	4 40 000
Post Office Cash Certificates	8 00 000	<i>Remittances</i>	
State Provident Funds	26 39 000	<i>Remittances within Burma—</i>	
Other Accounts		Money Orders	4 36 50 000
<i>Deposits and Advances</i>		Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Con- troller	16 77,89 500
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	4 79 000	Remittance by Bills Adjusting Account between Burma and the F.S.S.	8° 00 000
Deposits of Local Funds	2° 00 00 000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	7 80 000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits</i>		Net Payments into Civil Treasu- ries by Posts and Telegraphs	1 000
Civil Deposits	2 75 00 000	Net issues from Civil Treasuries to Defence Services	28 54 000
Other Deposits	3 31 06 000	For rounding	1 33 18 000
Other Accounts	11 000	<i>Remittance Accounts between England and Burma</i>	+500
Advances Repayable	45 19 000	(a) <i>Accounts with Secretary of State</i>	
Permanent Advances	13 000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma	20 75 000
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	2° 000	ii.—Items adjustable in England	6 6 000
Accounts with India	1 73 00 000	(b) <i>Accounts with the High Commissioner</i>	
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	54 00 000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma	°0 58 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank.	1 00 000	ii.—Items adjustable in England	48 000
Suspense Accounts	8 41 10 000	<i>Transfer of cash between England and Burma</i>	
Cheques and Bills	° 84 00 000	Remittance through the Reserve Bank	87 63 000
Departmental and similar Accounts	° 01 000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Carried over	°5 46 34 000	Total (c)	51
		Total (a) (b) & (c)	66
		Closing Balance	°
		Grand Total	

Administration

<i>Governor</i> His Excellency the Honble Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane GCMG KC SI DSO	<i>Director of Public Instruction</i> A Campbell MC MA L.R.S.	
<i>GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY</i>	<i>Inspector-General Front or Force Burma</i> Col Tempy Ithasler) & R. G. Houghton LA	
C F B Pearce LC	<i>Inspector-General of Police</i> L. C. Morris	
<i>MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.</i>	<i>Chief Conservator of Forests</i> R. Unwin	
Major Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinner's Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry)	<i>Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals</i> Col. R. H. Candy CIE MS	
<i>AIDES DE CAMP</i>	<i>Inspector of Public Health</i> Major T. J. Davidson MC MS ChB (Abroad) DTM & H. D.F.H. LM	
Captain E. J. Fisk 3rd Cavalry	<i>Inspector-General of Prisons</i> Lt Col J. Findlay MA MS ChB IM	
Captain J. R. I. Doyle 2nd Fd the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry	<i>Commissioner of Excise</i> E. Saw Hia Pru (ATM)	
	<i>Commissioner of Income Tax</i> E. K. Harper MC LC	
	<i>Director-General Posts and Telegraphs Burma</i> J. Nesbitt Hawes MLC L.A.M.L.F.	
<i>Indan Aide-de-Camp</i> Subaltern Maj. i. Lasang (am late of the 3rd Burma Rifles) Nallo-Commandant Khan Sajib (Giza) All Myitkyina Battalion Burma Frontier Force	<i>Director of Defence</i> E. H. C. Stewart, OBE	
<i>COUSSELLORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA</i>	<i>Director of Veterinary Services</i> Captain A. B. Phipps M.C.V.S.	
The Honble Sir Walter Booth Gravelly KCMG CSI CIE ICS	<i>Inspector-General of Co-operatives Societies</i> L. Kyin LC	
The Honble Mr H. H. Craw CIE LC (Temporary)	<i>Director of Education</i> A. T. Eason F.R.S. S. M. Mac E. F.R.S.	
<i>FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA</i>	<i>Chief Commissioners of Burma</i>	
	Lieut. Colonel A. P. Phayre CB	1880
	Colonel A. Pyche C.S.I.	1887
	Lieut. Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1890
	The Hon. Ashley Eden C.S.I.	1891
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SECRETARIES DEPUTY SECRETARIES UNDER SECRETARIES Etc TO GOVERNMENT

R. M. MacDougall CLE ICS
 U Tin Tut Bar at Law ICS
 U Kyaw Din ATM
 D B Peitch, M.C., ICS.
 L. M. Lees ICS
 D C P Phillips ICS
 U Than Tin
 F S V Donalson ICS
 U Shwe Baw ICS
 F G S Apedalle ICS
 U Kyaw (A3) K.S.M.
 A H Seymour L.C.S.
 J H Wise CBE ICS
 Lt.-Col. J W D Mallins M.C. RE
 F B Arnold ICS
 U Hla Shain (A) L.C.S.
 C S Kelly ICS
 U Paing (A) Bar at Law ICS
 S J Farmer

G H Po Saw B.A. (Oxon)
 J G F Hall ICS
 U Chan Tha ICS
 W C Fuller
 U Ba Tint (A) L.C.S.
 F H Yarnold ICS
 U Khin Maung Gyi (A)
 U Sein Tun (A1)
 U Nyun (A) ICS
 U Tun Ylo (A1) ATM
 U Shwe Mra (A) ICS
 U Ko Gyi (A)
 U Ba Tun K.S.M. ATM
 U Thung Tin
 N R. Chakravarti
 T M I Krishna
 U Po Han
 A Subrahmanyam Aljar
 S L. Archer
 E J Carew
 N C Dutta
 U Sein Nyun
 D K. McNafr

Additional Secretary Defence Department
 Joint Secretary Home and Def Depts (also Press and
 Publicity Officer)
 Joint Secretary and Controller of Finance (Defence)
 Secretary Burma Defence Council Joint Secretary,
 Defence and C & I Depts and Controller of Finance
 Finance Dept (Defence)
 Joint Secretary Defence and C & I Depts (also Controller
 of Supplies)
 Assistant Controller of Supplies
 Controller of Prices
Deputy Secretary Finance Department
 Deputy Secretary Department of C & I
 Deputy Secretary Department of L & R
 Finance Dept Representative Headquarters Army in
 Burma
 Budget Officer Finance Department

Under Secretary Defence Department
 Under Secretary, Dept of L & R
 Under Secretary, Dept of A & F
 Under Secretary Dept of C & I
 Under Secretary Judicial Dept
 Under Secretary Education Dept
 Under Secretary Dept of H & Pub Works
 Assistant Secretary Home Dept (on leave)
 Assistant Secretary Home Dept (Offg)
 Assistant Secretary, Finance Dept (Offg)
 Assistant Secretary, Defence Dept
 Registrar Home & Judl. Depts (Offg)
 Registrar Dept of H & P W (Offg)
 Registrar Def Dept (offg)
 Registrar Dept of A & F
 Registrar Depts. of L & R, C & I
 Registrar Finance Dept.
 Registrar, Education Dept (Offg)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

H O Reynolds C.M.G. ICS
 A E. Gilliat C.L.E., L.C.S.
 K W Foster
 R. R. Langham Carter L.C.S.
 M V Sastri

Financial Commissioner
 Do
 Secretary to the Financial Commissioner
 Do.
 Registrar

Administration.

Governor His Excellency the Honble Sir *Director of Public Instruction* A. Campbell MC
 Archibald Douglas Cochrane GCMG KC MA LES
 1890

Col
LA

Major Arthur Denis Macnamara, Skinner's
 Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry)

AIDES DE CAMP

Captain E J Fink 3rd Cavalry

Captain J R I Doye 2nd Bn the King's Own
 Yorkshire Light Infantry

E W Battersby Burma Police (Class I) (Addl)
 Honorary Aid and Camp Col T M V P 2d

Director of Public Health Major T J Davidson
 MB ChB (Aberd.) DTM & H, DPH
 IMS

Inspector-General of Prisons Lt Col J Findlay
 MA MB ChB IMC

Commissioner of Excise L Saw Hla Pru (C)
 ATM
 1890

COUNSELLORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR OF BURMA

The Honble Sir Walter Booth Gravely KCMG
 CSI CIE IC

The Honble Mr H H Craw CIE LCS
 (Temporary)

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Honble Mr James Baxter MA

MINISTERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA

The Honble U Htoon Aung Gjaw Bar at Law
 (Minister of Finance)

Registrar of Co-operative Societies U Hlaun LCS
Director of Civil Aviation A T Eason F.R.S.
 S MIAE F.R.S.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut Colonel A P Phayre CB	1860
Colonel A Fytche CSI	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D Ardagh	1870
The Hon Ashley Eden CSI	1871
A R. Thompson CSI	1873
C U Alchison CSI	1875
C E Bernard CSI	1877
	1883
	1886
	1887
	1892
A. A. Macdonald, CSI (a)	1890
Alexander Mackenzie CSI	1891
D M Smeaton	1892

(Honorary) Baron

Governors of Burma.

The Honble Captain Maung Aye Bar at Law

	1897
	1903
	1905
	1910
	1911
	1917

Auditor General N B Drane OBE

General Officer Commanding Army in Burma

Major General D K McLeod CB DSO

Governors of Burma
 Sir Harcourt Butler GCMG KCSI

1890

1897

1932

1936

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER SECRETARIES, Etc.,
TO GOVERNMENT.

R. M. MacDougall, CLE, LC*	Secretary, Home Department
L. Tin Tut, Bar at Law, ICS	Secretary, Finance Department
L. Kyaw Din, ATM	Secretary, Education Department
D. B. Petch, M.C., ICS	Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry
L. M. Lees, ICS	Secretary, Department of Lands and Revenue
D. C. P. Phillips, ICS	Secretary, Defence Department
L. Than Tin	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Forests
F. S. V. Donnison, ICS	
L. Shwe Baw, ICS	
F. G. S. Apedale, ICS	
L. Kyaw (A3), KSM	.. .. . and Publicity Officer)
A. H. Seymour, ICS	Joint Secretary and Controller of Finance (Defence) Secretary, Burma Defence Council Joint Secretary, Defence and C & I Depts and Controller of Finance, Finance Dept (Defence)
J. H. Wise, CBE, ICS	Joint Secretary, Defence and C & I Depts (also Controller of Supplies)
Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Mallins, M.C., RE	Assistant Controller of Supplies
F. B. Arnold, ICS	Controller of Prices
U. Hla Shain (A), LCS	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department
C. S. Kelly, ICS	Deputy Secretary, Department of C & I
L. Palog (A), Bar at Law, ICS	Deputy Secretary, Department of L. & R.
S. J. Farmer	Finance Dept Representative, Headquarters Army in Burma
G. H. Po Saw, B.A. (Oxon)	Budget Officer, Finance Department
J. G. F. Hall, ICS	
U. Chan Tha, ICS	
W. C. Fuller	
U. Ba Tint (A), ICS	
F. H. Yarnold, ICS	
U. Khin Maung Gyi (A)	
U. Sein Tun (A1)	
U. Nyun (A), ICS	
U. Tun Yin (A1), ATM	
L. Shwe Mra (A), ICS	
U. Ko Gyi (A)	
U. Ba Tun, KSM, ATM	Assistant Secretary, Home Dept (on leave)
U. Thauung Tin	Assistant Secretary, Home Dept (Offg)
N. R. Chakravarti	Assistant Secretary, Finance Dept (Offg)
T. M. I. Krishna	Assistant Secretary, Defence Dept
U. Po Han	Registrar, Home & Judl Depts (Offg)
A. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Registrar, Dept of H & P W (Offg)
S. L. Archer	Registrar, Def Dept (offg)
E. J. Carew	Registrar, Dept of A & F
N. C. Dutta	Registrar, Depts. of L & R, C & I
U. Sein Nyun	Registrar, Finance Dept.
D. K. McNaile	.. Registrar, Education Dept (Offg)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

H. O. Reynolds, CMG, ICS	.. Financial Commissioner
A. E. Gilliat, CLE, ICS	Do
K. W. Foster	.. Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
R. R. Langham Carter, ICS	.. Do
M. V. Sartri	.. Registrar.

BURMA LEGISLATURE.

President of the Senate—The Hon'ble U Maung Gye Bar-at-Law

Deputy President of the Senate—U Po Hla CIE K M ATM

Speaker of the House of Representatives—The Hon'ble U Maung Gye Bar-at-Law

Secretary House of Representatives—U Ba Dun Lar at Law

Assistant Secretary House of Representatives—U Sein ATM

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

U Ba Pe

Mr S. Mahmud.

Saw Johnson D Po Min.

U Ba On

U Ba Thein.

U Kyaw Mya

U Ain

U Ba Gyi

U Mya Thein

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Not elected—

Thra San Baw OBE

C H Campagnac MBE Bar-at-Law

Sir Oscar de Glanville CIE OBE Bar at Law

Sir Joseph Maung Gyi Bar-at-Law

U Po Hla OBE K M ATM

U Kyaw K M ATM

U Ba Maung K M

U Maung Aye K M T P S

U Maung Maung Bya CIE MBE ATM

Sr San C Po OBE M D

Teik Tin Pyu OBE K M

Dr Daw Saw Sa MBE F R S I D P H

U Ba Sein K M T P S

John Tait

U Aung Thin K M

U Tha Zan U K M ATM

U Kyaw Zan CIE

U Ba Thaw

Elected—

U Kyi Myin K M

Sra Shwe Ba T P S

U Kyaw Din Bar-at-Law

G E Du Bern

The Hon'ble U Maung Gye Bar-at-Law

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim.

Lali Mohamed Khan.

U Ba Myun

U Myun.

U Myun

Mirza Mahomed Rafi Bar-at-Law

A Rahim.

U Ba Thane T P S

U Ba Thein.

U Thwin.

U Ba U

Mr H Roper

U Kyaw Zan

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elected Members

U Myun Tin

U Ba Thein

E G Marcan

The Hon'ble U Htoon A ng Gyaw Bar-at-Law

U Aung Zan Wal

U Shway Tha

U Po Te

U Tint

U Aung Tha

U Ba On

U Thin Maung

U Pe Tun

U Mya Thein

The Hon'ble U Saw

U Ain

U Mya

U Hla Tin

U Lun

The Hon'ble Captain Maung Aye Bar-at-Law

U Chit Pe

U Sein Ok

U Thet Tun

U U Kyaw

U Po Mya

U San Kun

U Ba Tin (Kani)

U Pu

U San Thein

U Dwe

U Kyaw Dun.

U Ba Oka.

U Ba Thi

U Tun.

U Pe Maung

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Members—contd.

U Ba Yin
 U Lu Sin,
 U Tha Saing
 U Tun Shwin
 The Hon'ble U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung
 U Maung Myit
 U Ba Ohn
 U Thi.
 U Bo
 U Aung Nyun.
 U Ba Maung
 U Ba Chaw
 U An Gyi.
 The Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun A T M, Bar at Law
 U Po Aung
 U Soe Maung
 U Sein Win
 U Kya Gaing Bar at Law
 Dr Thein Maung B A, M M F
 U Lu Wa.
 U Ohn Khin T F S
 U Ba Win
 Daw Ah Ma
 U Po Loon
 U Kyaw Mya
 U Shin
 U Ba Soe
 U Ba Gyi
 U Ohn Nyun
 U Thant
 U Mya
 U Ba Yin
 U Maung Maung
 U Soe Htin
 Ong Shwin Woon
 U Shwe
 U Ba Sein
 U Po Hmin
 U Ba
 U Lu Gyaw
 U Mya
 The Hon'ble U Pu, Bar at Law
 Dr Ba Maw, M A, Ph.D., Bar at Law
 U Tun Aung Gyaw
 U Kun, Bar at Law
 U Po Yin
 U Ba Shwe
 U Ba U.
 U Ba Pe

U On Pe
 The Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing, Bar at Law.
 The Hon'ble U Ba Than
 U Tun Aung
 Aw Myo Shu.
 U Ba Pe
 M M Ohn Ghine
 U Po Hmyin
 The Hon'ble Saw Po Chit, Bar at Law
 U Ba Khaling
 Sydney Loo Nee
 Saw Mya Thein
 U Tun Kin
 U Shwe Nynn
 U Kan Aye
 Saw Po Tha, Bar at Law
 Saw Ba Lon
 U Hla Pe
 Saw Johnson D Po Min
 S Mahmud
 B N Dass
 Ganga Singh
 Ramnivas Bagla.
 R G Aliyengar
 K C Bose, Bar at Law
 A M A Karim Ganf
 A Narayana Rao
 S R Foy, Bar at Law
 J A L Wischam, Bar at Law
 T L Hughes
 F J Valentine
 C N Paget
 A B Chowdhury
 U Ba Hlaing
 H C Talukdar
 U Myo Nyun
 U Aye Maung
 S N Raj
 S A S Tyabjee
 A M M Vellayan Chettiar.
 The Hon'ble Somerset Butler
 A T McCreath
 J I Nelson.
 G E J Robertson.
 L P S Bourne.
 M B Padgett.
 Chan Cheng Teik
 U Tun Pe, M B K T F S

Bi-har.

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, second and third class powers. The District
 Limited and Indigo Steel Wire Products. The

Land Tenure.

dents The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military

Medical.
The Medical Department is under the control

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary to Governor, Mr W. G. Lacey C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary to Governor, Major W. R. Lloyd Jones (V.L.L.) 1st Battalion (King George's Own), 11th Sikh Regiment

Aide-de-Camp, J. B. Gillespie, I.C.S. and P.M. Treasurer, I.P.

Honorary A.D.C.s Lieut R. H. Blyth Bihar Light Horse, Lieut R. P. Yadava 11/10th Hyderabad Regiment Cavalry Major & Hon. Capt. Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse)

ADVISERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S. and E. L. Russell C.I.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, V. A. Godbole I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department B. K. Gokhale I.C.S.

Secretary to Government Revenue Department P. V. L. Williams I.C.S.

Secretary to Government Judicial Department, D. E. Reuben, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Captain G. F. Hall C.I.E. M.C.

P. J. Chief Engineer Irrigation W. G. Came

Secretary to Government Education, Dec. & Emp. Departments, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, B. C. Mukharji, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, J. A. Samuel, Bar at Law

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Easipur, P.C., K.C. .. 1920

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. 1921

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.M.J., K.C.I.E. 1927

Sir James David Hilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1922

Sir Maurice Garnier Halleit, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1927

Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. .. 1940

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon Mr Ramdayal Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr Abdul Bari, M.A.

Elected Members

Constituency	Names.
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Mr Shrikrishna Sinha.
Aurangabad General Rural	Mr A Ugrah Narayan Sinha.
North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Dr Saliyd Mahmud
South West Purna General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Jaglal Chaudhur
Central Hazaribagh General Rural	Mr Krishna Ballabh Sahay
Patna Division General Urban	Mr Jagat Narayan Lal
Patna City General Urban	Mr Sarangdhar Sinha
Deoghar cum Jamtara General Rural	Mr Binodanand Jha
Madhipura General Rural	Mr Shivanandan Prashad Mandal.
Chota Nagpur Division General Urban	Mr Jimut Bahan Sen.
East Central Shahabad General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Jagjivan Ram
Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sayeedul Haqq
East Bihar General Rural	Mr Shyam Narayan Singh
Bhagalpur Town Women & General Urban	Srimati Saraswati Devi
Patna Women & General Urban	Srimati Kamakhya Devi
Muzaffarpur Town Women & General Urban	Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Dr Raghunandan Prashad
Tirhut Division General Urban	Mr Vinodchhari Prashad Varma
East Madhuban cum Bahera General Rural	Mr Jamuna Karjee
North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural	Mr Abdul Bari
South Gaya General Rural	Mr Birendra Bahadur Sinha
Singhbhum General Rural	Mr Devendra Nath Samanta
Banka General Rural	Mr Harikishore Pd
Sasaram General Rural	Mr Harihar Sinha
East Gopalganj cum Mithraikh and Marhaura General Rural.	Mr Prabhunath Sinha
Buxar General Rural	Mr Hargol ind Mias
Thabua General Rural	Pandit Gupteshwar Pandey
North East Shahabad General Rural	Mr Harinandan Singh.
East Central Shahabad General Rural	Mr Budhan Rai Verma
Central Patna General Rural	Mr Indra Dewan Saran Singh
Dinapore General Rural	Mr Shyam Nandan Sinha
Barh General Rural	Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee
Nawada General Rural (<i>Reserved seat</i>)	Mr Rundi Ram
North East Hajipur General Rural	Mr Dip Narayan Sinha.

Constituency	Names.
Patna Division Muhammadan Urban	Mr Hafiz Zafar Hasan
South West Palamau General Rural	Mr Jadubans Sahay
North Mongbhun General Rural	Mr An Bika Charan Mallik
East Bihar General Rural (Exercised seat)	Mr Ram Prasad
South Gaya General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr S. Satyawrata formerly known as Mr S. P. Madhuvrat or Mr Sukhari Ram or Mr Sukhari Jast.
North Gaya General Rural	Mr Ju al Killore Narayan Sinha
West Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Mr Brijnar Jan Rahl
Darbhanga Sadr General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr Kest var Ram.
South East Samasthi General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr Sunjer Mahto
Madhipura General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr Ram Baras Das
Khunti General Rural	Mr Purna Chandra Mitra
North East Palamau General Rural	Mr Lakshmore Sinha
Hazaribagh Mining Labour	Mr Khetra Nath Sen Gupta
North East Palamau General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr Jitu Ram
The Bihar Chamber of Commerce	Mr Chakral var Kumar Jain
North East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural	Mr Mohammad Ismailuddin.
South Monghyr Mahanagar Rural	Mr Salih Abdulla Ahmad Rizvi
University	Dr Saichilnanda Sinha
The Indian Mining Federation	Mr Mohindra Nath Mukherjee
Tirhut Muhammadan Urban	Mr Abdul Jalil
Hajipur Muhammadan Rural	Mr Badrul Hasan
Tala nag Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shalikh Muhammad Hussain
South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Salim.
Gopalganj Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Sagt Inul Haqq
Muzaffarpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saib Muhammad Yako
Mamari Muhammadan Rural	Mr Tajamul Hussain
Bettiah Muhammadan Rural	Hafiz Shalikh Muhammad Saif
Jagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban	Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan
South East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shalikh Shabbul Haqq
Madhipura cum Supaul Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sahib Muhammad Monatalish.
Jagalpur Sadr cum Jharkhand Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Mahmud
Balabad Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhri Sharafat Hussain
North West Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhri Mahammad Nazimul Hasan
East Patna Muhammadan Rural	Mr Sharafulla Hasan
Araria Muhammadan Rural	Mr Shalikh Fiazul Rahman.
North East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Saif
South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Abdul Majeed.
West Patna Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Yunus.
Patna Division Landholders	Mr Kamal var Prasad Singh M. S.
Madhupur Muhammadan Rural	Qazi Muhammad Jinnah
West Gaya Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Ishtiaq Rahman.
Chhapra Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Hare Lal Khandarp Nath Shah Itoo.
Chhapra Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Kabirji Kumar Lakshmore Nath Shah Itoo
Chhapra Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr Muhammad Talib
The Indian Mining Association	Mr P. S. Jordan.
Chhapra Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Mr B. W. Ram Harsh Kishore S.
The Bihar Planters Association	Mr L. G. Munna.
South West Palamau General Rural	Mr Muhammad Qasim
Central Mongbhun General Rural (Reserved seat)	Mr C. N. Gupta.

Orissa.

Like Sind Orissa was constituted a separate province. The Government of India then appointed

gradually lost race consciousness although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866 Sir Staff rd Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down but the patriotic *féél*our underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Orissa first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time there was brought into existence the Lkal Union Conference which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriya claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1919.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an imaginative debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory while the C P Government had an open mind.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parkhimedi who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of India as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriya claim which therefore came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Surgul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Rajpur division and the greater part of the Gajam division and the Visakhapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee the new Orissa province was to have an area of 22,501 square miles and a population of about 21½ lakhs persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the

In January 1936 an Order issued by His Majesty's Government Orissa as a separate province to take line with other provincial reorganisation of Provincial Government.

(iii) So much of the Parikimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line, and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., was appointed to be the first Governor of the Province of Orissa.

of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor; total revenue was estimated at Rs. 1 95 21 000

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER —The Hon Mr Mukunda Prasad Das

DEPUTY SPEAKER —Babu Nanda Kishore Das
Elected Members

Body, Association or Constituency represented		Name
West Cuttack Sadr	General	Raja Krishna Bose
Central Cuttack Sadr		Bichitrananda Das.
North Cuttack Sadr		Atala Behari Acharya
North Cuttack Sadr		Kinai Samal
East Cuttack Sadr	"	Nabakrushna Choudhury
South Cuttack Sadr		Nityananda Kanungo
Central Kendrapara	"	Jadumoni Mangaraj
East Kendrapara	"	Lokenath Misra
East Jajpur		Hirakishore Behera
East Jajpur		Dwatakanath Das
West Jajpur	"	Birabir Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra
North Jajpur	"	Sadhu Charan Das
Angul District	"	Krupasindhu Bhakta
East Puri Sadr	"	Mohan Das
South Puri Sadr		Jagabandhu Sinha
North Puri Sadr	"	Biswanath Behera
North Puri Sadr	"	Jagannath Misra
East Khurda	"	Prannath Patnaik.
West Khurda	"	Godavaris Misra
Central Balasore Sadr	"	The Hon. Mr Mukunda Prasad Das

Body Association or Constituency represented		Name
South Balasore	General	Nanda Kishore Das
North Balasore		Charu Chandra Ray Mahasaya
East Bhadrak		Chakradhar Behera
West Bhadrak		Nidhi Das
West Bhadrak		Jagannath Das
Sambalpur Sadr		Nrupalal Singh
Sambalpur Sadr		Bodhram Dube,
West Bargarh		Prahaladrai Lath
East Bargarh		Fakira Behera
East Bargarh		Bisi Bibhar
Kharlar		Lal Artatran Deo
Ghumsur		Biswanath Das
Kudala		Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mardaraja De
Chatrapur		Mandhata Gora Chand Patnaik Mahasaya
Aska Surada		Punya Nalco
Berhampur		Dibakar Patnaik
Berhampur		Ramchandra Debo.
Berhampur		Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju
Baliguda Khondmala		Sri Brajanath Misra
Parlakimedi		Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chand Gajapati Narayan Deo
Naurangpur	Muhammadian	Sadasibho Tripathi Mahasaya
Jeypur Malkangiri		Radhamohan Sahu Mahasaya
Koraput		Radhakrishna Biswas Roy
Cuttack Sadr		Khan Bahadur Salyid Ahmad Baksh
North Cuttack cum Angul		Salyid Fazle Haque
Balasore cum Sambalpur		Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan
South Orissa		Maulvi Muhammed Latifur Rahman
Cuttack Town	Women s	Srimati Sarala Devi
Berhampur Town		Srimati A. Lakshmi Bai
Orissa Ind an	Christian	Premchand Mahanty
Orissa		Babu Rang Lal Modi
West Orissa	Commerce and Industry	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan
Orissa		Mardaraj Bhramarber Rai
	Labour	Pysri Sankar Roy

Gobinda Podhano

Brajasunderdas

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Rev H. M. Evans Ghumsur Udayagiri, Ganjam district

Hari Paul Jannah Parlakimedi Ganjam district

Balabhadra Narayan Samantharoy

Radhamohan Panda Rayaghad district Koraput

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose 21.7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously

Class of constituency or constituencies—	
General Urban	10 } No. seats
	84 }
General Rural	74 }
Muhammadan Urban	2 }
Muhammadan Rural	10 }
Women	3 }
Anglo-Indian	1 seat
European	1
Backward areas & Tribes	1
Commerce	2 seats
Landholders	3
Labour	2
University	1 seat

Of the 84 General seats, 10 are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes.

The C P are divided into three divisions.

Justice

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur which was established in January 1936 is the highest court of appeal in civil cases and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) of whom 6 are Europeans.

Local Self-Government.

State irrigation was introduced early in the

 In which instruction is given in a special branch (

 Medical

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940 41

Principal Heads of Revenue

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1940-41		Rs	
Principal Heads of Revenue			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	Rs	Interest	4 45 000
Salt	13 75 000		
Land Revenue	244 92 000	<i>Civil Administration</i>	
Provincial Excise	56 04 000	Administration of Justice	5 83 000
Stamps	41 68 000	Jails and Convict Settlements	1 75 000
Forest	50 60 000	Police	7 34 000
Registration	5 64 000	Education	6 74 000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	5 63 000	Medical	1 04 000
Other taxes and duties	8 23 000	Public Health	2 34 000
		Agriculture	3 37 000
Total	429 37 000	Veterinary	73 000
		Co-operation	21 000
<i>Irrigation</i>		Industries	50 000
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept		Miscellaneous Departments	76 000
Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	7 15 000		
Total ..	7 15 000	Total	30 69 000
		<i>Civil Works</i>	
		Civil Works ..	13 54 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41—*contd.*

	Rs.
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	9 000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	4 400
Stationery and Printing	58 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	6 11 000

<i>Miscellaneous Additions between Central and Provincial Governments</i>	12 000
Extraordinary Receipts	3 10 000
Total Provincial Revenue	4 92 13 000

<i>Debt Heads</i>	
Debt Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	3 50 00 000
Floating Debt	4 50 000
Unfunded Debt	
Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	8 32 000
Revenue Reserve Fund	8 50 000
Famine Relief Fund	1 50 000
Depreciation Reserve Fund	
Government Loans	30 000
Kalpur Forest Tramway	30 000
Deposits of Local Funds	1 00 00 000
Civil Deposits	85 00 000
Other Accounts	11 40 000
Advances Repayable	31 4 000
Permanent Advances	5 000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	3 00 000
Suspense Accounts	60 4 000
Cheques and bills	6 30 000
Departmental and similar Accounts	60 000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	8 25 000
Remittances within India	
Other local remittances	4 14 25 000
Total Debt Heads	11 94 0 000

Total Revenue and Receipts.	
Opening balance—	
Ordinary	16 89 83 000
Famine Relief Fund	20 90 000
Grand Total	17 10 73 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41

Direct Demands on the Revenue

	Rs.
Land Revenue	17 83 000
Provincial Excise	7 85 000
Stamps	97 000
Forest	50 73 000
Registration	1 91 000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	
Other Taxes and Duties	

Total

	Rs.
<i>Irrigation</i>	
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	6 11 000
Total	6 11 000

Capital Account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue—	
Contribution of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Financed from Ordinary Revenue	
<i>Debt Services</i>	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	21 99 000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8 17 000
Total	30 16 000

<i>Civil Administration</i>	
General Administration	69 13 000
Administration of Justice	25 37 000
Jails and Convict Settlements	8 43 000
Police	57 97 000
Scientific Departments	15 000
Education	53 77 000
Medical	18 86 000
Public Health	5 93 000
Agriculture	10 61 000
Veterinary	4 92 000
Co-operation	3 04 000
Industries	3 39 000
Miscellaneous Departments	82 000
Total	2 61 31 000

<i>Civil Works</i>	
	54 17 000

<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
Famine	9 000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	50 01 000
Stationery and Printing	5 29 000
Miscellaneous	13 93 000
Total	69 32 000

Extraordinary charges	8 50 000
Total Provincial Expenditure	4 94 91 000

—4 000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1940-41—contd

Debt Heads	Rs		Rs
Capital account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue—		Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	9 000
Construction of Irrigation Works		Deposits of Local Funds	1 01 0 000
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	3 000	Civil Deposits	87 00 000
Miscellaneous—Capital or charged to Revenue—		Other Accounts	11 75 000
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	7 000	Advances Repayable	31 97 000
		Unrepaid Advances	5 000
Total	2 36 000	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	30 000
		Suspense Accounts	60 10 000
Estimated Expenditure for 1940-41		Cheques and bills	69 00 000
Debt Head		Departmental and similar accounts	60 000
Debt Deposits and Advances—		Loans and advances by Provin- cial Governments	24 51 000
Floating Debt	3 58 17 000	Remittances within India—	
Loans from the Central Government	7 68 000	Other local remittances	4 13 5 000
Unfunded debt	18 80 000	Total Debt heads	11 91 56 000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	8 19 000	Total expenditure and disburse- ments	16 88 83 000
Famine Relief Fund	9 000	Closing balance—Ordinary	20 40 000
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas	3 10 000	Famine Relief Fund	1 50 000
Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses	00 000	Grand Total	17 10 73 000
		Revenue Surplus	+22 000

Administration

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie KCSI CIE.
ICS

ADVISERS

Sir Geoffrey Pownall Burton KCIE ICS
H C Greenfield CIE ICS

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

Burton Sir Geoffrey Pownall KCIE ICS
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR C P AND BERAR
R N Banerjee ICS

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary C M Trivedi CIE OBE ICS
Financial Secretary and Secretary Public Works
Department G S Bhalja ICS
Local Self Government Secretary C C Desai LCS
Revenue Secretary K B L Seth ICS
Settlement Secretary Mr Parmasand ICS
Legal Secretary A N Shah LCS
Education Secretary Dr A C Sen Gupta MA

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Commissioner of Settlements Director of Land
Records Registrar-General of Births Death
and Marriage and Inspector-General of Regu-
lation Mr Parmasand L&S

Chief Conservator of Forests C M. Harlow
BSc (Lond) IFS
Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of
Stamps Mr Parmasand ICS
Commissioner of Income Tax W R Wall.
Postmaster General E B Thompson.
Accountant General S C Gupta MA
Inspector-General of Prisons Lieutenant Colonel
N S Jatar DSO MRCS (Eng) LRCP
(Lond) LMS (Bom) LMS
Inspector-General of Police D A Smyth CBK
Director of Public Instruction Dr A C Sen
Gupta MA.
Lord Bishop The Revd A O Hardy MA
Inspector-General of Civil Hospital Lt Col. N S
Jatar DSO MRCS (Eng) LRCP (Lond)
LMS (Bom) LMS
Director of Public Health Lt. Col S N Makand
LMS
Director of Agriculture and Veterinary
J C McDougall MA BSc (Edin.) L&S.
Director of Industries and Registrar C
Societia D V Rege ICS
Chief Engineer P V Chance BA T

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

Colonel E K Elliot	1861
Lieut-Colonel J K Spence (<i>Official ng</i>)	1862
R Temple (<i>Official ng</i>)	1862
Colonel E K Elliot	1863
J S Campbell (<i>Official ng</i>)	1864
R Temple	1864
J S Campbell (<i>Official ng</i>)	1865
R Temple	1865
J H Morris CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1867
G Campbell	1867
J H Morris CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870

Colonel R H Keatinge VC CSI (<i>Offg</i>)	1870
J H Morris CSI	1872
C Grant (<i>Official ng</i>)	1879
J H Morris CSI	1879
W B Jones CSI	1883
C H T Crosthwaite (<i>Official ng</i>)	1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885

D Fitzpatrick (<i>Official ng</i>)	1885
J W Neill (<i>Official ng</i>)	1887
A Mackenzie CSI	1887
R J Crosthwaite (<i>Official ng</i>)	1889
Until 7th October 1889	
J W Neill (<i>Official ng</i>)	1890
A P MacDonell CSI	1891
J Woodburn CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1892

Confirmed 1st December 1893

Sir C J Lyall CSI KCIE	1895
The Hon ble Mr D C J Ibbetson CSI	1898
Sir A H L Fraser KCSI	
(<i>Official ng</i>)	1899

Confirmed 6th March 1900

The Hon ble Mr J P Hewett CSI	
CIE (<i>Official ng</i>)	1900

Confirmed 2nd November 1903

The Hon ble Mr F S P Lely CSI	
KOLE (<i>Official ng</i>)	

Confirmed 23rd December 1904

The Hon ble Mr J O Miller CSI.	1905
S Ismay CSI (<i>Official ng</i>)	1906
Until 2nd October 1906	
F A T Phillips LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1907
Until 24th March 1907 Also from	
20th May to 21st November 1909	
The Hon ble Sir R H Craddock KCSI	
LCS	1907
Mr H A Crump CSI LCS	1910
Sub <i>pro tem</i> from 26th January 1910	
to 10th February	

The Hon ble Mr M W Fox Strangways

CSI LCS (Sub <i>pro tem</i>)	1912
Sir B Robertson KCSI	
CIE LCS	1910
Mr H A Crump CSI	
LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1914
Sir B Robertson KCSI, LCS	1914
Sir Frank George Sly	
KCSI LCS	1919

GOVERNORS

H E Sir Frank Sly KCSI LCS	1900
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CRE LCS	1905
H E Mr J T Marten CSI LCS	
(<i>Official ng</i>)	1907
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CRE LCS	1907
H E Sir A E Nelson KCIE CBE	
LCS (<i>Official ng</i>)	1908
H E Sir Montagu Butler KCSI CB	
CIE CVO CRE LCS	1908
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCSI CIE	
VD LCS	1903
H E Mr E Raghavendra Rao Bar-	
at Law (<i>Official ng</i>)	1906
H E Sir Hyde Gowan KCSI CIE	
VD LCS	1906
H E Sir Hugh Bomford CIE LCS	1908
H E Sir F V Wylie KCSI CIE LCS	1908

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Mr Ghanashyam Singh Gupta

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mrs Anasuyabai Kale

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Nagpur City	Dr Narayan Bhaskar Khare B A M D
Do.	Hemchandra Rao Jagoba Khandekar (Reserved Seat)
Nagpur Bhandara	Chaturbhujbhai Jassani
Chanda-Wardha	Khushalchand Ghasiram Bhajanchi
Jubbulpore City	Narmada Prasad Mishra.
Jubbulpore-Saugor Seoni	Keshavrao Ramchandrarao Khandekar
Hoshangabad Nimar-Chhindwara	Jagannath Ganpatrao Maholays
Rajpur Bilaspur Drug	Pyarelal Singh.
East Berar	S V Gokhale
West Berar	P B Gole
Nagpur Unmer	Bajrang Thakedar
Do	Sitarao Laxman Patil (Reserved Seat)
Katol Seoner	Bhikula Laxmichand Chandak
Ramtek	A N Udhoji
Arvi	T J Kedar
Hingunghat Wardha	Pukhraj Kochar
Do	Dashrath Laxman Patil (Reserved Seat)
Chanda Brahmajpuri	R. S. Dube
Do	D B Khobergade (Reserved Seat)
Warora	Nilkanth Yadsorao Deotale
Stroncha Garchiroli	Dharmarao Bhujangrao
Betul Bhainsadehi	Seth Dipchand Lakshmichand Gothi
Muttal	Biharilal Deoras Patel
Chhindwara-Sausar	Gulab Chand Choudhary
Do	G R Jambholkar (Reserved Seat)
Seoni	Prabhakar D. Jatar
Amarwara-Lakhnadon	Durgashankar Kripeshankar Mehta.
Jubbulpore-Patan	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra
Do	Matus Chaitu Mehra (Reserved Seat)
Sehora	Kashi Prasad Pande
Murwara	N Hanuman Rao
Saugor Khurai	G K. Lokras.
Do	Sohnam Singh Miki (Reserved Seat).
Rehli-Panda	Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subhedar
Damoh-Hatta	Premshankar Laxmishankar Dhagat.
Do	Bhagtrath Rathan Chandhari (Reserved Seat).

Constituency	Name
Mandla	Mahendralal Choudhary
Niwasi-Dundori	Lal Choodaman Shah
Hoshangabad Sohagpur	Lala Arjun Singh.
Harda Seoni Malwa	Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik
Narsinghpur Gadawara	Shankarlal Chaudhari
Do	Rameshwar Agnihotri (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Khandwa	Bhagwantrao Anna Bhow Mandloi
Burhanpur Harsud	M. R. Mujumdar
Raipur	Anantram
Do	Mahant Purandas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Dhamtari	Mahant Laxminarayandas.
Baloda Bazar	Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla
Do	Mahant Naindas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Mahesamund	Jamnala Tejmal Chopda
Bilaspur	Vacant
Do	Mahant Sukritdas Kabirpanthi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Vungeli	Ramgopal Tiwari
Do	Agandas Guru Gopal (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Katghora	Sardar A. S. Saigal.
Jaulgir	Thakur Chhedilal.
Do	Bahoriklal Suryawanshi (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Drug	M. L. Bakliwal
Do	Mahant Poudas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Bemetara	Vishvanathrao Yadao Rao Tamaskar
Sanjar	The Hon ble Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
Balaghat-Baihar	Mr Kanhaiyalal
Waraseoni	Seth Badrinarsain Agarwal.
Bhandara Sakoli	Ganpatrao Pande
Do	Raghoba G. Ghodichore (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Gondia	V. M. Jakatdar
Chander	Suganchandra Chunnilal Lunavat
Morol	R. A. Deshmukh
Amraoti	Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh
Ellichpur Daryapur Melhat	Laxman Narayan Nathe
Do.	Ganesh Akaji Gaval (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Akola Balapur	Bhimsingh Govindelingh.
Do	Keshao Janoji Khandare (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Akot	Umedelingh Narayansingh Thakur
Murtizapur Masgrulpur	Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar
Basim	Rao Sahib D. N. Karrao Dharrao Rajurkar
Yeotmal Darwaha	Bhikarrao Hanmanttrao Jathar
Do.	Daolat Kisan Bhagat (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)

Constituency	Name.
Pusad	Narayan Balaji Bobde.
Kelapur Wan	M P Kolhe
Chikhli Mehkar	Pandhari Sitaram Patil
Do	Laxman Shrawan Dhatkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>)
Malkapur	Tukaram Shankar Patil
Khamgaon-Jalgaon	Krishnarao Ganpatrao Desai mukh
East Berar	Gbulam Ahmad Husain
West Berar	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq
Nagpur	Mohammad Yusuf Shareef
Wardha-Chanda	Khan Sahib Syed Yasin
Hoshangabad Chhindwara Betul	Abdul Razak Khan
Jubbulpore-Mandla	Ittikhar Ali.
Saugor Narsinghpur	Wali Mohammad
Nimar	Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali
Raipur Bilaspur Drug	S W A Rizvi C D E.
Dhandara Balaghat Seoni	Mohiuddin Khan
Amraoti	Hidayat Ali
Akola	Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg
Yeotmal	Syed Abdur Rauf Shah
Buldana	Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan
Nagpur City	Mrs Anasuyabai Kale
Jubbulpore	Mrs Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
Amraoti Akola	Mrs Durgabai Joshi
Anglo Indian	The Revd G C Rogers
European	L H Bartlett O B E
Backward Tribes	Udal Phagu Shah
Central Provinces Commerce	Chhaganlal Jakdeo Prasad Bharuka.
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopalidas Bulakhidas Mohota
Central Provinces Northern Landholders	Rajendra Sinha
Central Provinces Southern Landholders	Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis
Berar Landholders	R M Deshmukh
Trade Union Labour	Ganpati Sadashiv Page
Factory Labour	V R. Kaleppa
University	B G Kharade

North-West Frontier Province.

See Appendix to report on the North-West Frontier Province of India, and the utilization of the size of England without Wales. The density expert knowledge of frontier conditions of population throughout the Province, and the utilization of the size of England without Wales.

Mahomedans and Hindus are approximately equal in number in the Province.

betrotthal, marriage, divorce, the separate

which are brought up from the Bengal the from Mesopo Districts bring Both sources t infrequently rainfall fails

The People.

The total population of the Province is 4,634,364, made up as follows:

Hazara
Trans-Indus Districts
Trans-Border Area

This last figure is estimated as only 561.3 females per 1,000 males and 872.2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal areas and the marts of Afghanistan and East Asia with India, but the

ways is diminishing the importance of these

Administration.

always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in

- (6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India
- (7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service
- (8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service
- (9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police

service
special
Engineering
Forestry
Communications

tary,
Divi

opment

ers 6
5
1

Senior Sub-Judges

a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, I. W. D. who is also ex-officio Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector General. There is a special

Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor—Khan Sahib Mohammad Zarif Khan

Secretary, Public Works Department—A. Oram B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Lt Col W. C. Paton M.C. I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—H. O. de Gale O.I.E.

Frontier Constabulary—O. G. I.P.

lie Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah M.A. LL.B. F.E.S.

Archaeological Survey Frontier Division—M.A.

Sessions Judge—M. A. Soofi

istrict and Sessions Judge Hazara & Kohat—P. R. B. May

ions Judge Derajat—U. S. J. Ullah Lallgar Khan B.A. LL.B.

r Swat and

FINANCES

The Administration

The principal officers in the present Administration are—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor General—H. E. Sir George Cunningham K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. O.B.E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937)

Secretary to Governor—Captain A. J. Dring

Adi-de Camp—Lt R. N. E. Hodson

Adviser to H. E. the Governor—The Hon'ble Lt Colonel Sir Arthur Parsons K.C.I.E. O.B.E., D.S.O.

Judicial Commissioner—Hon'ble Mr J. Almond Barr-at-Law I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan B.A. LL.B.

Revenue and Disputational Commissioner—L. W. Jardine C.I.E. I.C.S.

Chief Secretary—A. D. F. Dundas C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government Development Departments—H. I. Tollinton I.C.S.

Home Secretary—Major V. M. H. Cox I.A.

Financial Secretary—E. E. C. Price

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government Legislative Department—S. B. Sardar Raja Singh M.A. LL.B.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—A. B. Ibrahim Khalil Khan B.A. F.C.S.

Asst. Financial Secretary—P. N. Krishna Swamy B.Sc.

Major E. H. Cobb O.B.E. North Waziristan.

Major W. C. Leeper Kurram

Major Abdur Rahim Khan South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners

Major C. C. H. Smith Peshawar

(C. S. Curtis I.C.S. Hazara

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan O.B.E. Kohat

Major D. G. H. DeLa Fargue, Bannu

Major K. C. Packman, Dera Ismail Khan

Lt Col E. W. C. Noel C.I.E. D.S.O. Mardan

Former Chief Commissioners

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane K.C.S.I. from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908 Died 7th July 1908

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Ross Keppel C.I.E. K.C.S.I. from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey K.C.V.O., C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton K.O.L.E. C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930

The Hon'ble Sir Stewart Pears K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.A., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

Former Governor

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith K.C.S.I. C.I.E., from 18th April 1922 to 1st March 1937

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SPEAKER

The Hon Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A, LL B

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law

Elected Members

Constituency	Name
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal B A LL B Advocate
Dera Ismail Khan Town (General Rural)	Lala Bhanju Ram
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr Charuchandar Ghosh
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jauna Dass
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney M.A. LL B
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Kanwar Bhan
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dblingra
Peshawar City (Muhammadian Urban)	Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar B A LL B
Peshawar City (Muhammadian Urban)	M Pir Bakhsh Khan M A LL B
North West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadian Urban)	The Hon ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan B A LL B
Tanawal (Muhammadian Rural)	Lieutenant M Muhammad Zaman Khan.
Abbottabad West (Muhammadian Rural)	Pir Muhammad Kamran
Abbottabad East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan
Haripur Central (Muhammadian Rural)	S Ishar Singh
Haripur South (Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan
Haripur North (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Abdur Rashid Khan
Manshera North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan
Upper Paktia (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Muhammad Attai Khan
Lower Paktia (Muhammadian Rural)	M Faqira Khan
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadian Rural)	Qazi Attaullah Khan
Khalis (Muhammadian Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan Bar-at-Law
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadian Rural)	Doctor Khan Sahib

Constituency	Name
Doaba Daudzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan
Nowahera South (Muhammadian Rural)	Mian Jaffer Shah
Nowahera North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan B.A LL.B
Balsai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Zarin Khan
Kamalzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan
Utmannama (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abd ul Azis Khan
Ruzar (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan
Amazai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan
Hangu (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik ur Rahman Khan M.A
Kohat (Muhammadian Rural)	Pir Sayed Jalal Shah
Teri South (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan
Teri North (Muhammadian Rural)	Captain Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan
Bannu East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Asrullah Khan B.A LL.B
Bannu West (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan
Lakki East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan
Lakki West (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan
Tank (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Saim Khan
Kulachi (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan Bar at Law (Deputy Speaker)
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdullah Khan
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jagat Singh
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Bahadur
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan
North West Frontier Province Landholders	Sardar Muhammad Aursangzeb Khan B.A. LL.B

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41 (In thousands of Rupees)	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41 (In thousands of Rupees)
I—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
I—Customs	13 68	4 Taxes on income other than Corporation tax	30
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	40 58	7 Land Revenue	15 80
V—Salt		8 Provincial Excise	3 39
VII—Land Revenue	1 19 34	9 Stamps	40
VIII—Provincial Excise	30 97	10 Forests	12 21
IX—Stamps	17 00	11 Registration	1 50
X—Forests	18 00	12 Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	3 96
XI—Registration	1 88	13 Other Taxes and duties	4
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4 20	B—Railway Revenue Account—	
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3 0	A State Railways	
Total	2 48 70	14 C Subsidised companies	
II—Railway Revenue Account—		15 D Miscellaneous Railways expenditure	
XV—A—State Railways		DB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
XVI—Subsidised companies		16 Construction of Railways	
Total		C—Revenue account of Irrigation Navigation Embankment and Drainage works—	
III—Debt Services—		18 B Navigation Embankment and Drainage works	1 13
XX—Interest	71	F—Debt Services—	
Total	71	2. Interest on debt and other obligations	5 67
F—Civil Administration—		23 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	2 60
XXI—Administration of Justice	1 64	F—Civil Administration—	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	47	25 General Administration	34 54
XXIII—Police	1 48	27 Administration of Justice	9 47
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage	1	28 Jails and Convict Settlements	4 81
XXV—Education	3 89	29 Police	32 00
XXVI—Medical	1 91	30 Ports and Pilotage	2
XXVII—Public Health	2 61	36 Scientific Departments	11
XXVIII—Agriculture	1 12	37 Education (European)	80
XXIX—Veterinary	50	Ditto (other than European)	39 49
XXX—Co-operation	12	33 Medical	14 50
XXI—Industries	8	39 Public Health	9 19
XXII—Miscellaneous Departments	51	40 Agriculture	6 50
Total	14 30	41 Veterinary	2 07
II—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		42 Co-operation	1 02
XXXIX—Civil Works	2 72	43 Industries	2 56
Total	2 72	47 Miscellaneous Departments	96
J—Miscellaneous—		H—Public Improvements—	
XLI—Receipts in aid of superannuation	00	50 Civil Works	61 13
XLV—Stationery and Printing	40	J—Miscellaneous—	
XLI—Miscellaneous	4 63	51A—Famine Relief	50
Total	4 74	55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	23 60
		56 Stationery and Printing	
		57 Miscellaneous	

HEADS OF REVENUE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Budget Estimate for 1940-41
	(In thousands of Rupees)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Revenue in England— L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments— XLIX—Grants in aid from Central Government	30 00	Expenditure in England— M—Extraordinary items— Extraordinary Charges	
L—Miscellaneous adjust- ment between Cen- tral and Provincial Governments	3	Total expenditure from revenues	3 19 04
Total	30 03	Forest capital outlay	
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	3 04 22	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	2 40
1 Debt raised in India— Permanent debt	50 00	Payment of retrenched personnel	
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	65 00	Total	0 40
Other floating loans	20 00	Floating debt— Treasury Bills	1 15 00
Total	1 35 00	Other floating loans	30 00
2 Unfunded Debt— State Provident Funds	17 39	Total	1 45 00
3 Deposits not bearing in- terest—		Unfunded debt— State Provident funds	9 81
Sinking and depreciation Fund	2 60	Deposits not bearing interest— Fund for Jute propaganda scheme	
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme		Fund for Survey of jute areas	
Fund for Co-operative training and education		Fund for Co-operative Training and education	2 60
Fund for Survey of Jute areas		Sinking Fund Investment Ac- count	
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	16 70	Appropriation for red ction or avoidance of debt	
Ditto for control of Motor transport	23	Subvention from Road Deve- lopment Fund	18 79
Fund for Economic Develop- ment of Rural Areas	0 30	Ditto for control of motor transport	23
General Police Fund	12	Fund for Economic Develop- ment of Rural areas	0 30
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	12	Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	19
Total Deposits not bearing interest	20 16	General Police Fund	10
4 Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds	38 50	Total deposits not bearing interest	20 03
Other Funds	10 30	Deposit of Local Funds— District funds	38 50
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	37 63	Other funds	10 30
Advances	9 63	Departmental and Judicial deposits	38 35
Suspense	60 10	Advances	9 63
Civil Deposits		Suspense	60 10
Total deposits of local funds	1 56 16	Civil Deposits	
5 Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	3 94	Total deposits of local funds	1 56 88
Remittances—		Loans and advances by Pro- vincial Governments	3 67
6 Remittances within India	1 61 30	Remittances— Remittances within India	1 61 30
Total Capital Revenues	4 95 95	Total Capital Expenditure	5 01 31
Total Receipts	8 20 17	Total Expenditure	8 20 55
Opening balance	20 00	Closing balance	20 21
Grand Total	8 40 76	Grand Total	8 40 06
Excess of revenue over expendi- ture from revenues	4 99	Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	

Registrar Assam Secretariat (Civil) R N
 Bhattacharyya B A
 Registrar Assam Secretariat (P N D) Anath
 Pandhu Datta
 ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
 The Honble Maulavi Sayid Sir Muhammad
 Sardulla M A B I

Director of Agriculture Dr S K Mitra
 Director Veterinary Department Rai Bahadur S C
 Ghosh
 Conservator of Forests Assam C G M
 Mackinnon (Offg)
 Commissioner of Excise & Contraband of Joint Stock
 Company Assam Khan Lal adar Muhammad
 Chaudhuri B A

Secretary J P. Mills ICS
 Military Secretary Major F A Isaac 2nd
 Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles
 Aide-de-Camp, Lieut A F C Robertson
 Chaplain

GOVERNORS
 Sir Noel Douglas Daulton ICS
 1911

Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department
 and Secretary to the Assam Legislative
 Council, H C Stark, ICS

Sir Gilbert Litalien II PC, KCIE, C.S.I. 1938
 Henry Joseph Twynam C.S.I., C.L.E., 1939
 Sir Robert Noel Reid K.C.S.I., K.C.L.E., I.C.S., 1930

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon Mr Basanta Kumar Das B L

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Maulvi Muhammad Amir ud Din

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Srijut Jogendra Narayan Mandal B L	Dhubri (Central)
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua B A	Dhubri (South)
Kumar Ajit Narayan Dev	Dhubri (North)
Srijut Paramananda Das	Goalpara (North-West)
Srijut Jogendra Chandra Nath B A	Goalpara (South East)
Srijut Ghanashyam Das B A	Darpeta (South)
Srijut Kameswar Das M Sc B L	Darpeta (North)
Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar B L	Nalbari
Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma B L	Kamrup Sadr (North)
Srijut Bhanuram Medhi M Sc B L	Kamrup Sadr (Central)
Srijut Beli Ram Das B L (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sadr (South)
The Hon ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury B L	Do
Srijut Gopi Nath Bardoloi M A B L	Do
Srijut Purandar Sarma M A B L	Mangaldai (South)
Srijut B p n Chandra Medhi B L	Mangaldai (North)
Srijut Omeo Kumar Das B A	Tezpur (West)
Srijut Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur (East)
Srijut Halachor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West)
Srijut Mahi Chandra Bora B L	Nowgong (South East)
Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma B L	Nowgong (North East)
The Hon ble Dr Malendra Nath Saikia L M P (for reserved seat)	Do.
Srijut Rajendrapath Barua B L	Golaghat (North)
Srijut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South)
Srijut Krishna Nath Sarma B Sc B L	Jorhat (South)
Srijut Ramnath Das B L (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North)
Srijut Debeswar Sarma B L	Do
Srijut Bhuvan Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West)
Srijut Jadav Prasad Chellia D Sc	Sibsagar (East)
Srijut Laksheswar Borooah B L	Dibrugarh (Central)
Srijut Joges Chandra Gohain B L	Dibrugarh (West)
Srijut Rajani Kanta Larooh	Dibrugarh (East)
Srijut Sarveswar Barua B L	North Lakhimpur
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat)	Sunanaganj
Babu Karuna Sindhu Roy	Do
Babu B pin Behari Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North)
Babu Shyendra Chandra Biswas	Do
Babu Vinendra Nath Deb B L	Habiganj (South)
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaulhuri M A B L	South Sylhet (West)
Babu Lalit Mohan Far	South Sylhet (East)
The Hon Mr Basanta Kumar Das B L	Sylhet Sadar (South)
Babu Harendra Narayan Chaulhuri B A	Sylhet Sadar (North)
Babu Rabin Chandra Aditya M A B L	Lariganj (West)
Babu Balaram Biswas (for reserved seat)	Lariganj (East)
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen B L	Do

Names

Constituency by which elected.

The Hon ble Srijut Harendra Chandra Chakravarty B.A.
 Mr Arun Kumar Chanda Barrister-at Law
 Babu Kala Chand Roy (for reserved seat)
 Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed B.L.
 Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan
 Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed B.L.
 Maulvi Matior Rahman Mia
 Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf B.L.
 The Hon ble Sir Salyid Muhammad Sandulla M.A. B.L.
 Mr Fakiruddin Ali Ahmed Bar at Law
 Maulvi Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar
 Maulvi Muhammad Amiruddin
 Maulvi Badaruddin Ahmed B.L.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Keramat Ali
 The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman M.A. B.I.
 Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Choudhury
 The Hon ble Maulvi Munawwar Ali B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Akbar Chowdhury Vidyabinode B.A.
 Maulvi Abdul Bari Chaudhury M.A. B.L.
 Maulvi Dewan Ali Raja
 The Hon ble Khan Sahib Mudabir Hussain Chaudhri B.L.
 Maulvi Asrafuddin Md Chaudhury B.A. LL.B.
 Maulvi Abdur Rahman
 Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed

Maulvi Md. Abdus Salam B.A.
 Khan Bahadur Dewan Eklmur Rosa Chaudhury
 The Hon ble Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury B.L.

Mr Comfort Goldsmith B.A. B.T.
 The Hon ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma B.L.
 Srijut Rabi Ch. Kachari
 Srijut Karis Doley Miri
 Srijut Dhiresing Dey
 Mr Benjamin Chandra Nomin
 Mr Jolung D. Marak
 Rev J. J. M. Nicholas-Roy B.A.
 Rev L. Gathphob B.A.
 Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mausadar

Haflakandi
 Silchar
 Do
 Dibrui (West)
 Dibrui (South)
 Dibrui (North)
 Goalpara (West)
 Goalpara (East)
 Barpeta
 Kamrup (South)
 Kamrup (North)
 Nowgong (West)
 Nowgong (East)
 Darrang
 Sibsagar
 Lakhimpur
 Sunamganj (West)
 Sunamganj (Central)
 Sunamganj (East)
 Sunamganj (South)
 Habiganj (North West)
 Habiganj (North East)
 Habiganj (South West)
 Habiganj (South East)
 South Sylhet (West)
 South Sylhet (Central)
 South Sylhet (East)
 Sylhet Sadr (Central)
 Sylhet Sadr (North)
 Sylhet Sadr (West)
 Sylhet Sadr (East)
 Sylhet Sadr (South)
 Karimganj (West)
 Karimganj (Central)
 Karimganj (South)
 Haflakandi
 Silchar
 Women's (Shillong)
 European
 Indian Christian
 Goalpara (Tribal)
 Kamrup (Tribal)
 Lakhimpur and Jhalai (Tribal)
 Nowgong (Tribal)
 Garo Hills (North)
 Garo Hills (South)
 Shillong
 Jowai
 Mikir Hills.

Names	Constituency by which elected
Mr A H Ball	European Planting
Mr A F Benfall	Do
Mr F W Blennerhassett	Do
Mr N Dawson	Do
Mr D B H Moore	Do
Mr C W Morley	Do
Mr P A Pimer	European Planting
Mr Naba Kumar Datta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Baidyanath M Klerjee B A	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)
Mr William Richard Faulk	European Commerce and Industry
Mr Kedarnath Brahmachari B L	Indian Commerce and Industry
Sir Jut Bhabhi Pan Tanti	Doon Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Sir Jut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Bhabu Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district)
Mr P Parida	Silchar (District Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr Zaidul Akbar P H M A

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh M A B L	Goalpara Goalpara
Babu Satyenra Mohan Lal B L	Kamrup
Babu Jatindra Chandra Maltra M A B L	Darrang
Rai Sahib Baksh Agarwalla Hanchora	Nowgon
Babu Gananand Agarwalla	Sibsagar
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Salaria	Lakhimpur
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt B L	Cachar
Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West)
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East)
Maulvi Abdul Halim M A B L	Lower Assam Valley (Muhammadan)
Khan Sahib Maulavi Fakhunoddin Ahmed B L	Upper Assam Valley Do
Maulvi Md Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (Fertile) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Cousins Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury	Surma Valley (Central) Do
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Golam Mustafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North West) Do
Khan Sahib Maulavi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury B L	Surma Valley (South West) Do
H P Gray	Assam Valley (European)
H Embren	Surma Valley Do

NOMINATED

Mr Zaidul Akbar Rahman

The Honble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati

Baluchistan.



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The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from

Administration

and the total administration is the

Names	Constituency by which elected
Mr A H Ball	European Planting
Mr A I Fendall	Do
Mr F W Jennerhassett	Do
Mr N Dawson	Do
Mr D B H Moore	Do
Mr C W Morley	Do
Mr R. A Palmer	European Planting
Mr Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley)
Mr Baldyanath Mukherjee B A	Indian Planting (Surma Valley)
Mr William Richard Parrell	European Commerce and Industry
Mr Ketarmal Brahmin B L	Indian Commerce and Industry
Sriput Bideshi Pan Tanti	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur)
Sriput Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district)
Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan	Thakurhari (Darrang district)
Mr P Larida	Sichar (District Cachar)

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mrs. Zulekha Ataur Rahman

Elected Members

Names	Constituency by which elected
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Scharia	Cachar General
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt B L	Kamrup
Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Darrang
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Nowgong
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sibsagar
Maulvi Abdul Halim M Sc B L	Lakhimpur
Khan Sahib Maulvi Fakhunuddin Ahmed, B L	Cachar
Maulvi M Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Hills
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Cous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury	Sylhet (West)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Sylhet (East)
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury B L	Lower Assam Valley (Muhammadan)
H P Gray	Upper Assam Valley Do
H Emblen	Surma Valley (East) Do
	Surma Valley (Central) Do
	Surma Valley (North West) Do
	Surma Valley (South West) Do
	Assam Valley (European)
	Surma Valley Do

NOMINATED

Mrs. Zulekha Ataur Rahman

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad Barua M A B L

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati

Coast of Aden—Capitulation of the
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

Aden Protectorate—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

In 1904 an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July 1913 during the Great War the Turks occupied the Abdali, Ha-shabi and Amari districts until the Armistice.

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

of Aden—The Aden Protectorate
 of Aden—The Aden Protectorate

the Aullahi plateau

Division of Aden Protectorate—The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas: the Western

The Mutri Sultanate of Qidn and Socot is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Mascat and Oman, the Sultan of Qidn

* 1. Sultan Nasser bin Tulba of the Aullahi Plateau now made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muhimbi

id Socotra resides on the island of Socotra. The p y a d e a s s i l a

Population—The po

mad e the ind

Physical character—The
r te is d i l l d i to

1 The littoral l i t w l
4—40 s les 1

2 The maritime range

3 The intramontane
le talove sea l a

4 The highland p l t
500 to 8 000 feet

5 The l b l a e
The l f

The c
d t a l
f the valleys are very fertile. The p l e
half is broke p by n nero s t l a l t i
terseated ith several deep s l l
teas of the Upper Yafa s l l
l t r i s are partly l y f r t

Climate—The climate is not l all s l
le s t s are s l y cool. The c
s a l i e r t s s l a s t e f a l l i a
Al an and the T l an and l i n a Valle
l r l o s

In the m a t e l s and i n t r o t n o
l s i t e h e a t s c e l t i f r l y d y

Communications. There are no railways of
t l l r o t l t e Western A l l f e c t
rate. A s i g n l i n e m e t r e s l a y w a y
constr t e l l l f o r w a r l s p e c a d p t o

L a l j o n M s e r
3 l l j t h e l e n f o n t r t o u a r l s
l

4 L a j t t h e l e n f t r t o u a r l s
M a f
l l i t l l l a

C l l o r M h a r t o A b j a n and S i n g r a
A l r o a d l n t e r c o n t r c t i f o r n t r
t r a c b e t w e e S i n g r a and the foot of the
A u l l l i f t

The staple crops are "Dhura" and "Dukha", a millet, of which there are various varieties Indian corn and barley are found especially in Yafa, the the Yeabbum valley (sesamum) and lucern the Subeidi country

Of fruits grapes, peaches and pomegranates to whom the designation "regular" might apply are the Sultan of Lahj and, in a minor

police duties in the Protectorate These, with the

owns Ports and Water Courses—the (the

dhwa

Upper

large

of Shihir and Mukalla entered into a treaty

with His Majesty's Government in 188

Political A D-C to the Secretary of State
Lieut Col W G Neale CIE CVO
Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary
of State C I M Hemmingway
Private Secretary to Parly Under-Secretary
W B Goodell M.L.

Heads of Departments

SECRETARIES

Financial F E Gitt CIE
G H Laxter (Acting)
Public and Judicial A Diddin
Military Gen Sir S F Muspratt KCB
CSI CIE ISO
Personal Assistant Col C E F Friskine CIE
DSO MC
Joint Secretary J A Simpson
Staff Officers attached Lt Col N L St P
Junbury ISO Major I I Goodie Major
I T Olinson
Political P J Patrick, CSI R T Peel CIE
MC
Economic and Overseas W D Croft CIE CVO
Services and General and Establishment Officer
P W B Smith CIE
Reforms (India)
Sir Vernon Dawson KCIF
Accountant-General Sidney Turner CBE FIA
Also Director of Funds and Official Agent to
Administrators-General in India
RECORD DEPARTMENT—Superintendent of Re-
cords R W Wright MBE
Auditor E L Ball

Miscellaneous Appointments

Government Director of Indian Railway Com-
pensation R Mowbray
Assistant to A T Williams
Librarian H N Liddle MA DPhil
Assistant Librarian A J Arberry MA Litt D

Assistant Under Secretary of State

D T Monteath CB CVO OBE

Secretary

W Johnston MC

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House Aldwych WC 2

The High Commissioner Malik Sir Feroz Khan
Noon KCIE.

Private Secretary N Husain.

Deputy High Commissioner S Lalics

Chief Accounting Officer A J C Edwards FIA

Secretary General Department R E
Montgomery

Indian Trade Commissioner Sir David Meek
KCIE OBE

Deputy ditto M Ibrahimullah.

Secretary Education Department T Quayle
MA D Litt (Lond)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere
Road Lambeth SE 1

Director General Lieut Col Sir Stanley Paddon
CIE CIME

Director of Purchase J I Forsyth

Director of Inspection J R Acton FIC

Secretaries of State for India

	Assumed charge
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood Bart (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote Bart (Earl of Iddlesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
	1878

	Devon	1880
		1882
		1885
		1886
		1886
		1890
	hampton)	1894
		1895
	Ilton)	1903
		1905

John Lubbock (Baron Avebury)

The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)

Arthur Chamberlain

E. S. Montagu

Viscount Peel

Lord Olivier

Lord Birkenhead

Viscount Peel

W Wedgwood Benn

Sir Samuel Hoare

Lord Zetland

L S. Amery

RUMMA OFFICE

Secretary of State

The Lt Lt Hon. Mr L. S. Amery

Permanent Under Secretary of State

Sir Findlater Stewart GCB GCIE CSI
LLD

dependants or servants, with respect to whom tonnements exist in an Indian State, Jurisdic

AIDES-DE CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty Gen the Maharaja of Jammu
and Kashmir

These were all A D C s to King Edward VIII
and have been reappointed collectively

HYDERABAD AND BERAR

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises Finance—Hyderabad State is by far the

revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice. The principal crops are millet and rice. The principal crops are millet and rice.

Mr
Niz
east

MYSORE

The State of Mysore is surrounded on the north and the south by the Kingdom of Coorg, and on the east by the Kingdom of Channarayana. The State is divided into two districts, the North and the South, by the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot, the respective districts of the Kingdom of Coorg.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on the north and the south by the Kingdom of Coorg, and on the east by the Kingdom of Channarayana. The State is divided into two districts, the North and the South, by the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot, the respective districts of the Kingdom of Coorg.

Language of the State

Administration The State of Mysore is the capital of the State. The State is divided into two districts, the North and the South, by the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot, the respective districts of the Kingdom of Coorg. The State is divided into two districts, the North and the South, by the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot, the respective districts of the Kingdom of Coorg.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on the north and the south by the Kingdom of Coorg, and on the east by the Kingdom of Channarayana. The State is divided into two districts, the North and the South, by the districts of Dharmapuri and North Arcot, the respective districts of the Kingdom of Coorg.

have been established at great cost in

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass-making and vegetable oils. There

are 4,815 power installations, 38,370 lighting installations and 630 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 172.

Finances.—The total budgetted receipts and

The construction of a reservoir across the river

BARODA.

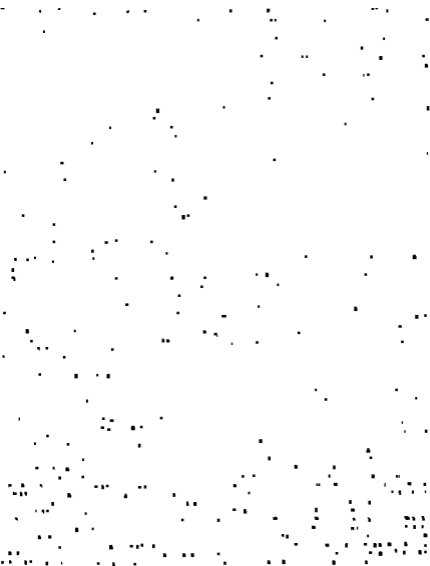
The State of Baroda is situated partly in Western and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mahesana;

and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Jamnathi, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; population 24,43,007, of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Nag

Empire The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State

GWALIOR.



BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

less and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a

Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan which is not represented in the Rajputana States. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

follows —

Name	Area in square miles
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana —</i>	
Bikaner	23,717
<i>Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency —</i>	
Udaipur	12,911
Banswara	1,699
Dungarpur	1,460
Partabgarh	882
Kushalnagar (Chiefship)	318
<i>Jaipur Residency —</i>	
Alwar	3,158
Jaipur	15,590
Kishangarh	849
Tonk	2,540
Shahpura	405
<i>Lawa (Pstate)</i>	20
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency —</i>	
Jodhpur	36,071
Jalalpur	16,007

The State is ruled by the Maharaja with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State.

Census of 1931 the
is 26,31,775 in area

Michmandak State is the name of the

on 24th March 1921. He is a son of the
Lajawat House of Isania, and ascended the
throne on the 7th September 1922, and was
Lawa in Rajputana is a separate
chiefship under the protection of the

General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806; Service Infantry served in East Africa and

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State

General His Highness

Lajpatswar Narendra

Mri Ganga Singhji

CIE, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

is the 21st of a long

and distinguished rulers renowned

for bravery and statesmanship. He

ascended the throne on the 13th October, 1890, and

full ruling powers in December

he was awarded the first class Kalak

Medal for his services to the State.

Risala and was mentioned in despatches and

Dewan Mahikhan Nawab Shri Taley Mahom

RAJPUTANA

The Indian Rajputana—The

Lothian 081 C1F 1CS

RAJPUTANA STATES

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CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

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rument —Indore Phopal
tia Dhar D was Seal r
or Bra el S n int a d
are Hindu except Phopal
which are Mahomedan
re 01 Minor Stat s a l
Excl the Indore and
the Hrap r and Jalgarh
lates are l v led into the

land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and

and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders with a part of the army, rebelled against

very varied

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above—

dictated. The Treaty still regulates the relation between the Crown and the Maharaja of Holkar.

Maharaja Holkar's premature death in 1837

Name	Area in square miles	Population	Revenue
Indore	9 902	13,25,1	
Bhopal	6 314	7 21	
Lawa	13 000	10 87	
Orchha	2 080	3 14 6	
Datia	912	1 58 1	
Dhar	1 800	2 43	
Dewas Senior Branch	449	83	
Dewas Junior Branch	419	70	
Samthar	178	33	
Jaora	602	1 00	

Rao III
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Ho
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spinning and weaving mills

The City has a well equipped Power house and

On the out break of the present War His

Bhopal—This principal Mahomedan State; Highness Nanivveah Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh

His Highness is assisted in the work of the State by a Council of Ministers. Dhar—This State in the Malwa Political

2nd Century B. C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi—There are 13 chaityas and a number of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State

Mu az u l l a h S a d a Mir N a l l
 Al ed S i t (Hous l l N a t Mo v n t
 Kl z A LL t (Al) l l l l
 S l z d M l ul / l Al i S l b
 (J l l l l l l l l l l
 Ha bur Rel l l (J l l l l l l l l l l

gane slot and has bar ed more than l
 t ers

Orchha State—The R lers of this Stat
 are l ndela Rajputs claiming to be the d l
 cend nts of the Gal rware of Benares l
 a l

Her Appur nt—Mal araj l umar Lokendra
 Singh born 14th November 19 7

Dewan—Rao Babab Chund l M Sl roff B A

4 Major Ch d a Sen f nan e M n e

5 Major M N L tal l B A Hous M n d r

6 Phil l R S St kly M A LL B Pol
 tual d J duc al M nster

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east | The State was previously under the Government

Officer in Sikkim — B J Gould

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately | to its external relations while the British

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

Farid Khan
and Darband

ing territories.—
which lies

Amb State—Area 225 square miles including trans border territory population 36 (AM) | a few miles on the right bank of the River, opposite the extreme north west corner

Capt
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STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

rate was also laid by which the Treasury Department. The nationalization of motor

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

Western India States Agency—Kathlawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is

for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:—

Resident for the States of Western India: The

States of Western

CS

esulent: Major

M. Worth I P 4

along with the Porbandar State Railway, and a tribute of Rs 28 39½ annually to the Para-

its people, their peculiar dialect, and their| Radhanpur is a first class State, with an are

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 8 491 and an average revenue of Rs. 14 04 597.

lating country, with a stony soil watered by several streams, of which the Aji is perennial.

Rajkot.—Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency, Rajkot State has an area of 243 square miles and a population of 75 540. Revenue on an average Rs. 14 04 597.

His Highness Shree Dharmendra Singhji, the late Tikore Sahab died in May, 1940, and is succeeded by his brother, His Highness K. S. Pradumansinghji.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 11,29,000. The Janjira The founder of the Ruling House (Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mobommar

Surgana—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District

Political Agent—Capt F C L. Chauncey
Deputy Political Agent for Resa Kantha

Agent of this Agency, consist of —

1 members of the Chamber of Princes

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government
				Rs	Rs
Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja or	498	92 605	6 31 000	24 195
Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao alias Raja saheb Pant Pratinidhi Raja of	501	76 507	3,18 000	No tribute
Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghunath rao Shankarrao alias Baba saheb Pandit Pant Sachiv Raja of	910	1 41 546	5 36 000	4 684
Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Paraburamrao alias Appa saheb Patwardhan, Raja of	524	1 14 782	9 28 000	20 841
Janjira	H H Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan Nawab of Janjira	379	1 10 368	11 02 000	No tribute
Jath	Lt Raja Shrimant Vijayajinhrao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Dada Raja of	980 8	91 102	3 09 000	11,247
Kolhapur	Colonel H H Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj C C S I, C C I E Maharaja of	3,217 1	9 57 137	50 31 000	No tribute

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd*

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government
undwad (senior)	Shriment Chintamanrao Bhalchandra Rao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	18° 5	44° 04	Rs 38 000	Rs 9 619
undwad (junior)	(1) Raja Shriment Ganpat rao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapasaheb Patwardhan Raja of				
	(2) Shriment Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatyasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of	116 0	39 583	1 59 000	No tribute
aj (senior)	Raja Shriment Narayanrao Gangadharrao <i>alias</i> Jajasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	342	93 957	4 54 000	12,558
aj (junior)	Raja Shriment Sir Madhavrao Haribar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	196½	40 680	3 17 000	7 389
dbol	Raja Shriment Bhairavsingh Maloji Rao Raja Ghorpade Raja of (minor)	368	6° 860	5 18 000	2,671 14
ltan	Major Raja Shriment Maloji Rao Mudhoji Rao <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb Asik Nimbal kar Raja of	397	58 761	7 76 000	9 600
mdurg	Raja Shriment Ramrao Venkatrao <i>alias</i> Rasesaheb Bhave Raja of	169	35 401	1 76 000	No tribute.
gli	Capt H H Raja Shriment Sir Chintamanrao Dhundi rao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.R. Raja of	1 136	2 58 44"	15 80 000	Do
rantwadi	H H Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle Raja of (minor)	930	20 30 559	6 68 000	Do
radur	Major Nawab Abdul Majid khan Saheb Dair Jung Bahadur Nawab of	73	20 3° 0	2 13 000	Do
di Estate	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajasaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar	12	1° 04	8° 54	Do

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

and the total population 80,82,052. Revenue

Kharsawan and Serukela.—The Ruler

Tippura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippura. It is largely of hills covered with an area of 4116 sq. miles. The population of 352,450 in the State is Rs. 24.

Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandsara.

stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria of Mohammadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastra in the 18th century which is now paid to the

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance history was the intervention of the British in

usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, treaties or engagements with the British

**UNDER THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF
RAMPUR AND BENARES.**

jurisdiction was established. The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State.

mechanical manures. Raaz and Buland Sugar factories have been crushing about 70 lakhs of maunds of sugarcane annually, and employ more than a thousand residents of Rampur.

the State. Special attention is being given to the cultivation and development of sugarcane. The cultivation of improved Virginia Tobacco is being developed. A scheme has been evolved for large scale distribution of fertilisers and

with lime. The present ruler is H. H. Bibh Singh. Born on November 5, 1900, adopted by His late Highness and succeeded to the gadi in 1933.

PUNJAB STATES

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative through the Honble the Resident for the Punjab States. These Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Soldiers in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
1	Pathala	Captain His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yadavindra Singh	7.1.1913	39.12	1,65,520	Q 19	3.3.1938	Rs 1,41,82,000
2	Bahawalpur	Major His Highness Nawab Al Haj Sir Sadq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur GCSI KCML KVO DLD	30.9.04	16,434	98,610	17	6.3.1907	43,74,000
3	Khalapur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Bahadur	4.1.13	6,050	67,183	1500 local	6.1.1935	23,65,000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur GCSI GCIE	11.10.9	1,039	32,166	Q 16	7.3.1887	25,53,000
5	Nabha	His Highness Valaraja Partap Singh Malvendra Bahadur	21.9.19	94	37,54	1312 Local	19.10.1908 (A minor then under Administration)	23,31,000
6	Kapurthala	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jasraj Singh Bahadur GCSI GCIE	24.11.0	599	31,657	Q 15	5.9.1877	32,83,000 (including Anand estate)
7	Tehri (Garhwal)	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Singh Bahadur GCSI	3.8.98	4,500	40,102	11	15.4.1913	20,00,000
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur KCSI	20.8.04	1,139	107,463	11	23.4.1913	11,81,000
9	Sirmor (Nabha)	Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Parkash Bahadur	10.1.13	1,046	14,63	11	13.8.1933	7,55,000
10	Bilaspur (Kashmir)	His Highness Raja Anand Chand	16.1.13	453	100,904	11	18.11.1907	98,000

PUNJAB STATES.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of State or State	Title and name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns (personal)	Date of succession	Approximate revenue.
11	Imphal	Raja Ladang Singh, C I E	1873	5,439	100,192	9	5-8-1914	4,25,000
12	Maierkotala	It Col His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur Sherwani K C I E	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1903	8,64,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur)	Raja Joginder Singh	1870	276	50,015		18-9-1911	2,10,000
14	Koonthal (Jungas)	Raja Hemendra Sen C S I	21 1 05	186	25,660		2 2 1916	1,70,000
15	Parikot	Lt His Highness Raja Hirdar Singh Bahadur	29-1-15	638	164,364	11	23-12-1918	17,39,000
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh a minor the State is under Administration	8-12-24	3,127	146,870	11	7 12-1935	9,41,000
17	Guwat	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen	1894	502	58,403	11	13-10-1919	2,59,000
18	Kaigra	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-62	192	59,848		25-7-1908	3,70,000
19	Palauli	Nawab Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan Bahadur	17-3-10	53	18,873		30-11 1917	1,37,000
20	Loharo	(apt Nawab Mirza Amin ud Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, Ishkar ud dula	23-3-11	226	23,398	9	30-10-1926	1,29,000
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqbal Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11 12	100	29,216		21-7-1925	1,53,000
22	Tachal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	120	26,352		4-10-1922	94,000
23	Jalwal	Rana Sir Bhagat Chand, K C S I, Raja of	12 10 1889	274	26,021		29-4-1910	7,00,000
24	Dakhat (V lan)	Raja Durga Singh C I E	15-9-01	39	9,725		30-12 1911	1,50,000
25	Kumharwal	Rana Vidyachar Singh	1895	84	12,781		24 8-1914	64,000
26	Bhaji (Suni)	Rana Birpal Singh	19-4-06	94	15,413		9-5-1913	77,000
	Wahlog (Patta)	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-21	49	8,155		17-12-1934	44,000

PUNJAB STATES—contd

Serial No.	Name of State or State	Title and Name of Ruler	Date of birth	Area (in square miles)	Population	Salute in guns	Date of succession	Approximate revenue
28	Balsaz	Rana Nan Dehadur Singh Jandali	Jan 1905	57	6864		20-5-1936	90 000
29	Dhami (Halog)	Rana Dalip Singh	6-11-08	78	5232		4-1-1900	30 000
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand	23 8-05	71	3760		4 10-1923	50 000
31	Kunhar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26-8-98	7	7061		10 1905	17 000
32	Mangal	Rana Shree Singh	1888	14	1748		15-1900	3 600
33	Paia	Thakur Lakshmi Chand	21 3 10	5	994		10-6-1905	13 000
34	Darloti	Rana Raghnath Singh	1888	6	531		24 9-1918	1700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4 7 87	80	4568		4-1902	60 000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghuir Singh	27 11 08	21	3497		10-5-27	15 000
37	Khaceti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	797		2 2 1916	
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1878	8	1400		1929	
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti)	Rana Raghubir Chand	1865	44	885		10-191	
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand	1886	31	6912		1909	
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	1887	23	4315		31 12-05	
42	Ghund			9	1983			
43	Batech	Thakur Sherashar Singh	1903	2	558			
44	† Rawin (Baligarh)	Thakur Kider Sing	1877	16	939		18 8-04	
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1888	7	212		16-10-05	

* Tributaries of Bahawal

† Tributaries of Keonthal

‡ Tributaries of Jubbah

Q Inclusive of two personal

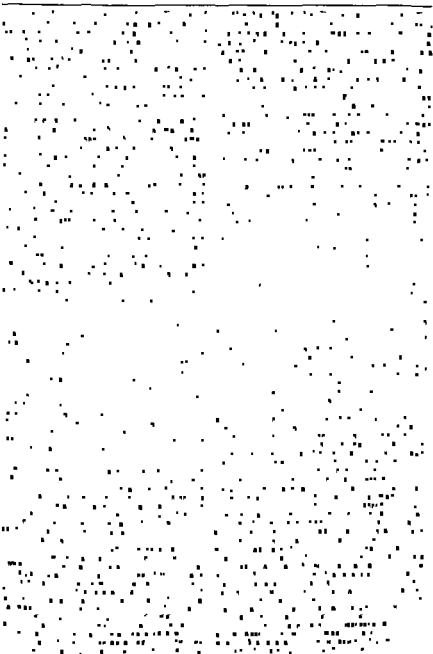
States Nos 7 11 13 14 18 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Honble the Resident for the Punjab States on the 1st October 1929

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and main-

Jind is one of the three

scattered among the other

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Kannothalg which has been established in the

the seventeenth century. The present ruler Jangthang (Nawab) Maharaja K. A. Maharaja. His Highness is a Hindustani Singh. Jangthang Maharaja was born on the 20th January 1913 succeeded to the throne in 1918 and was invested with the title of Maharaja in October 1918. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by the Maharaja's Council. Maharaja Jangthang Maharaja is an efficient Cabinet of three secretaries headed by Maharaja Jangthang Maharaja Singh. The 47. Secretary. The State comprises an area of 6,000 square miles with a population of 1,00,000. It has a gross annual income of Rs. 10,00,000. The ruler is entitled to a salary of Rs. 10,000. The State is composed of a small company of Jangthang and Minors. It is a part of the North Western Frontier Province. It is a part of the North Western Frontier Province. It is a part of the North Western Frontier Province.

Chamba—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Garhwal and is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which chronicles have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta Suraj Singh Rajput who at Prithi, the modern Jammu, Chamba was

extended by Meer Varma (c. 1400) and the town of Chamba was built by Akhil Varma about 1570. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghul conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with and it escaped almost unscathed from British aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant

Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

able for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898 the

Karenni.

they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Kashmir belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Kashmir Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federal on though very considerable

advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State is situated in the north-western

limb of the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace in the valley.

one of the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas: the upper comprising the area drained by the Jhelum River and the lower

succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the Gai of the late Maharaja, the State was administered by a British official.

valuable forest lie in Kishtwar, Karnah, an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and

mountain roads in the world. As signs of constitutional progress of the State

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the 16th of February 1954 by a proclamation, the main features of which he had elected

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr Montague, Secretary of State for India.

Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of

The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th Febru-

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These recommendations were considered at a Conference of the Chamber of Princes at Bombay on the 11th of the month. The resolution of the Chamber of Princes was adopted.

Mr. LITTON would continue

His Highness the Jam Sahel, Chancellor in
review of princely India since the war of

Subject to certain reservations and safeguards
of a nature already pressed by the Rulers in

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments varying in amount according to the circumstances of each year.

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty

	Rs		Rs
Jalpur	4 00 00	Cooch Behar	67 00
Kotah	4 34 70		
(of this sum		United Provinces	
Rs 2 00 00		Benares	2,19 000
has been			
suspended)		Bombay	
		Mandi	1 00 000
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1 200	Other States	12 307
Jodhpur	2 13 00		
(of this		Madras	
sum of		Tirunelveli	7,56 430
Rs 1 15 00			
has been		Mysore	24 50 000
suspended)		Cochin	2,00 000
Rumil	1 71 00		
Udaipur (Mewar)	2 26 00	Western India States	
(incl des		Those paying cash contribution	
contribution		to His Majesty include —	
to local		Bharatpur	1,27 06
excheq)		Cutch	62,256
Other Rajputana States ..	1 11 55	Hydrabad	61 971
Jamia	1 37 12	Junagarh	49 1 06
		Junagarh	29 3 06
		Nawalpur	6,312
Man'pur	2 000	Patelgarh	11,202
Amritsar	210		

It was announced at the termination of the year of 1911 that there would be no future be no further payments to the Government.

Foreign Possessions in India.

GOA

the People

rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the new bridges easy inter a cheap bus at regular communica enabled the port a larger vegetal les

was the chief

The Country

A little over one third of the

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above

increased traffic and has yielded handsome profits sufficient to pay the guaranteed

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport in almost the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most outlying villages of the country into intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is not to exaggerate the whole country is now a car wheeling peacefully

Taxes and Tariffs

The finances of the country are in a very good state. The revenue has increased

even more effective

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues

Panjin has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The elect supply of the country has been reorganised under the auspices of the Municipality and a b

Administration

The Lisbon Government by Decree No 3266, of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor General to represent the population, public, fiscal, commercial and other

General

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station

DAMAN.

The settlement of Damam lies at the extreme north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions namely Damam proper lying on the coast and the detached pargana of Nagar Avell separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. N. & C. I. Rail way. Damam proper contains an area of 22 square miles and has a popu-

lation of 10,000. The principal crops are rice wheat the latter exports of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no industry. There are state forests in Nagar Avell and about two-thirds of them consist of teak but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Damam was an extensive commerce especially with the coast of Africa. In these days for its dyeing and weaving.

Daman forms for administrative purposes a separate district and has a Municipal Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor assisted with both civil and military. It is subordinate to the Governor General. The judicial department is administered by a Judge with an establishment comprising a Magistrate and a Deputy Magistrate. The Attorney General is also present. In Nagar Avell the greater portion of the land is the property of the Government whom the cultivators hold their land on lease. A tax is levied on all land whether alienated or the property of the Government. The chief sources of revenue are from forests, excise and customs.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed

of two parts. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into a small town.

Christians

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

all goods at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1934-35 the imports amounted to Rs 15,72,416 and the exports to Rs 9,12,742. In these two ports in 1934-35 172 vessels entered and cleared, tonnage 6,41,146. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to 1 March 1935.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital in the local quarters of their Government. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast 145 miles from Madras by road and 177 by the V. O. S. Nagar. Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital in the local quarters of their Government. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast 145 miles from Madras by road and 177 by the V. O. S. Nagar. The area of the Settlement is 113 square miles and its population in 1936 was 14,500. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under François Martin. In 1693 it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1749 was unsuccessful. The second under Eyre Coote in 1761 resulted in the capture of the place which was restored in 1763. It was again besieged and captured in 1782 by Sir Hector Munro and the fortifications were demolished in 1783. The place was again restored in 1783 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the

British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul General accredited to the French Government who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact and is divided by a canal into two parts the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance the streets being laid at right angles to one another and the houses being constructed with court yards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw pile pier which serves when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry, ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1936) 31,250. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1689 though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not however rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Duplex formerly called St. Mary's institution founded in 1832 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1936) 31,250. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1689 though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not however rise to any importance till the time of Duplex. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

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The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view
the
the
the

several tribal disturbances
the western declaration of war

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were temporary interruption of their influence at rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward until Russia was chastened on of Manchuria by Japan and d sea power in the decisive battle that an atmosphere was crea to the conclusion of an Ag embraced the whole frontier and many unsatisfactory features in especially in regard to Persia had to pay a considerable price

mentally the case

German influence—As a vacuum so in the case of Sta

to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a

munition. We can find no more definite
 space in it than a general pin pricking policy,
 foster to play the part of Russia, and perhaps
 source of annoyance to Great Britain which

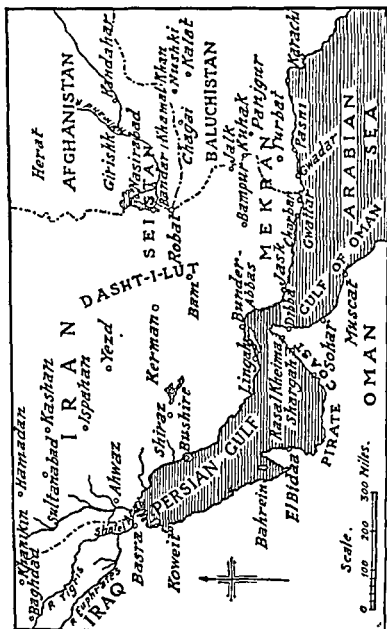
communications, aerial operations and easy
 propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of
 new attention is necessarily being directed to
 local aspects of the general problem. The

troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions, and that the only solution of the question was the

was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has been said before it will be seen, frontier with weapons of precision and quantile



during his early travels and incorporated a great deal of the material into his book.

It is to be noted that this year book for
pp 178 183 An interesting new f
in 1911 was the edition of

Koweit.

legend. When the Great War was over we found ourselves committed to immense un-
 known quantities.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the

The announcement is as follows —

It will be remembered that in the autumn

of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present

Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of

Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in interval, His Britannic Majesty will support candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that rate agreements superseding those of 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the the were two principles on which Iraq's foreign

II—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the sea at Gwattar. It marches on its eastern

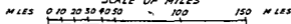
MAP OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.



REFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES	PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
ADMINISTRATIVE BORDER	RAILWAYS
MAJN ROADS	

SCALE OF MILES



the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built the temptation to extend it through Seistan would

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Rohat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was

III—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the

To provide a loan for these purposes:

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport

Both Governments agreed to the appointment

Western Iran they exercised a strong influence

The Present Position—We have given

to respect Persian integrity,

To supply experts for Persian administration,

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the Great War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern, if she progress has been made with the reform
preferred chaos to order that was her own look of the administration, and many projects are
o
ft

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM

There yet remains a small part of British[over have utilised from time immemorial, the

effect to this policy The main foundations failed to give timely support to the advan-



WAZIRISTAN

tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs, or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area,

Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of

Inhabitants—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkhel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs.

Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately and inter marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first

tribes are trans frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are dis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily

January, 1923, when Sir Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt was in fact, within India. "It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan. It is boundary pillars in India. We are dependent territory, a point of view of our

a point of constitutive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification through civilization of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the
Tori Khel re
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near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good moment of a campaign over the same country

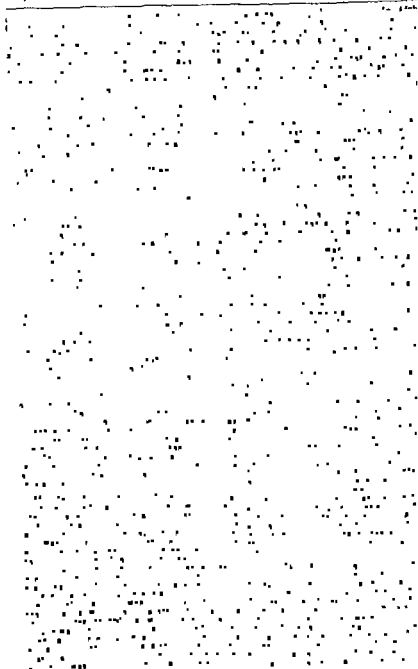
maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory. Fighting the authorities and others connived such acts. Not until the fall of winter toward the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and f

tion of road maintenance contracts and their notorious outlaws continued to keep

VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations

the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first-class military road sometimes double sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and



This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book 1923, pp 197-199.

Afghanistan after the Great War—Since the war the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help. The

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out, friends of the Afghans were asking

eyes opened

at supplies and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was

Russo Afghan Treaty—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia which was signed on August 21st 1926.

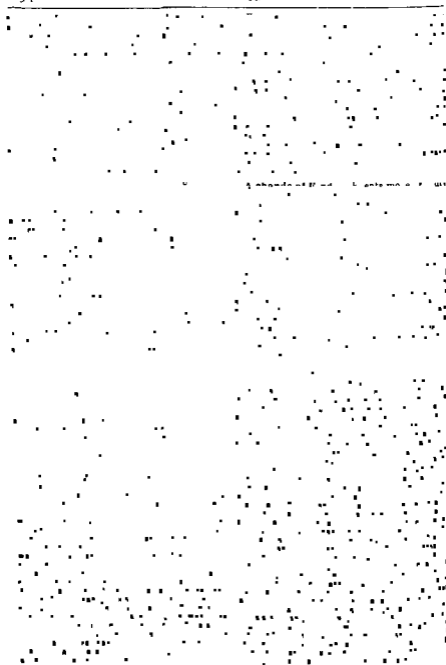
LAW WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY IN FORCE

Bolshevik Penetration—Taking a long view a much more serious development of Afghanistan at the foregoing notes apply was the the Bolsheviks. These states have converted the former Trans Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foisted by the vigour of the Sipar Salah Reza Khan since declared Shah in 1925.

Clause 1—In the event of war or hostile

Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will

articles



her maintain internal peace when she had mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with suzerainty of China over Tibet had been at
 It was asserted that the

Home Government intervenes

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer,

force was moving on Lhasa so alarmingly that the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops.

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VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Assam and Burma.

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Dadas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis.

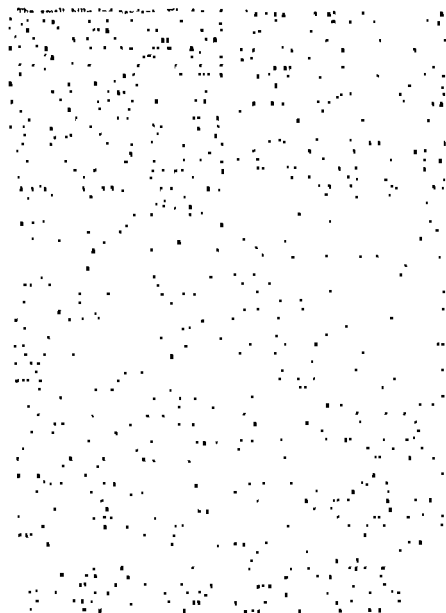
missions were sent to the Mishmis and Miris. — — — — — contact with these forest abor-

indians.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma & the Shan States with an area of fifty thousand

With the Japanese occupation of the Chinese seaboard however a direct road to the

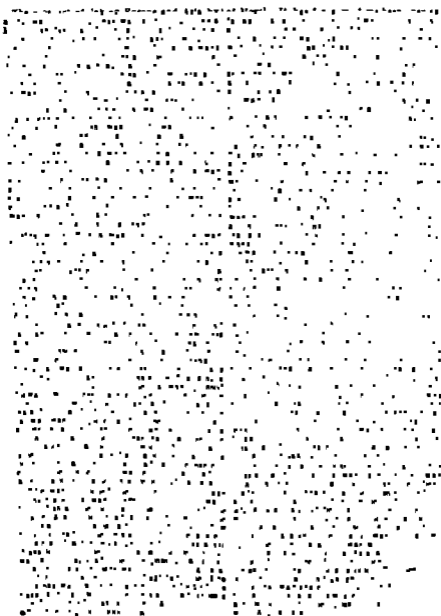
NEPAL.



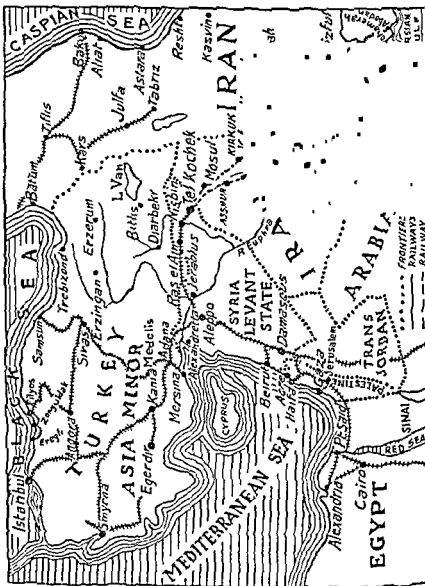
thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an

of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful

Railways to India.



Britain's special interest in Iranian communications has mainly been associated with inland from the Persian the old mule routes which has for many years the provision of a railway



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards known as the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two. In Bengal, regiments were of existing battalions of ten with large establishments of The Madras and Bombay at the same time reorganised on cavalry and artillery com-

Baron Wellesley arrived as a army imbued with the necessity of the last vestiges of French influence of this policy he where Tipu was intriguing

Baron and discipline of his Indian force, and the army footing

several important

place in which distinguished men leading the The Gurkhas after offering a

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian army which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and In 1817, hostilities again broke out with Marattas, who rose against the British and the progress of operations against the. Practically the whole army took the field all India was turned into a vast camp.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars—
In 1839 a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed

was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long

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The Indian Mutiny—On the eve of the [1857-58, when the Second Afghan War was over] there were many minor campaigns including

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 250,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system

was based on the principle of having a fixed number of troops in each Command, and of having a fixed number of troops in each Division, and of having a fixed number of troops in each Brigade, and of having a fixed number of troops in each Regiment.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, the following

Table was the substance of the main recommendations of the Hatfield Committee Report.

Table of Equipment.—The Committee recommended that the following should be the equipment of the British and Indian Cavalry Light tank regiments.

Table of Equipment of British and Indian Cavalry Light tank regiments.

istration of Defence, the formulation and exe-

mands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Western Independent District under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that commands comprise 11 districts, 2 Independent Brigade Areas and 23 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

The Defence Department—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy; he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (36 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in an Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It is also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters. It has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President and the following members, namely: The Chief of

Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view it has been decided that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (a) Frontier Defence, (b) Internal Security, (c) Coast Defence and (d) External Defence Troop.

The role of the Frontier Defence is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and in the event of major operations to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed.

Army Headquarters

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided into three com-

Plan Showing Chain of Command.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels GCB, CSI DSO, 1st Army

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command—Commander Western Independent District —
(1st class)—Commander Waziristan District —
(2nd class)—Commander Lahore District —
(1st class)—Commander Rawalpindi District —
(1st class)—Commander Kohat District —
(2nd class)—Commander, Peshawar District —
(1st class)

—Commander, Quetta Brigade

—Commander, Khojak Brigade

—Commander, Zhob Brigade

—Commander, Sind Brigade Area

—Commander, Razmak Brigade

—Commander, Bannu Brigade

—Commander Wana Brigade

—Commander, Sialkot Brigade Area

—Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area

—Comdr, Jullunder Brigade Area

—Comdr, Lahore Brigade Area

—Comdr, Ambala Brigade Area

—Commander 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade

—Commander 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade

—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade

—Commander, Thal Brigade

—Commander, Kohat Brigade

—Commander 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade

—Commander, Landikotal Brigade

—Commander, Peshawar Brigade

—Commander, Nowshera Brigade

Plan Showing Chain of Command
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassin GCB, GCMG, GCSI, DSO, Int Army)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Southern Command
(Genl. Sir John E. A. Hildesley
GCB, Kt, GCMG, DSO, DFC, DCL, DLT, etc.)

— Commander, Madras District—
(2nd class) —

— Commander, Bombay District—Commander Mhow Brigade Area
(2nd class)

— Commander Poona (Independent) Brigade Area —

— Commander Deccan District—
(1st class)

— Commander 4th (Secunderabad)
Cavalry Brigade

— Commander 10th (Jubbulpore)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander, 11th (Ahmednagar)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander 12th (Secunderabad)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander Presidency and
Assam District—
(2nd class)

— Commander Eastern Benga
Brigade Area

— Commander Lucknow
District—
(2nd class)

— Commander 6th (Lucknow)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander, Allahabad Brigade
Area

— Commander Delhi (Independent)
Brigade Area —

— Commander, Meerut District—
(1st class)

— Commander, 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry
Brigade

— Commander, 7th (Dehra Dun)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander 8th (Bareilly)
Infantry Brigade

— Commander, 9th (Jhansi)
Infantry Brigade

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Eastern Command
(Genl. Sir II H Douglas Baird KCB
GCMG, GCB, DSO, DFC, ADC)

Quarter Master Generals Branch — directly subordinate to any of the four Principal

ARMY SECRETARY'S BRANCH—The

- (ii) Armaments and mechanisation
- (iii) Ordnance Services
- (iv) Contracts

(i) The Directorate of Ordnance Factories administers the army factories in India and assists the development of manufacture in India by private manufacture

In addition to the above the Army Head
in part to technical advisers

Board of Examiners

The duties of the Inspector of Physical Train

and General stores

are maintained at an establishment smaller
than that of the head of the branch

try — the normal establishment of
dry regiment is 27 officers and

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Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

Present Organisation.—Under a change introduced in 1924 the Royal Artillery which formerly comprised two corps viz., (1) The Royal Horse and (2) The Royal Field Artillery, was reorganised into three corps viz., (1) The Royal Horse, (2) The Royal Field and (3) The Royal Mountain Artillery.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at

R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore

Engineer Services.

The Engineer in Chief.—The head of the

Field Troops are mounted units trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out heavy bridging, demolition and water supply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders in each of these two areas of the Governor and Agent to the Governor General respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer in Chief is assisted by a Deputy

keepers

Air Forces in India

of the Indian Air Force is commanded by a

Chief of the Air Force who is assisted by a Deputy Chief of the Air Force and is

The following are the units of the Air Forces —

Headquarters, Air Forces in India

Group headquarters

Wing headquarters

Station headquarters

Bomber Squadrons Royal Air Force

Army co operation squadrons, Royal Air Force

Army

For

Bomb

For

Comr

Air

Mech

Centr

Hill

only

His Majesty's Government have provided £1,000,000 in accordance with the

SECTION

Mechanical Transport Repair Section is responsible for the repair and overhaul of all Air Forces motor transport vehicles and the supply of M T spares, etc., to units

Composition of Establishments — The personnel of the Air Forces in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R A F, of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, who are employed

The Royal Air Force Medical Services — In India as in the United Kingdom

mental and physical to study also the

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises

14 British officers

19 Indian officers.

492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men

102 Followers

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows

	Battalions
18 Infantry Regiments consisting of	63
3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners	3
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of	0
21	116

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
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Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment, in the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows—

Cavalry	1 940
Artillery	2 432
Engineers	2 350
Indian Signal Corps	675
Infantry	21 560
Gurkhas	2 000
Railway Nucleus Reserve	650
Indian Supplementary Reserve	235
Total	31 902

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organisation was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed *et c.*, road making etc. were now generally performed by labour. The whole organisation has therefore been disbanded and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jabulpore and is commanded by a Lieut Colonel assisted by a staff British and Indian organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miners.

There is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signal

Reserve.—The conditions of the reserve

The conditions of the reserve

Units of the Royal Tank Corps in India are being gradually disbanded in conjunction with the reorganisation of British Cavalry regiments.

Units of the Royal Tank Corps in India are being gradually disbanded in conjunction with the reorganisation of British Cavalry regiments.

Medical Services—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate establishments—

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Army Medical Corps serving in India

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment

(c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service for India

(f) The Army Dental Corps

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service

(h) The Indian Hospital Corps

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Indian Medical Service are the most important.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the medical stores, the medical services also provide motor hospitals and field ambulances for other miscellaneous purposes.

The Ordnance Services which are under the control of the Government may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, and other ordnance.

Army Remount Department—The following are among the most important duties of the department:—

The department is responsible for the provision of animals for the army, and for the maintenance of the animals in good health and condition. It also provides for the transport of the animals, and for the disposal of the animals when they are no longer required.

The department is also responsible for the provision of vehicles for the army, and for the maintenance of the vehicles in good health and condition.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition. It also provides for the disposal of the transport when it is no longer required.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition.

The department is also responsible for the provision of transport for the army, and for the maintenance of the transport in good health and condition.

Training Institutions

owing institutions exist in India for training of military personnel and education of instructors for units —

1. **Illeg, Quetta**

Senior Officers School, Belgaum.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms School (India), Pichmarhi Small Arms and Mechanization School (India) Ahmednagar.

Army School of Physical Training Ambala.

Army Signal School, Poona.

Army School of Education, Belgaum.

Chemical Warfare School, Belgaum.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools Ambala and Poona.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps Training School, Bangalore.

process of expanding the need of more and improving the quality and quantity of the candidate for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers —

cavalry,

(1) By Officers who having held King's comm.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category Medical (Includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical

Act, 1903. Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of

The Fighting Races—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Maharrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Maharratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

As regards the hill tribes they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier.

in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see *The Indian Year Book*, 1920 on p 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the details of which are being prepared at the standard rate of 14 pence the pound.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	Accounts 1938-39	Budget 1939-40	Revised 1939-40	Budget 1940-41
EXPENDITURE	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
55—Defence Services—Effective				
1 Normal cost of Defence Services—Effective	43,74,44 60	46,27,85,000	(a) 36,78,63,000	(a) 36,78,63,000
2 Lump provision for increase in prices			(a) 5,00,000	(a) 5,00,000
3 War Emergency 1939			3,85,91,000	6,50,29,000
Total	43,74,44 60	46,22,85,000	40,87,54,000	45,35,61,000
59—Defence Services—Non Effective				
1 Army	8,41,46 33	8,46,68,000	8,94,04,000	8,47,81,000
2 Air Forces	5,33,408	5,85,000	79,000	3,19,000
3 Royal Indian Navy	10,04,359	10,35,000	9,95,000	10,14,000
Total	8,56,84 104	8,62,88,000	9,04,78,000	8,61,14,000
60—Transfers to or from Defence Reserve Fund	—24,42,641	—92,47,000		
Total Expenditure	5,00,00 155	53,93,26,000	49,92,32,000	53,96,95,000
RECEIPTS				
XLVII—Defence services—Effective	5,43,16 94	8,29,89,000		
XLVIII—Defence Services—Non Effective	45,73,661	45,37,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
Total Receipts	5,88,90 155	8,75,26,000	63,41,000	44,77,000
Net Expenditure	40,18,04 000	45,18,00,000	49,28,91,000	53,52,18,000

(a) Net lump sum provision

Note—The details in this statement do not agree with those given in the Budget Statements as the figures have been recast in a different form

Cost of the Army—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the equipping and training of the Indian Army. A capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average of £100 per annum for the Indian Army.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD

The Board was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the equipping and training of the Indian Army. It was composed of representatives of the Government of India, the Indian Army, and the Indian people. The Board's report was published in 1934.

- (c) To ascertain and intimate the where obtaining employment, residue of the war fund, known as the Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it of the surplus. To
- (d)

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following —

going out to his Adjutant and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the hospital.

Nauck Shahamad Khan, 80th Punjabis—For

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd

Bessaladar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers,

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin to the year 1914. During the War 1914-1918, the Royal Indian Navy was the only Indian naval force which fought for the British Empire.

17 At Indian Marine

1914-1918

1914-1918

within limited lines. His scheme however was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

ments and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title it was re-

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the

The Royal Indian Navy which has been

list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Govern-

- (A) Four Bittern class escort vessels
- (B) Four Mustif class escort ves els

Personnel 1940

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy and P S T O India

Naval Secretary

Flag Lieutenant Comdr and Staff Officer (Operations)

Vice-Admiral H Fitzherbert CB CMG

Paymaster Commander P R Maurice RN

Lieut Comdr J Lawrence

Chief of the Staff

Captain of the Fleet

Captain Superintendent

Engineer Captain

Staff Officer (Intelligence)

Staff Officer (Plans)

Commander of the Dockyard

Staff Officer (Gunbery)

Staff Officer (Signals)

Financial Adviser

Chief Superintendent

Captain T M S Milne-Henderson OBE

Captain J N Metcalfe, OBE DSO

Captain C J Nicoll DSC

Engineer Captain G L Annett

Commander W R Shewring

Commander J Ryland

Lt-Comdr J W Jefford

Lieut. A W Deeton

Lieut H C Bird

.. J. S. Krishnaswami, M.A. B.L.

. V G Rose MBE

Agriculture.

non-credit activities, e.g. purchase and sale societies, "better farming" societies etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption etc. will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart

Cultivation and Tillage—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and

Agriculture.

Are few soils in the world more suited to it

non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies

Cultivation and Tillage—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall there is much room for

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and

property

Implements—In general cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are

The main object of tillage methods for tall

other types of better implements to the cultivation agencies.

ices of
tribution
ular

..... cotton (the second largest crop in India while

crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing

from Siam and French Indo-China

Wheat.—Wheat Northern India as Provinces and the two-thirds of the three-quarters of

best Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and

the Mundis. These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

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the Mundis. These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various

Pulses.—Pulses are common in India in great variety and are the backbone of the present modern

could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs each.)

Cotton—Is one of the most important

Countries	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
					1939-40
					43
					47
					14
					most
					ent
					ing
					Jan
					1940

43

68

47

69

22

64

15

52

64

44

128

16

87

17

10

100

100

has increased from 137 to 140 Imports of *chorus odoratus* The conditions required for during 1937-38 were 14 382 tons as com Jute cultivation are (a) high temperature (b) pared with 19 149 tons in 1936-37 These deep soil of fairly fine texture, (c) rainfall of

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and | The annual world consumption of the fibre

36 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and

and

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar

endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land owners of India could render greater service

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in

Cattle Improvement.—India possesses some

on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the

to be made in the organizing of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities. India is

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are

In addition to research, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manu-

possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1924 caused considerable damage to the Pusa

the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most

had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate

Ra. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council of Bihar, Sir Geoffrey Burton, K.C.L.E., I.C.S.,

Personnel—In addition to the 21 *ex-officio* members including 7 nominees of Indian States, the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1939 the following gentlemen—

The Hon'ble Mr Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State, Pt. Sri Krishna Dutta

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India—Mr F. Ware, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., L.V.S.

Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India—Dr W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E., I.A.S.

Agricultural Marketing Advisor—Major

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

Experimental grading stations were established |

desirable to arrange for the supply of pure vanaspathi as such to those consumers who showed preference for it and this object could best be attained by applying the Agmark to tins of vanaspathi graded according to accepted standards. All the important manufacturers who were consulted at the meeting held in

While the terms of the Standard Contracts for linseed and wheat were finally agreed to even in 1933 and several associations had commenced trading on that basis, similar terms for ground-nuts were finally settled at an informal conference convened for the purpose at Bombay in January, 1939.

Guntur exported 205 bales of graded Virginia, flue-cured cigarette tobacco valued at Rs 15,000 during the 1939 season. Grading of country

Illustrative of progress

The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing

of buffaloes and cows in the cattle markets of London. Information relating to marketing

agricultural exhibitions in the provinces and States. Public demonstrations were given of the above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff. The detailed accounts given in the published annual reports

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States —

A—Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India—Major A. McD. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers—A. M. Thomson, D.N. Khurody, L.D., (Hons.), (Post vacant at present)

Marketing Officers—B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A. M. Inet B.E., Nasir Ahmad, L. Ag., Hukmat Khan, B.Sc. (Agri.), A.I.R.O.

Marketing Officer (Sugar)—Tiryugi Prasad M.A., LL.B.

United Provinces—J. A. Manswar, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A. (Texas)

Bihar—B. N. Sarkar, L. Ag.

Orissa—K. Gopalan, M.A., Dip. (Econ.), C.M.D., B.Com. (Manchester), F.R. Econ.

Central Provinces—R. H. Hill, M.A. (Canab.), L.A.S.

Azam—L. K. Handique, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Edin.)

North West Frontier Province—Chaudhri

Ghulam Qadir, C.P.V.S. (Hons.), P.V.S.

Sind—Dr. L. M. Hira, C.B.V.C., A.R. Sani

(Lond.), R. N. Gidwani, B.A., D. K. Mahbubani

B.A.G.

Burma—F. D. Odell, M.A., L.A.S.

C—Minor Administrations.

Baluchistan—H. R. Eldwal, M.Sc.

D—Indian States Marketing Officers.

H. S. Lodi, B.A.; O. L.
(Post vacant at present)

B—Provincial Marketing Officers

Madras—Rao Bahadur A. Gopalan, M.A., L.A.S.

Bombay—Dr. T. G. Shirur, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R. Econ. S.

Bengal—A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Sc.

Punjab—Kartar Singh, L.A.S., B.Sc. (Agri.), B.D.D. (Reading)

Cochin—B. S. Aurora, B.Sc., N. S. Apte

B.A.G. (Bom.), N. D. Gupta

Travancore—S. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, M.A., B.A., O. I. Kovoor B.Sc. (Wales)

Kashmir—President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board Srinagar

Jodhpur—R. C. Sinha

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural

- (a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular.
 (b) The utilisation of the by products of the industry.
 (c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane

of study —

- 1 Fellowship in Sugar Technology
- 2 Engineering Technology
- 3 Associatehip, Engineering
- 4 Sugar Bolders Certificate Course

are also provided in the following
 employed in factories and
 able technical and academic

Control,
 ng
 Boiler Control,
 ogy
 guage
 language

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
Ajmer Merwara	Acres 1 770 9*1	Acres	Acres. 1 770 9*1	Acres 1 770 9*1
Assam	43 375 360	7,890 560	35 484 800	35 484 800
Bengal	49 324 351		49,324,351	49 3 4,351
Bihar	44,314 721		44,314 721	44 314 721
Bombay	49 721 9*5		48 721 9*5	48 721 9*5
Central Provinces and Berar	63 004 800		63 004 800	63 001,831
Coorg	1 012,264		1 012,264	1,012,264
Delhi	368 412		368 412	368 412
Madras	79,808 607		79,808 607	79,803
North West Frontier Province	8 437 582		8 437,582	8 576
Orissa	20,582,576		20,582,576	20 604,
Punjab	61,001 600		61 001 600	60
Sind	30 179 436		30 179 436	30
United Provinces	67,848,920		67,848,920	67
Total	519 751,525	7,890,560	511,860,965	

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province.	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests.
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not arable for cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	337 133	174 590	263 165	899,251	96,75
Assam	6 995 796	1 601 627	18 856 570	4 577 400	4 133 43
Bengal	24 7 3 100	4 979 500	5 753 822	9 433 039	4 487 930
Bihar	19 323 400	6 966 506	5 173 672	6 994,249	6 606 945
Bombay	23 715,213	5 059 224	883 398	5 722,961	8 334 139
Central Provinces & Berar	24 537,804	3 805 214	13 997 370	4 899 410	15 837 033
Coorg	144 673	164 667	11 690	359 474	331 60
Delhi	213 444	11 161	65,305	78,500	
Madras	37,032,814	9 450 303	10 537 675	14 604 710	13,1 8,241
North-West Frontier Province	2 109,079	576 056	2 851 700	2 657 057	352,957
Punjab	27 317 6 8	3 695 787	14 164 036	13 021 910	1 9 5 219
United Provinces	35 171 073	2,637 755	9 988 955	9 837 964	9 274 595
Orissa	6 447 555	1 736 964	3 571 049	6 711 433	7 65 753
Sind	5 140 4 9	4 873 248	5 899 512	13 548,576	717 671
Total	713 514 091	45 679 567	91 968 759	97 225 430	63 001 39

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	AREA IRRIGATED					
	By Canals		By Tanks	By Wells	Other Sources	Total Area Irrigated
	Government	Private				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara			24 349	97 732	851	12° 93°
Assam	249	319 414	1 431		303 196	654 281
Bengal	197 652	246 °16	1 044 696	50 039	501 770	2 040 373
Bihar	61° 149	771 097	1 441 697	507 46°	942 6°3	4 275 028
Bombay	264 037	72 995	113 393	604 789	40 175	1 095 379
Central Provinces & Berar	†	1 044,556	†	154 660	65 145	1,264 361
Coorg	2 411		1 667			4 078
Delhi	31 169		1 395	27 04°		59 606
Madras	3 750 214	163 °79	3 191 745	1 358 657	281 454	8 745 359
North West Frontier Province	439 404	43°,296		8° 616	70 635	1 024 961
Punjab	11,203,288	426 081	35 705	4 346 199	128 670	16 139 913
United Provinces	3 8°7 728	41 460	99 483	5 303 653	2 325 169	11 597 493
Orissa	304 407	54 004	294 902	8 335	700 7°0	1,362,363
Sind	4 0°3 717	9 575		27 939	435 545	4 496 776
Total	24 656 416	3 610,963	6,250 463	1°,569 153	5 795,963	

† Included under Private canals

Province	CROPS IRRIGATED* IN 1937-38				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajri
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	3°	14 389	3° 788	1 9°5	2,504
Assam	6 2 500				
Bengal	1 8 9 557	1° 904	3 431	65	114
Bihar	° 804 5 2	264 880	130 689	2° 0	15.3
Bombay	206 903	°01 464	8 914	236 353	63 997
Central Provinces & Berar	1 073,811	63 16°	1 474	135	9
Coorg	4 078				
Delhi	25	°8 °8°	3 3°8	765	839
Madras	7 9 5 580	3 157	7	303,8°6	31° 806
North-West Frontier Province	39 °35	366 46°	60 608	19,288	6 766
Punjab	869 250	6 567 547	298 975	1 9 759	3 6 891
United Provinces	575 160	4 314 138	1 991 296	59 953	21 543
Orissa	1 237,501	8 0			
Sind	1 231 346	1 153 914	18 301	431 439	260 364
Total	18 4 5 590	1° 011 169	2 547 814	1 330 7 3	937 411

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Province	CROPS IRRIGATED						
	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non food crops	TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	30 044	20 62	390	11 307	24 108	5 146	153 150
Assam		1 092		11 810		11 8 9	654 281
Bengal	4 615	48 907	34 154	104 146	702	16 077	2 03 667
Bihar	74 031	637 706	100 378	707 174	1 031	59 811	4 7 5 073
Bombay	24 003	82 676	62 611	1 8 058	41 847	171 086	1 781 907
Central Provinces and Berar	189	8 915	30 099	84 753	155	12 150	1 264 361
Coorg							4 0 3
Delhi	1 028	3 274	4 677	6 289	1 171	9 978	59 606
Madras	4 837	976 5 0	97 396	334 509	295 150	555 142	10 809 480
North West Frontier Province	252 487	34 651	70 001	39 8 6	15 531	147 640	1 047 540
Punjab	535 158	1 734 937	419 119	296 488	7 885 250	3,745 106	16 406 460
United Provinces	4-0 543	2 783 969	1,3 0 371	391 956	319 6 5	393 177	12 671 66
Orissa	1 0	214 849	31 346	20 353	216	19 794	1,576,199
Sind	2,457	508 192	7 010	56 093	9 0 174	338 807	5 068 095
Total	1,360 137	6,628,307	2,578 557	1 737,317	4 555,840	5 481 737	

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholam (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	491	23 669	51 003	78 753	27,544
Assam	5 006 923				
Bengal	2 200 500	160 900	95 000	5,800	2 000
Bihar	9 512 700	1 098 000	1 301 000	61 800	60 400
Bombay	2 036 984	1 831 331	14 770	8 070 757	4 009 813
Central Provinces & Berar	5 763 530	3 357 358	14 769	4 247 787	100 953
Coorg	84 605				
Delhi	40	58 031	15 121	14 085	49 767
Madras	10 140 831	15 007	634	4 599 444	2 571 938
North West Frontier Province	39 295	1 007 934	179 018	89 048	94 439
Punjab	1 086 40	9 944 673	776 60	837 967	2 615,381
United Provinces	7 133 654	7 958 80	3 842 600	2 231 601	2 096 009
Orissa	5 143 734	3 5 2	250	43 497	6 898
Sind	1 031 346	1 155 383	18 304	439 146	841 533
Total	69 455 082	26 630 810	6 311 249	20 01 065	12 497,5 5

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or nagu (Millet)	Maize	Gram (Pulse)	Other food grains and Pulses	Total Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	187	50 978	21 535	47 120	301 255
Assam			(a)	244 52	5 302 000
Bengal	4 500	73 900	279 500	1 195 900	24 018 000
Bihar	630 600	1 550 700	1 365 700	4 100 500	19 657 400
Bombay	645 905	163 760	673 939	2 710 101	20 181 387
Central Provinces & Berar	9 654	152 237	1 191 059	5 027 041	19 884 397
Coorg	3 479		(a)	1 005	89 089
Delhi		4 489	55 808	9 789	201 000
Madras	1 618 118	72 006	52 240	6 027 256	25 099 754
North West Frontier Province		471 290	140 049	89 856	110 000
Punjab	19 078	1 103 091	3 764 895	1 273 203	21 411 088
United Provinces	251 339	1 957 116	5 757 002	6 816 707	33 064 875
Orissa	290 085	31 050	5 323	603 000	6 132 154
Sind	236	2 457	363 301	244 500	4 296 011
Total	3 475 181	5 633 096	13 661 951	28 390 765	186 761 514

(a) Included under Other food grains and pulses

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	OILSEEDS							
	Linseed	Sesamum (til or lin/ill)	Rape and mustard	Ground nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Other oil seeds	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara		23 051	744	1				23 796
Assam	7 060	20,291	397 159			2 946		427 456
Bengal	137 000	209 700	770 700	2 000	18 300	100	27 300	1 160 800
Bihar	586 700	113 800	517 800			34 000	298 900	1 551,200
Bombay	111 894	165 684	20 038	1 343 980	27 606	42 126	677 994	2 389 020
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	1,286 703	482 840	72 683	2 03 513		34 111	379 463	2 479 313
Delhi		6	8 131				86	8 205
Madras	1,878	74 875	1 760	4 657,596	586 130	246 718	64 426	6,353 393
North West Frontier Province	5	4 799	88,608				237	91 739
Punjab	31 403	93 237	739 649	34 163		27	3 075	901,554
United Provinces	318 303	367 637	213 975	13 0331		13 412	28 069	1 073 727
Orissa	8 119	123 000	25 450	13 873	30 132	20 089	84 471	305 334
Sind	64	3 045	146 094	9	17	6 717	27 766	213 812
Total	2 489 131	2 437 665	3 000 884	6 408 166	657 185	400 446	1 591 787	16 985 264

Provinces	Condiments and spices	SUGAR		FIBRES			
		Sugar cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres	Total fibres
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	3 460	390		37 306		233	37 539
Assam		39 197		41,895	219 122		264 017
Bengal	174 500	290 100	63 000	53 000	1 160 900	41 400	2 260 300
Bihar	89 400	360 500		43 200	445 000	11 300	499 500
Bombay	201 286	70 571	1 465	3 86 349		78 495	3 940,834
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	115 068	33 610		4 047 004		86 685	4 133 909
Delhi							
Madras	193	5 736		1 602		288	1 910
North West Frontier Province	601,571	97 965	92 622	2 546 438		234,329	2 780 767
Punjab	3 982	70 094		22 195		1 262	23 477
United Provinces	36 020	510 014		3 135 631		43 454	3 178 995
Orissa	103 837	2 161 074		531 614	6 699	231,322	819 535
Sind	23 410	34 834	243	8 231	15 610	9 260	33 121
	4 943	7 010	410	970 174		313	9 0487
Total	1 383 057	3 701 131	157,740	13 353 719	2,847 351	739 351	18 944 601

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1937-38 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodds Crops
	Indigo	Others	Opium	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara						44		18
Assam				439 801		12 361		
Bengal				01 900		313 300	2 700	103 9
Bihar	1 400			4 000		125 100		336
Bombay		9		17	4	169 710	26 980	2 490.5
Central Provinces and Berar	10	103				12 337	1 175	500 9
Coorg				103	41 109	10		
Delhi		7				1 246		41 1
Madras	23 167	1 305		76 718	56 771	294 232	150 418	4131
North West Frontier Province		88				13 843	3	139 2
Punjab	11 830	10 906	1 390	9 443		71 190	1 006	503 6
United Provinces	2 552	775	7 868	6 608		89 400	2 215	1 450 6
Orissa		1 0 5			180	30 850	736	001
Sind		612				4 990	115	164 4
Total	38 481	10 013	9 263	738 520	98 034	1 139 108	186 378	10 410 1

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer Merwara	1 905	12 668	3 652	390 867	85 434	337
Assam	460 609	(b)	13 021	7 041 537	788 741	6 095
Bengal	815 600	235 900	9 000	29 719 600	4 991 500	24 728
Bihar	434 400	727 000	308 500	23 810 000	4 488 600	19 303
Bombay	202 617	2 076	7 159	9 683 604	968 411	23 715
Central Provinces and Berar	139 955	3 207	1 057	27 285 094	2 747 290	24 537
Coorg	9 900			145 394	721	144
Delhi	5 685	1 263	259	267 611	54 167	213
Madras	691 506	39 801	140 934	36 919 071	4 886 257	32 032
North West Frontier Province	38 741	27 309	(c)	2 519 406	410 397	2 109
Punjab	240 3 1	145 890	11 484	31 572 607	4 255 009	27 317
United Provinces	578 874	241 673	98 003	41 771 706	8 600 633	36 171
Orissa	150 2 2	62 382	188 674	6 982 795	535 240	6 447
Sind	45 26	2 635	1 346	5 712 457	5 2 008	5 160
Total	3 816 061	1 501 834	978 109	246 863 519	33 349 428	013 514

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also (b) Included under Miscellaneous food crops (c) Included under Miscellaneous food crops

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1937-38

The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1937-38 —

Provinces	Rice (000 tons)	Wheat (000 tons)	Sugarcane (Gr) (000 tons)	Ten. (000 lbs) (000 lbs)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute ^a (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rape & Mustard (000 tons)	Sesamum (000 tons)	Castor Seed (000 tons)	Ground nut (Unshell- ed) (000 tons)	Barley (000 tons)
Ajmer Merwara		7			16				1			16
Assam	1 745		40	241 527	24	6 500		59				70
Bengal	9 034	45	489	108 066	23	6 975	2	157	40			462
Bihar	3 144	437	3 36	1 900	8	8 900	8	11	1	1		
Orissa	1 623	1	63		1	33	1	1	1	2		4
Punjab	8 000	30	1 00		734		9	4	17	5	460	3
C P & Berar	1 552	673	50		711		103	1 50	4	6	50	5
Delhi		20	4		1							
Coorg	56			16								
Madras	4 8 0		279	3 415	504					20	2 059	(a)
N W Frontier Pro- vinces		268	75		4			11				55
United Provinces	2 011	2 77	3 101	2 013	103		177	51	30	4		1 301
Total	25 399	8 641	5 008	391 518	3 712	8 500	337	1 006	20	44	2 576	2 045

^a Not available

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1928-29	19-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38
Area by professional survey	670 047	669 816	660 345	668 869	669 045	668 010	669 061	667 701	670 482	671 861
Area according to village papers	687 636	667 516	667 552	667 058	667 732	667 471	667 694	666 471	670 002	671 849
Area under forest	87 224	81 277	87 952	88 566	88 803	89 067	89 239	89 401	83 173	68 001
Area not available for cultivation	149 034	146 873	146 810	145 614	145 550	144 922	144 817	144 042	155 004	152 225
Culturable waste other than fallow	154 680	155 491	154 017	155 000	154 610	153 127	154 260	153 503	154 301	151 960
Fallow land	48 432	40 714	49 818	49 041	50 793	47 633	62 297	51 005	48 038	45 080
Net area sown	238 166	238 161	239 115	228 836	229 076	232 246	226 081	7 8 0	231 845	213 514
Area irrigated	49 762	51 010	49 697	49 729	49 892	50 508	50 514	51 317	51 630	52 883
Area under Food crops—										
Rice	81 132	79 474	80 632	81 288	79 968	80 425	79 520	79 848	81 678	79 455
Wheat	21 926	24 731	24 797	25 320	25 014	27 598	25 655	25 150	25 560	26 633
Barley	7 533	7 027	6 893	6 495	6 405	6 724	6 597	6 178	6 531	6 311
Jowar	23 241	23 241	22 808	21 603	21 452	21 401	21 833	21 540	21 013	20 702
Bajra	12 952	13 291	13 598	13 942	14 007	13 133	13 102	13 069	11 451	12 458
Ragi	3 904	4 000	3 972	3 871	3 826	3 752	3 738	3 535	3 585	3 476
Maize	6 012	6 552	6 458	6 109	6 237	6 049	6 185	6 211	5 955	5 632
Gram	13 625	11 458	13 644	15 332	13 928	16 546	13 732	14 873	15 796	13 682
Other food grains and pulses	29 651	30 294	30 033	30 449	30 588	30 610	30 263	29 816	29 177	28 393
Total Food-grains	200 269	200 018	202 730	205 014	201 463	206 223	200 635	200 200	201 036	189 762
Sugar	2 675	2,581	2 569	3 041	3 367	3 384	3 524	4 038	4 472	3 859
Area under other food crops (including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops)	7 852	7 898	8 241	8 359	8 301	8 078	8 485	8 308	8 181	6 701
Total Food crops	210 706	210 400	213 846	216 414	213 131	217 685	212 644	212 606	210 659	197,372

* Figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(In the sands of acres)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Area under non food crops—										
Linedrum	2 062	1 967	1 909	2 017	2 101	2 067	2 118	2 121	2 312	2 499
Barium (oil)	3 608	3 56	3 638	3 712	4 47	4 207	5 391	5 673	3 729	4 38
Rape and Mustard	4 257	3 654	3 507	3 507	3 54	3 302	3 855	2 91	3 318	3 001
Other Oilseeds	7 839	7 993	7 524	6 446	7 763	8 193	6 167	6 047	8 403	9 057
Total Oilseeds	17 886	16 330	16 458	16 882	17 695	17 04	14 543	15 662	17 704	16 085
Area under—										
Jute	16 507	16 141	14 701	14 487	13 120	14 409	14 485	15 41	15 3 8	15 359
Other fibres	3 082	2 268	3 402	1 845	1 877	2 494	2 476	1 936	2 640	2 847
Indigo	6 7	666	719	688	669	633	627	770	738	787
Opium	81	71	61	53	61	42	60	40	43	59
Loose	49	91	43	42	31	18	9	10	10	9
Tea	87	91	92	92	93	95	96	97	99	98
Tobacco	760	766	775	775	775	779	83	87	704	739
Fodder crops	1 150	1 173	1 112	1 160	1 117	1 085	1 57	1 30	1 151	1 139
Other non food crops	9 177	9 391	9 300	9 605	9 989	10 207	10 309	10 91	10 702	10 411
Total non food crops	51 189	49 899	48 067	46 457	47 260	49 495	46 475	48 542	50 847	49 542

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA—(Yields in thousands of —)

Crop	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Wheat in thousands of —										
Wheat	3 150	3 132	3 189	3 001	3 114	3 007	3 033	3 011	27 808	26 737
Wheat	8 592	10 469	9 309	9 024	9 455	9 370	9 729	9 431	9 752	10 794
Coffee	7 767	39 424	32 973	33 614	33 037	34 601	32 776	41 173	34 008	36 438
Tea	401 153	432 840	391 03	394 093	433 669	383 674	399 251	394 429	395 181	430 200
Cotton	5 78	6 243	5 20	4 007	4 657	5 108	4 857	5 918	6 180	5 660
Jute	9 905	10 335	11 205	5 642	7 072	7 987	8 50	7 25	9 611	8 656
Indigo	322	350	377	416	405	376	400	388	450	457
Rape and Mustard	910	1 025	988	1 025	1 012	943	900	937	961	1 021
Mustard (oil)	495	455	529	476	551	541	406	463	439	449
Groundnut	2 778	2 362	2 766	2 265	2 997	3 330	1 884	2 58	2 714	3 436
Cashew seed	113	116	106	146	151	143	103	121	128	104
Indigo	15	14	13	10	11	8	10	7	7	7
Gum-gum (Gur)	2 704	2 752	3 223	3 975	4 676	4 896	5 140	5 931	6 476	5 397
Rubber	20 839	25 03	24 331	20 117	(b) 6 381	12 915	37 16	48 545	30 448	32 207

4a.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.
 * The statistics of oil production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. The figures for 1937-38 are subject to revision.
 † Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.
 ‡ Exclusive of Burma.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall assistance in Northern India, upon the

drought. Government control range from small to large

annually irrigated rose to 10½ million acres at and often upon the several canals in a single

in the kingdom with province in 1901-02, 10 million acres were irrigated during the year excluding

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 145 per cent. The return was 113 per cent in the North West Frontier Province, 94 per cent in Bombay

required, consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season

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water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	7 484 466	7 443,147
Bombay (Deccan)	35° 729	35° 800
Sind	3 690 000	4 °25 031
Bengal	63 740	127,808
United Provinces	3 805 °05	3 977 404
Punjab	10 995 258	11 00 776
Burma	° 076 435	2 105 384
Bihar and Orissa	886 834	837 408
Central Provinces	405 184	33° 500
North West Frontier Province	395 089	431 135
Rajputana	25 098	26 446
Baluchistan	21 430	20 750
Total	30 31 458	30 9 ° 799

Productive Works —Taking productive works only a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	3 8 5 277	3,83° 29
Bombay Deccan	6 089	5 148
Sind	2 705 647	4 09° 675
United Provinces	3 508 892	3 583 062
Punjab	10 314 031	10 °25 °30
Burma	1 446 121	1 461 310
Bengal	14	4 313
Behar and Orissa	14	393 17
North West Frontier Province	°03 °35	°31 °31
Total	2° 009 295	24 0°0 880

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Unproductive Works—Turning now to the unproductive works the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Province	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1933-36
Madras	61 674	396 774
Bombay Deccan	204 15	209 00
Sind	834 305	104 594
Bengal	39 548	631
United Provinces	274 565	384 587
Punjab	681 727	712 546
Burma	562 169	577 197
Bihar and Orissa	884 350	490 849
Central Provinces	374 556	30 567
North West Frontier Province	121 8 0	190 894
Rajputana	25 098	76 646
Daluchistan	71 430	70 780
Total	4 450 437	3 445 686

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36
Madras	3 97 565	7 168 603
Bombay Deccan	171 9 5	168 907
Sind	67 63	27 63
Bengal	74 179	30 860
United Provinces	71 748	9 57
Burma	68 145	1 87
Bihar and Orissa	2,454	1 38
Central Provinces	30 6 5	76 939
Total	3 672 511	7 672 511

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1931-32 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the seven provinces is given below —

Provinces	Net area cropped Acres	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works Acres	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & navigation works to end of 1931-36 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation In lakhs of rupees
Madras	36 628,827	7,552 515	20 60	2,054	2 232
Bombay Deccan	26 375 991	272 559	1 41	1 072	192
Sind	4 808,308	4 318 052	89 76	3,084	776
Bengal	27,691,300	203 521	0 74	537	94
United Provinces	35 278 077	4,310 137	12 2	2 712½	2,210
Punjab	31,850,814	11,105 537	35 15	3 469	3 900
Burma	18 210 000	2,153 000	11 8	196	6
Bihar and Orissa	28 075,500	940 248	3 3	628	268
C P (excluding Dehra)	20 352 215	323 000	1 5	679	98
N W F Provinces	2 242 811	431 000	19 22	315	150
Rajputana	436 598	23 950	5 48	35	5
Baluchistan	421 246	20 850	4 95	36	5
Total	232 376 287	31,853,377	13 7	15,318	10 032

* In addition 661 347 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals

† Includes Rs 219 lakhs on Hydro Electric works and Rs 45 lakhs on State tube wells

New Works—The major works of excep- in 1921-22. It falls into four natural group

is 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of Cauvery

[*Editorial Note* —The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press.]

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great *irrigation schemes*. They are essentially *static*, *pot* running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to

Meteorology.

It is a well-known fact that the conductivity of a material is a function of its temperature. The conductivity of a material increases as the temperature increases. This is because the thermal energy provides the electrons with the energy they need to move through the material.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North west India, in the week of May or first of June, India has come the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole

over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course

of the monsoon circulation, the monsoon current over the southern

part of the Indian sea where evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows To the south of this easterly Bay current and to the north

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists;

Jan Feb Mar Apr May



The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is —

May	3 1	fathes
June	7 9	
July	11 2	
August	10 3	
September	7 0	
October	3 3	

(3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country

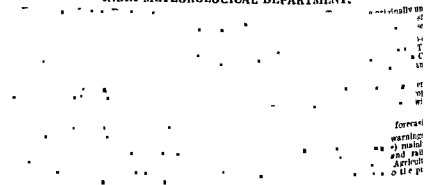
(4) The distribution throughout the season period of more rain than in to one part and less than in to other part of the country. Some of this occur every year

About the middle of September the fresh weather begins to appear in the south



Bay of Bengal	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	procession with the numerous variations
			1	4	13	28	modifications which are inseparable
Bay of Bengal	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	of meteorological conditions repeats itself
	41	36	45	34	22	8	after year

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.



(U) the study of temperature and moisture

(J) The training and examination in meteorology — extracts from the latest official weather reports and also visit the various meteorological observatories and

(r) Maintenance of seismological instruments — Service to agriculturists and engineers — at various centres

dealing with long term averages. These re
 sults are to be used for planning

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Service for aviation.—In India,

GENERAL NUMBER OF THE AREA

A

* Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1932 was distributed as follows—

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
Number	14	102	34	19	23	24	311

**List of Officers in the India Meteorological Department
as on 1st August 1940—contd**

Upper Air Observatory, Agra

Natterji Gouripati Rai Bahadur M Sc (Calcutta) Superintending Meteorologist

Nabaji Kaekushro Jehangir B A (Hons), B Sc (Bombay) M Sc & Ph D (Lond) Meteorologist

Meteorological Office Bombay

Savur Srinivasa Rao M A (Madras) I N D (Lond) Meteorologist

Pendse Chandrakant Cajanani M A Ph D (Cantab) Special Officer for Semi-meteorological Research (Temporary)

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.

Framanki Sushil Kumar M Sc (Lucknow) I N D (Lond) D I C Meteorologist

Roy Bijoy Krishna M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist

Sen Gupta Prabhat Kumar D Sc (Allahabad) Assistant Meteorologist (on probation)

Ananthakrishnan Ramakrishna Ayyar M A D Sc Assistant Meteorologist (on probation)

Meteorological Office Karachi.

Sen Sachindra Nath M Sc (Cal & Lond) Ph D (Lond) Meteorologist

Sreenivasulu Bettadapur Narasimhalah M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist

Mahurkar Sreenivas Iyannarasimha B Sc (Mys) M Sc (Cantab) Assistant Meteorologist (on leave)

Furi Hans Raj M Sc (Punjab) Assistant Meteorologist

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.

Narayan Appadwedula Lakshmi M A D Sc (Madras) Director

Das Anil Kumar M Sc (Calcutta) D Sc (Paris) Meteorologist

Meteorological Office and Forecasting Centre New Delhi

Basu Suradindu M Sc (Allahabad) Meteorologist

Venkiteswarar Sekharipuram Padmanathan Iyer B A (Hons) (Madras) Assistant Meteorologist

Agricultural Meteorology Branch

Ramdas Lakshminarayanapuram Anantha Krishnan M A I N D (Calcutta) Meteorologist

Mallick Akshoy Kumar M Sc B Sc (Ag) Assoc I A R I Asst Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary)

Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force, Karachi

Krishna Rao Pamsadi Raghavenirao B Sc (Mysore) Meteorologist (Temporary) with the Royal Air Force (on leave)

Malhotra M Sc (Benares) Ph D (Lond) D I C & R Met Soc Meteorologist (Offg)

On Deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.

Roy Sures Chandra M Sc (Calcutta) D Sc (Lond) Meteorologist

Das Santosh Kumar M Sc (Dacca and Lond) D I C (Lond) A Inst I & R Met Soc (Lond) Assistant Director

Lal Shyam Saran M Sc (Lucknow & Lond) D I C A Inst I & R Met Soc Assistant Director

Ghosh Upendra Narayan M Sc (Calcutta) Assistant Director

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Station	Febr con feet	Jan	Feb	Ma	Apr	May	June	J ly	A g	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Chong Ja/in.	401 743	600 474	606 478	700 500	33 608	740 66	744 647	753 65	740 65	744 613	714 614	660 558	616 503	609 584
Imla	74	475	484	565	663	36	0	713	637	697	644	684	601	604
Nee	708	435	441	33	631	8	84	738	08	60	655	70	487	617
Singur	50	408	435	56	666	77	854	873	800	833	740	633	470	67
Abu	3915	660	678	67	843	880	834	764	721	750	780	36	682	758
*Ootacamund	764	656	674	700	717	700	643	621	60	614	616	636	848	660
*Kodaikanal	7688	600	641	661	68	679	642	610	64	61	618	607	610	636
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi	13	6	773	8	855	848	905	885	857	858	870	840	80	840
Y. raval	19	810	815	849	859	802	881	838	803	835	887	887	841	848
Bombay	37	80	809	858	880	908	883	854	840	853	887	892	864	860
Madras	207	872	858	871	894	908	867	839	830	841	881	900	890	872
Manalore	2	802	886	901	91	913	853	830	837	845	801	832	803	877
Calcutta	27	872	881	898	908	800	843	821	825	838	857	866	860	864
Nagapatam	31	805	851	830	927	975	977	959	940	926	888	848	821	902
Madras	12	852	871	895	924	979	943	933	937	907	896	857	830	909
Marculpatam	10	834	866	910	916	937	881	907	914	908	890	853	831	905
Gopalpur	50	803	833	858	870	901	896	877	876	894	880	837	790	861
Rangoon	18	886	923	950	980	917	864	853	850	858	876	875	871	893

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations														
Station	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb.	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tanore	154	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.8	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	82.9
Mandlay	52	81.7	87.8	95.5	100.7	98.3	93.5	93.0	91.8	91.3	89.3	84.5	80.4	84.7
Aligarh	96	77.9	80.8	84.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	89.8	89.0	85.0	79.6	86.1
Calcutta	21	9.3	83.5	11.9	16.3	95.0	9.0	83.3	83.7	89.4	88.9	83.8	78.9	88.0
Bombay	106	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	173	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Benares	250	74.3	79.5	91.6	100.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.6	8.8	75.1	89.5
Allahabad	202	74.4	79.6	91.9	102.8	108.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Ferozepore	31	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	90.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.4	76.6	89.7
Agra	534	73.5	77.4	89.5	100.9	108.6	101.7	94.3	91.1	91.8	91.5	84.0	78.9	87.8
Mirat	23	69.9	74.3	89.9	97.7	102.1	101.3	93.4	91.4	91.8	91.5	81.6	72.9	88.6
Delhi	718	70.0	74.6	89.0	97.9	104.0	102.3	94.9	91.4	93.0	91.6	8.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	79	88.9	72.4	87.9	93.3	103.9	106.2	99.9	97.3	97.5	94.6	83.4	77.0	80.6
Multan	413	84.4	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	103.7	104.6	104.0	99.1	87.4	76.2	95.7
Jalandhar	186	73.2	78.3	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.0	93.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.0	93.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Punjab	762	72.0	78.3	89.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	99.0	96.1	85.4	75.2	90.1
Rawalpindi	43	83.8	86.5	94.9	101.7	103.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.9
Aligarh	109	81.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	86.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Aligarh	93	85.8	90.5	93.8	105.6	109.0	93.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	90.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jodhpur	149	77.2	81.2	91.5	100.8	103.7	97.8	89.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	87.7	89.2
Nagpur	1017	83.5	84.4	96.9	104.9	108.7	99.4	88.7	87.3	89.4	90.9	85.5	81.5	91.2
Bhopal	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	108.8	97.3	88.9	85.7	88.0	83.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Amritsar	2154	81.3	88.4	94.8	101.7	101.3	92.0	83.6	84.9	86.2	89.9	85.7	83.4	89.6
Jaipur	1834	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	98.8	89.0	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.7	89.4
Shimla	1570	86.0	91.5	98.0	10.7	103.1	93.6	88.0	87.4	87.0	89.2	86.3	84.1	91.4
Dehra Dun	262	83.5	88.3	93.7	100.0	103.1	91.4	86.1	84.6	87.3	89.3	85.5	81.8	84.6
Trivandrum	178	84.5	89.4	96.7	100.5	100.6	94.1	87.6	84.0	86.0	89.6	85.3	83.4	90.3
Coimbatore	361	79.8	85.3	90.0	9.4	9.0	84.1	81.4	81.2	81.7	81.5	79.0	77.8	83.7
Madras	143	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	91.9	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Si Ulong		39.2	42.2	50.8	55.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	43.4
Darjiling		35.4	36.2	40.4	48.3	50	56	57.2	57.3	53.7	50.0	43.0	36.7	40
Shimla		35.2	35.6	43.1	50.3	57.4	59.0	59.9	59.2	56.3	51.4	43.0	39.2	40.2
Murree		30.0	30.4	39.1	48.7	55.3	60.3	58.4	56.3	54.6	49.4	41.6	34.6	40.4
Srinagar		27.0	28.8	36.7	44.4	50.8	54	63.9	63.4	59.2	40.2	31.1	27.4	43.2
Almora		51.3	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	64.6	58.1	52.9	62.0
Ootacamund		43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	40.1
Kodakana		40.7	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.1	51	51.8	50	51.1	41.2	41.4	0.8
COAST STATIONS														
Karachi		50.0	60.2	63.2	42	8.7	82.3	81.0	78.3	76.0	73.6	66.5	58.5	71.4
Veraval		50.8	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3
Bombay		65.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.4	76.5	75.0	73.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6
Madras		66.7	67.2	72.0	76.0	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2
Mangalore		70.6	72.3	75.2	78.4	80.7	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.5	73.4	70.8	74.3
Calcutta		70.5	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5
Nagapattinam		71.4	72.7	76.0	79.7	80.4	80.5	78.5	77.6	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2
Madras		67.3	68.0	71.7	77.1	80.0	80.6	80.5	77.2	76.8	74.0	71.0	69.3	74.5
Madras		65.8	68.4	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.6	71.5	66.5	74.5
Goa		62.3	67.4	71.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.5	78.0	76.4	73.7	69.0	73.6
Goa		62.3	67.4	71.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.5	78.0	76.4	73.7	69.0	73.6

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations		Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS															
Tongoo		57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	76.0	75.4	74.9	74.8	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandala		54.9	58.6	66.2	76.8	78.5	77.0	77.8	77.0	77.0	76.0	74.4	68.1	56.8	70.0
Nichiar		52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	76.1	77.2	76.8	76.8	70.2	72.3	63.6	54.7	67.5
Calcutta		54.1	59.1	68.5	75.2	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.1	78.1	77.8	73.8	63.6	54.6	69.0
Burdwan		55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	77.4	78.9	79.2	79.0	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Jyoti		50.9	54.7	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	79.4	78.8	77.0	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares		47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	78.6	77.1	67.5	55.5	47.6	66.6
Allahabad		48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.6	78.6	78.6	76.9	67.5	53.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow		47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	70.5	78.5	78.5	76.4	66.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra		42.6	45.8	54.9	66.0	66.6	66.6	79.8	78.5	78.5	75.1	61.5	48.3	43.1	61.0
Meerut		45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.6	80.6	79.6	78.3	78.3	74.0	62.6	50.0	44.6	63.7
Delhi		47.9	51.7	61.0	72.8	80.2	83.0	81.1	79.8	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5
Jaipur		40.2	43.8	52.0	62.8	71.8	78.7	79.7	78.4	78.4	72.7	59.2	46.8	39.8	60.6
Multan		41.9	46.2	57.1	66.9	77.1	84.6	85.4	82.8	82.8	77.6	63.1	50.5	42.6	64.6
Hyderabad (Sind)		43.7	48.6	59.8	69.0	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	82.1	76.5	62.7	52.0	46.2	65.7
Tikar		50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	79.1	76.2	60.2	50.1	52.1	68.2
Rajkot		48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.3	85.3	82.0	80.7	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Almohad		51.1	54.0	61.0	69.3	75.1	77.8	76.1	74.5	74.5	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	66.1
Almohad		57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.8	76.8	76.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS															
Ahola		54.2	57.4	65.8	74.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	73.5	72.8	66.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Chilpore		47.5	50.9	58.8	65.7	77.5	78.7	74.7	73.5	73.5	73.1	63.3	51.0	45.9	63.6
Nagpur		57.6	61.1	67.5	77.4	84.3	78.8	75.0	73.1	73.1	74.8	69.2	61.0	56.0	69.2
Jaipur		53.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	74.9	74.9	74.9	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Almohad		52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	68.9	68.9	67.0	65.5	59.1	52.7	64.0
Punjab		51.3	55.1	61.1	68.9	73.0	74.0	71.0	70.5	70.5	69.1	66.5	58.9	53.0	61.7
Shimla		50.1	62.5	69.1	75.3	78.7	73.6	72.0	70.9	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Bilgaum		57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	66.4	65.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
W. Bengal (Dacca)		54.6	60.2	68.4	75.2	79.6	75.1	72.6	72.6	72.6	71.5	67.7	61.7	56.3	69.4
W. Bengal		56.8	59.5	64.1	68.9	69.7	66.5	65.6	65.4	65.4	63.1	64.7	61.6	57.9	63.8
Bellary		61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.0	73.8	73.8	72.9	71.2	66.2	61.5	70.9
For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals															

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	El va tion in feet	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
S. Dong Darj	0 33 0 5	1 20 1 1	1 03 2 5	5 38 3 91	10 57 1 09	16 37 5 49	14 48 3 4	14 96 7 86	10 3 1	0 80 4 8	1 58 7 4	0 19 0 4	88 0" 131 15	
Simla	2 71	3 13	2 87	1 94	2 87	7 13	16 83	17 33	8 70	1 08	0 52	1 11	63 57	
Murre	8 73	4 14	4 87	4 21	2 87	3 86	11 84	14 88	5 61	1 50	0 7	1 57	50 85	
S. Inger	0 76	0 3	3 63	3 9	0 27	1 48	0 3	2 33	1 00	1 00	0 43	1 44	5 8"	
Abu	0 26	0 78	0 17	0 13	1 05	5 22	21 0	2 33	8 96	0 94	0 19	0 12	00 -	
Oolacmund	1 51	0 69	1 24	0 85	6 61	8 55	8 83	5 59	6 17	8 17	5 9	1 84	55 56	
Kada Kanal	2 89	1 41	2 03	4 05	6 00	4 06	5 0	6 09	7 05	9 68	8 17	4 40	6" 18	
COAST STATIONS														
Kara Jil	0 52	0 39	0 33	0 17	0 07	0 06	2 94	1 67	0 42	0 01	0 04	0 14	7 50	
Veraval	0 05	0 05	0 07	0 00	0 31	4 47	6 85	3 79	0 31	0 05	0 19	0 08	18 80	
Bombay	0 10	0 08	0 07	0 05	0 84	18 31	14 20	13 80	0 50	0 16	0 41	0 05	70 83	
Matusgiri	0 10	0 05	0 04	0 08	1 36	8 82	32 98	19 74	12 08	3 2	0 03	0 08	99 99	
Mangalore	0 06	0 06	0 08	1 28	6 70	36 78	37 11	22 84	10 42	7 53	3 12	0 50	125 08	
Calicut	0 40	0 16	0 47	3 28	8 53	34 08	30 24	15 48	7 73	10 02	5 39	1 09	117 16	
Wagapattam	1 68	0 63	0 34	0 57	1 61	1 20	1 82	3 59	3 77	10 48	17 72	11 40	84 08	
Madras	1 43	0 32	0 19	0 53	1 07	1 89	3 94	6 54	4 13	11 72	14 25	6 81	50 9	
Maunhattan	0 23	0 42	0 28	0 82	1 34	4 51	6 44	6 01	6 20	8 10	5 07	0 87	41 50	
Cochin	0 23	0 60	0 54	0 79	1 97	5 52	8 88	7 75	7 51	8 0	4 02	0 74	44 98	
Tha. Coorg	0 21	0 22	0 82	1 63	11 08	16 04	21 42	9 87	6 27	6 91	3 79	0 37	99 08	

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Month												Year	
Elevation in feet		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS															
Tanore	0 20	0 18	0 23	1 85	7 70	14 14	17 64	19 10	12 08	7 43	1 80	0 45	82 06		
Mandlay	0 05	0 13	0 19	1 24	5 6	8 2	2 74	4 08	5 3	4 08	2 00	0 38	32 47		
Mikhar	0 81	2 12	7 91	14 33	15 59	21 68	19 74	19 75	14 41	6 55	1 40	0 39	124 08		
Calcutta	0 34	1 12	1 44	1 89	5 73	11 30	12 51	12 69	9 87	4 19	0 66	0 70	62 58		
Bardwan	0 06	1 05	1 67	2 11	6 13	10 24	12 57	11 08	8 60	7 43	0 80	0 15	58 63		
Patna	0 63	0 71	0 47	0 30	1 67	8 12	11 94	19 55	8 33	2 54	0 09	0 21	48 53		
Benares	0 67	0 66	0 39	0 17	0 61	4 99	11 54	11 54	7 12	2 38	0 00	0 21	40 55		
Allahabad	0 70	0 58	0 31	0 15	0 34	4 96	11 71	11 0	6 67	2 32	0 33	0 02	39 06		
Fucknow	0 77	0 65	0 35	0 20	1 01	4 47	11 45	10 89	7 07	1 18	0 19	0 29	38 57		
Agre	0 54	0 48	0 3	0 24	0 47	2 35	9 12	8 15	4 04	0 6	0 12	0 24	26 90		
Meerut	1 28	0 48	0 62	0 43	0 65	3 13	7 09	8 09	6 07	0 56	0 16	0 41	31 96		
Delhi	1 04	0 76	0 52	0 39	0 58	2 09	7 53	7 42	4 78	0 32	0 11	0 40	26 84		
Lahore	1 05	0 34	0 86	0 54	0 70	1 68	5 48	5 33	2 36	0 55	0 07	0 36	10 62		
Multan	0 40	0 36	0 43	0 27	0 35	0 62	2 02	1 94	0 41	0 05	0 07	0 22	7 20		
Jacobabad	0 26	0 32	0 24	0 20	0 14	0 20	0 89	0 98	0 21	0 04	0 07	0 13	3 68		
Hydrabad (Smt)	0 20	0 27	0 24	0 05	0 20	0 45	2 85	2 12	0 60	0 02	0 06	0 05	7 12		
Mikanet	0 34	0 08	0 06	0 22	0 00	1 45	3 10	3 47	1 47	0 26	0 04	0 18	11 09		
Jaikot	0 04	0 10	0 07	0 03	0 43	4 31	10 60	5 71	3 78	0 85	0 02	0 04	26 28		
Almedabad	0 02	0 12	0 08	0 08	0 43	4 33	11 03	8 09	3 73	0 69	0 15	0 03	28 83		
PLATEAU STATIONS															
Akola	0 33	0 29	0 77	0 16	0 46	5 38	9 27	6 43	5 69	1 87	0 48	0 00	31 35		
Jubbulpore	0 80	0 82	0 50	0 25	0 53	7 32	17 60	16 86	7 67	1 81	0 57	0 29	25 11		
Nagpur	0 42	0 60	0 60	0 56	0 83	8 96	13 84	11 84	8 25	2 16	0 71	0 54	48 97		
Bilaspur	0 20	0 85	0 69	0 64	1 00	9 01	14 44	13 03	7 43	2 11	0 40	0 23	50 83		
Almednagar	0 06	0 17	0 16	0 31	0 91	4 80	3 08	2 49	0 30	2 07	0 63	0 41	22 33		
Bombay	0 06	0 06	0 06	0 67	1 20	4 77	7 01	3 66	4 84	3 74	0 18	0 27	11 05		
Bombay	0 15	0 06	0 19	0 44	1 03	4 69	4 32	4 8	7 03	3 23	1 05	0 45	23 45		
Bombay	0 13	0 05	0 2	1 80	2 40	8 14	16 15	9 0	4 88	4 67	1 74	0 37	60 13		
Hydrabad (Deccan)	0 00	0 00	0 70	1 13	0 99	4 93	6 00	6 31	7 06	0 80	0 09	0 27	31 66		
Bangalore	0 26	0 17	0 50	1 33	4 36	2 89	4 18	5 39	6 98	5 90	2 04	0 48	25 37		
Bombay	0 11	0 16	0 00	0 76	1 96	1 57	1 85	2 32	5 09	3 90	2 19	0 11	0 51		

For elevation see table of maximum temperature normals

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations	Evaporation in inches	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
HILL STATIONS														
Si Hong Darjiling		0.33 0.55	1.20 1.15	1.93 0.01	5.38 3.01	10.57 10.00	16.37 15.49	14.49 14.00	14.56 9.00	10.30 4.90	6.80 4.90	1.53 0.74	0.19 0.41	89.90 131.15
Simla		2.71	3.13	2.57	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.89	17.33	6.70	1.08	0.52	1.11	43.57
Murree		3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.86	11.34	14.88	5.81	1.50	0.77	1.57	59.85
Srinagar		2.76	3.30	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.00	1.09	0.43	1.44	5.87
Abu		0.08	0.28	0.17	0.13	1.03	5.22	21.02	22.33	8.95	0.98	0.19	0.10	60.7
Ootacamund		1.51	0.58	1.24	2.65	6.61	6.55	8.83	5.69	6.17	8.17	5.00	1.84	55.58
Kada Kanai		2.89	1.41	2.03	4.00	6.62	4.06	5.00	6.99	7.05	9.68	8.17	4.40	62.18
COAST STATIONS														
Karaikal		0.52	0.59	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.06	2.94	1.87	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Veraval		0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.47	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.63	0.19	0.03	18.80
Bombay		0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.78	13.80	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.83
Madras		0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	18.82	32.68	19.74	12.08	3.00	0.03	0.05	99.98
Mangalore		0.06	0.06	0.08	1.28	6.70	38.78	37.11	27.54	10.42	7.57	3.12	0.50	125.83
Calcutta		0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.53	34.08	30.24	15.18	7.73	10.22	6.38	1.09	117.16
Nagpur		1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.59	3.77	10.49	17.70	11.40	54.08
Madras		1.43	0.32	0.19	0.55	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.64	4.59	11.72	14.26	6.81	60.8
Manu petam		0.23	0.42	0.23	0.62	1.34	4.51	6.44	6.01	6.70	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.50
Gopalpur		0.23	0.63	0.54	0.79	1.97	6.51	6.86	7.75	7.51	6.02	4.02	0.74	46.96
-----		0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	18.04	21.42	9.87	6.27	6.91	2.70	0.27	99.08

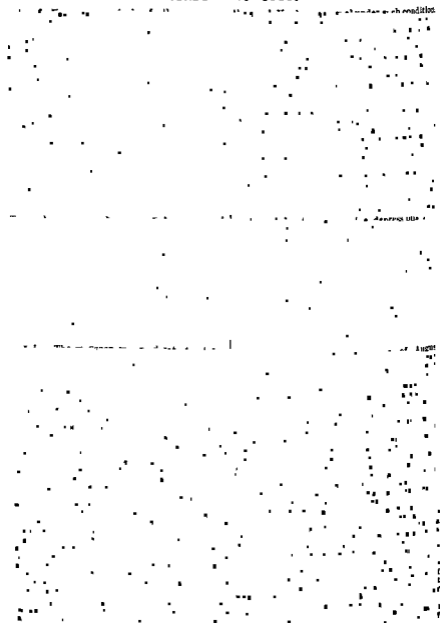
For elevation see table of maximum temperature and normal

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India

Stations		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Elevation in feet		For details in see table of maximum temperature normals												
STATIONS OF THE PLAINS.														
Tomboro	In	0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.80	0.45	82.96
Mandlay	In	0.51	0.13	0.10	1.41	5.66	6.00	2.74	4.06	5.33	4.78	2.04	0.38	32.47
Manay	In	0.81	0.22	0.21	7.91	14.33	21.68	19.74	19.74	14.41	6.65	1.40	0.39	124.68
Calcutta	In	0.34	1.12	1.44	1.69	6.76	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.60	0.20	62.56
Bardwan	In	0.96	1.05	1.87	2.11	6.12	10.24	12.50	11.26	8.66	3.42	0.86	0.14	58.62
Patna	In	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	11.55	8.33	2.54	0.78	0.09	48.53
Benares	In	0.66	0.66	0.36	0.17	0.61	4.99	11.54	11.54	7.11	2.38	0.70	0.21	40.55
Allahabad	In	0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96	11.71	11.00	5.66	2.32	0.33	0.23	39.06
Lucknow	In	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.06	1.01	4.47	11.40	10.80	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.24	38.57
Agra	In	0.54	0.48	0.20	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8.15	4.01	0.60	0.12	0.20	26.90
Meerut	In	1.29	0.78	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	7.08	8.69	6.07	0.57	0.16	0.41	31.96
Delhi	In	1.04	0.76	0.50	0.39	0.58	2.90	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore	In	1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.68	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.05	0.07	0.36	19.62
Multan	In	0.40	0.26	0.43	0.00	0.35	0.60	2.02	1.93	0.41	0.03	0.07	0.00	7.20
Jacobabad	In	0.28	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Jay's road (Sind)	In	0.00	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Mianer	In	0.34	0.28	0.06	0.20	0.00	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.28	0.04	0.18	11.79
Rawal	In	0.04	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.90	5.71	3.78	0.65	0.03	0.04	26.29
Alorahad	In	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.03	8.09	3.73	0.59	0.15	0.03	28.83
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akora	In	0.30	0.20	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	9.27	0.43	5.69	1.87	0.48	0.20	31.35
Jubbilore	In	0.80	0.80	0.50	0.25	0.53	7.30	17.60	16.60	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	65.11
Nagpur	In	0.42	0.60	0.50	0.56	0.60	6.98	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.16	0.71	0.54	48.97
Nagpur	In	0.20	0.85	0.09	0.64	1.00	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	50.83
Amelinsgar	In	0.06	0.17	0.10	0.31	0.91	4.82	7.78	0.49	0.36	2.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Secana	In	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.57	1.20	4.71	7.01	3.76	4.84	3.74	0.98	0.18	27.11
Moolapoor	In	0.15	0.06	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32	4.48	7.92	3.23	1.05	0.45	28.45
Deogarh	In	0.13	0.05	0.02	1.60	2.40	8.14	16.14	9.66	4.88	4.40	1.74	0.37	50.13
Deogarh (Deogarh)	In	0.00	0.00	0.70	1.13	0.90	4.93	6.00	6.31	7.04	2.80	0.99	0.00	31.66
Deogarh	In	0.06	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.76	2.89	4.18	5.38	6.94	5.90	2.94	0.48	25.37
Baran	In	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.90	1.87	1.85	2.30	6.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	20.51

For details see table of maximum temperature normals

MONSOON OF 1939.



Famine.

at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 8½ lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experience of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis.

It was thought to be immune were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through

rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the local non-officials are enlisted, revenue and loans for agricultural purposes. Test works are then opened, and considerable quantities of grain are converted into relief works on flour houses are opened and given to the infirm. On the rains the people are moved from works to small works near the

advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be

rains break.

Famine Protection

The rains have been much better than during any monsoon in the

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up

considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year

Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1877. Famine is now the result of a series of causes, the most important of which are the want of security in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport, communications and other factors affected by

ment consisting of 10 lakhs of rupees.

These and other balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings are made. Famine relief measures on a generous scale were undertaken by the Rulers of the various Kathis.

The whole was founded in the result of the Government in regard

Hydro-Electric Development.

(a) The Tata Hydro-Elec-

tric Development Scheme

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namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shrawta, from its supply is bulk from the various Tata com-

1 tried.

In addition to the above main transmission | As the potential out put of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in
sed to generate

t all times
† to restricted
ld be made into

primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later Madras steam-station)

(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year

The following are the main features of the scheme

(a) A masonry dam 176 feet high to be constructed on the Tambraparni river just below

the southern area, two $\frac{2000}{2000}$ KVA synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Mettur Scheme Extensions—The peak load at the Mettur power station

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the

are impo
n adds to th

and quicken
nd goods T
million acres
not under cul
of ti

A power house equipped with three alternators

In th
water
speed
is 20

haman and the other at Thuli near the head falls. Including the rapids above the falls, it is about 400 feet for penting the fall water continuously. CAN IS AGRICULTURE AND STOCKS (100) acres for this is desirable to generate

1. A. J. Jones, the U. S. Commissioner, has been appointed to the position of U. S. Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The

Project—This is a
erent Hyderabad
height of 120 feet
ween Madras and
own as Sahyadri
to harness these for
lectric power. It is
Will generate
et only half the
t as available for
e possible to obtain
and irrigate about

III The Nizamsagar Project—Combined	40 (XX) acres
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• River
ers that
From
his huge
and falls

Local Self-Government.

The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village was originally by the *panchayat* or group of heads of superior families. It is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

improvement schemes

The Calcutta Improvement T
from a medical enquiry which
into the sanitary condition o

the Bengal Chamber of Commer
l. Et, elected
mber of Commere
mad Abdul Mond
ka Et, C.I.E. B
Dutt A J Thom
A, F.A.S.I., appoint

existing ones. This Scheme is known as Another small lake has also been completed

bighas were acquired within the area of Ma

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Caracc, and Canton) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1937-38 relating to income expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table.—

	Income.	Expenditure	Capital Debt
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Calcutta	3,23 85 677	3 18 40 188	77 03 03 238
Bombay	2,81 35 096	2 57 77 548	19 01 27 547
Madras	3 79 559	31 75 473	1 46 51 801
Barach	83 16 787	68 41 245	4 05 09 000
Bhittagong	6 76 488	6 65 932	(a) 31 19 638

(a)

CALCUTTA

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta
are as follows —

S r Thomas H Elderton, Chairman

W A Burns *Deputy Chairman*

Electd by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

R. R. Haddow W. L. Gordon G. V. Lloyd
T. S. Gladstone The Honble Mr J. H. S.
Richardson K. J. Nicolson.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association —
F J Read

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of
Commerce —A. C. Sen Dr S C. Law
M.A. Ph.D.

*Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce—
Y Gangjee*

Elected by the Mutual Chamber of Commerce.
M. Raftoy

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of
Calcutta—P. B. Sawoo

Nominated by Government—Captain C R
Bluet RIN R E Marriott L P
Misra A Duncan F M Innes JCS

The principal officers of the Trust are—

Secretary — C. W T Hook.

Traffic Manager—W. Steer

Chief Accountant.—J Dand & Co.

Chief Engineer—A M Ward M L O N.
A M I M E

Deputy Conservator — Lt Commander E. L.
Pawsey M.N. (Retd)

Medical Officer—Lt.-Col F J Anderson,
M.B. B.S. F.R.C.S. L.M.S.

Consulting Engineers and London
Messrs. Bendel Palmer Tritton

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year	Docks			Jetties	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports.	Imports.		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Rs.
1924 25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714	..	..	3,845,789	2,75,23.5
1925 26	1,491,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27.7
1926 27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	983,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02.1
1927 28	1,837,371	2,817,448	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,186	1,606,728	4,638,869	3,38,87.1
1928 29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,708,559	4,818,831	3,41. -
1929 30	1,985,042	3,018,185	853,452	839,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,999	3,43,98.1
1930 31	1,440,371	2,389,393	846,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73.9
1931 32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,385,076	4,199,742	2,67,01.8
1932 33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,829,983	2,46,36.1
1933 34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,82,09.6
1934 35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,671	512,939	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	3,06,19.8
1935 36	1,578,251	2,206,26	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,978	4,048,127	3,00,27.6
1936-37	1,792,294	1,993,192	509,865	545,409	2,223,121	1,473,953	4,082,572	3,10,34.1
1937 38	2,077,441	2,237,272	302,834	561,348	2,118,451	1,642,400	4,326,004	3,23.0
1938-39	1,966,294	2,646,234	491,237	486,496	2,112,867	1,491,968	4,618,574	3,16,91.9

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY — H. K. Kripalani, CIE, ICS (Chairman) Nominated by Government —

DOCKS DEPARTMENT
Manager, F. A. Borisow, Deputy J. W. G. H. Templeton, F. Seymour Walsh

DEPARTMENT
Don, Deputy Manager Joyce

DEPARTMENT
Captain A. G. Elor Harbour Master C. J. Master, J. L. Williams.

ERS DEPARTMENT
Manager B. J. Lajoy FSI, MRSI, Deputy Manager B. C. Durant

STORES DEPARTMENT
Controller of Stores W. J. Wilson

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. J. DADA, M.D., M.R.C.S.

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —

Secretary, N. M. Morris; Deputy Secretary A. S. Bakre

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
Chief Acct., J. F. Pereira, F.I.A.C., Deputy Acct., C. F. Lynn, A.S.A.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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... 1938-39 amounts to ...

amounted to Rs. 1,02,62,678. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,97,933. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,81,80 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs. 146 crores in value.

Number of steam and square rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid

dues excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream —

Year	Number	Tonnage nett
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,370
1931 to 1936	1,894	4,901,261
1936-37	1,954	4,909,513
1937-38	1,866	5,001,521
1938-39	1,867	5,041,848

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 167 vessels the tonnage amounting to 608,430 an increase of 28,609 tons from the previous year.

KARACHI

TRUSTEES

Chairman—Colonel D. S. Johnston C.I.E.
Vice Chairman Elected by the Board—Hattim A. Alavi (Representative of Labour appointed by Government)

Appointed by Government—Engr. Comdr. G. S. Mikhlin R.E.S., J.F. (Principal Officer Mercantile Marine Department Karachi District). A. A. Phillips V.D. (Divisional Superintendent North Western Railway). Major W. J. Colyer (P.A.A. & C.M.O. Sind Area), S. N. Gupta C.I.E. L.C.S. (Collector of Customs).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST

Chief Engineer—D. B. Brown M.C. M. Inst. C.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer—E. L. Everett M. Inst. C.E. A.M.I. Mech. E.

Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet B.A. C.A.
Traffic Manager—F. G. Cangleby D.S.O. M.C.
Deputy Conservator—Lt. Comdr. R. R. Caws R.E.S. (Retd.)

Secretary—Venumal Tekchand

Advised by the Karachi Municipal Corporation
Tikamdas Wadhmal M.A. (Oxon) B.A. at Law

The total volume of imports and exports was 256,000 tons against 240,500 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras —

Appointed by Government—C. C. A.

General Manager
Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.) C. A. Mairhead (Agent and General Manager South Indian Railway Co. Ltd.)

Elected by Commercial Bodies—D. M. Reid O.B.E. M.L.A. Th. Lykandopulo H.S. Town M.L.A. and R. D. Dennistoun (Madras Chamber of Commerce). K. Govindan and Rao Sahib Sri T. S. Nachapillai Mudaliar (South Indian Chamber of Commerce). J. A. Heath and A. A. Hayles (Madras Trades Association). Jilwan Bahadur Balasubramanian Naidu C.I.E. (Sectt) and A. A. M. H. Merchants' P. S. Nammalwar (Madras Merchants Association).

Principal Officers — G P Alexander, M. Inst. C.E., Port Engineer; Lt Commander A D Berrington, R.N.R. (Retd.), Deputy Conservator of the Port, G Venkataraya Pal, M.A., F.I.A.C., Chief Accountant Major E G Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E., Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, S W White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A., Assistant

B.A., F.C.I., Assistant Traffic Manager V Muthuswami Aiyer, B.A., Deputy Chief Accountant Engineering; J B McWilliams, Deputy Chief Accountant, G M. C. Aiyer, Office Manager

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-39 Revenue Account from all sources

RANGOON

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members —

Appointed by Government — A N Str

Bar-at Law (Chairman), A T

M.H.R. J J Murray, M.I.C.A., M.I.

L.P.S. Bourne M.H.R.

Ex Officio — V Chit Maung, K.S.A.

(Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust),

H F Oxbury, I.C.S. (Collector of Customs) J

E M Rowland (Chief Railway Commissioner,

Burma)

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce —

Shimela Hule

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce —

Nathal Desai, M.A. (Oxon), and N K

Karanjia.

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce —

U. Thwin

Elected by Corporation of Rangoon — U Da Hla,

Bar-at Law

Principal Officers are —

Secretary — C R Witcher

Chief Accountant — S A. Wetherfield, B.A.,

on in in

Income

Expenditure 68 27 96

The capital debt of the port at the end of

ance (inclu

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ch 1939

The total sea borne trade of Rangoon during

the year 1938-39 was 5 330 849 tons of whi

1,365 873 tons were imports, 3 919 662 ton

exports and 45 314 tons transhipment.

total number of vessels (excluding Governmen

vessels) entering the Port was 1,584 with a

net registered tonnage of 4 298 813

an increase of 41 in the number of

an increase of 1,88 342 tons in the net tonnage

compared with the previous year

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafull at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21' N; Long 91° 50' E, 1933 Pop 53,156.

TRADE

Imports — Salt, mineral oil, machinery, estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports — Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, paper, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

Accommodation — Vessels of any size may proceed 9 miles up the Karnafull to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also one at of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwt and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being carted with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L W S T.

Provisions—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigation—There are three river bars two of which have been permanently improved by raising works and the third is being similarly improved. The necessity for dredging has been reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S.W. monsoon.

Charges—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per register ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per register ton. Harbour

Master's fee Rs 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs 32, swinging berths Rs 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs. s.	Rs. s.
10 ft. to 20 ft from ..	67 8	to 304 4
21 ft.	337	8
22 ft.	385	4
23 ft.	439	4
24 ft.	486	0
25 ft.	533	8
26 ft.	634	8

Towage by Port Commissioners Tug

Port Authority Port Commissioners, Chittagong

Officials—Deputy Conservator, Commander G M. Osborne-Smith, R.N., Port Engineer, F J Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c., Secretary, A V. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A., Lloyds Agents, James Finlay & Co.

COCHIN.

Cochin, the largest port of the West.

C.E., M.I.Mech. E.

Executive Engineer, Cochin Harbour Division—

A G Milne, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.

Port Officer—H G Fletcher

Harbour Master—H A Sheppard.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT.

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for the year gives access to a complete sheltered anchorage.

An En
with a mile

The port can by special arrangement deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels

Principal Officers —

Administrative Officer—A. Duncan Cole

Deputy Administrative Officer & Manager—E. G. Lilley Vizagapatam

Port Engineer—S. Nanjundiah

Harbour Master—J. W. Day

Superintendent of Machinery—F. H. M. D. Wise Vizagapatam

PRINCIPAL PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA AND BURMA

Following is a list of the principal ports in India & Burma —

Karachi	Tellicherry	Karikal	Balasore
Bedi	Calcutta	Cuddalore	Chandbali
Okla	Cochin	Madras	Cuttack
Porbander	Alleppey	Masulipatam	Puri
Bhavnagar	Quilon	Cocanada	Calcutta
Surat	Tuticorin	Vizagapatam	Chittagong
Bombay	Dhanu Kod	Bimlipatam	Akyab
Mangalore	Nagapatam	Gopalpur	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India

Marmuao (Portuguese India) Mahe (French India) Pondicherry (French India)

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of principal ports given above

Cawnpore	Amraoti	Lucknow	Muzapur
Delhi	Jampur	Nagpur	Madura
Almoolabad	Indore	Srinagar	Vizagapatam
Amritsar	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Agra	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Assam	Malkot	Gwalior	Allahabad
Mandalay	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except to them in the general sense that it is a system of training for the purpose of making men of the same kind as the men who are already in the world. It is a system of training for the purpose of making men of the same kind as the men who are already in the world. It is a system of training for the purpose of making men of the same kind as the men who are already in the world.

the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference level of their co-religionists; and in the provinces of India a great

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India †

		1931 32.	1932 33	1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37
Area in square miles		1 094 152	1 094 094	1 093 8 9	1 093 870	1 093 783	1 095 143
Population	Male	140 075 258	140 072 643	140 022 843	140 022 643	140 019 047	140 070 182
	Female	131 704 803	131 609 061	131 600 061	131 609 201	131 606 308	131 727 571
Total Population		271 801 151	271 691 004	271 622 904	271 631 844	271 625 355	271 797 753
Recognized Institutions for Males							
Number of universities		16	16	16	16	16	16
Number of arts colleges		203	208	231	231	233	241
Number of professional colleges		66	64	60	60	64	66
Number of high schools*		2 801	2 886	2 908	3 001	3 138	3 243
Middle schools	English	3 8 5	3 902	3 939	3 905	4 065	4 122
	Vernacular	5 894	5 900	5 744	5 607	5 610	5 610
Number of primary schools		168 835	166 536	166 880	166 585	165 240	164 894
Number of special schools		6 8 0	6 3 8	6 602	6 07 6	6 258	6 306
Male Scholars in Recognized Institutions							
In arts colleges (a)		79 044	81 310	84 859	87 114	89 250	91 513
In professional colleges (b)		17 813	18 178	18 814	19 063	19 602	20 271
In high schools*		862 513	879 216	899 491	9 7 107	957 842	999 100
Middle schools	English	410 459	409 344	406 910	419 040	438 156	452 122
	Vernacular	44 591	23 271	710 102	691 000	686 681	688 010
In primary schools		7 37 257	7 384 468	7 512 279	7 600 088	7 803 3 6	7 930 213
In special schools		252 339	239 912	231 254	236 719	246 597	253 539
Percentage of male scholars in Recognized Institutions to male population		96	6 94	7 03	7 19	7 31	7 45
Recognized Institutions for Females							
Number of arts colleges ‡		20	24	24	27	28	31
Number of professional colleges		8	8	9	9	9	9
Number of high schools*		324	338	338	376	392	410
Middle schools	English	357	360	379	393	413	442
	Vernacular	490	485	512	532	560	588
Number of primary schools		32 635	33 1 0	34 054	33 785	32 618	32 333
Number of special schools		590	391	386	410	391	410

† At the time of revising this section Statistics for 1937 38 were not available.

‡ High schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

§ In 1935 Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type

(a) In 1935 schools in University Departments and the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

(b) Include schools receiving professional education in University Departments

Statement of Educational Progress in British India—contd

	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,066	3,389	4,030	4,671	5,329	6,041
In professional colleges (b)	579	630	66	841	917	955
In high schools*	9,538	99,456	108,033	116,730	123,949	131,790
	51,345	55,034	58,462	62,094	67,992	73,125
Middle schools	126,143	130,712	139,246	142,799	149,019	153,050
In primary schools	2,077,103	2,167,502	2,294,077	2,403,584	2,509,077	2,611,577
In special schools	18,877	19,800	20,574	21,048	21,906	23,447
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	1.80	1.88	1.89	2.09	2.18	2.28
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions { Male Female	9,538,037 2,369,659	9,715,723 2,476,384	9,866,019 2,625,177	10,063,598 2,757,232	10,241,890 2,973,188	10,434,838 3,099,574
Total	12,122,466	12,192,137	12,491,706	12,820,830	13,115,077	13,434,382
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions						
Percentage of total scholars to population { Male Female	7.33 1.89	7.32 1.98	7.44 2.09	7.58 2.20	7.72 2.29	7.86 2.38
Total	4.70	4.73	4.83	4.97	5.00	5.00
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male Female	89,753 137,83	89,753 140,630	91,833 161,927	101,230 188,728	103,832 200,331	105,200 215,848
Total	1,016,438	1,040,382	1,079,930	1,095,958	1,200,863	1,287,868
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>						
From provincial revenues	12,46.01	11,35.50	11,47.02	11,38.73	11,84.30	12,36.95
From local funds	2,80.01	2,54.08	2,99.04	2,51.16	2,63.63	2,68.85
From municipal funds	1,38.17	1,52.38	1,60.40	1,61.76	1,71.97	1,77.64
Total Expenditure from public funds	16,84.19	15,42.56	15,66.36	15,74.65	16,22.99	16,70.84
From fees	8,92.70	6,29.60	6,47.85	6,63.73	6,87.03	7,10.56
From other sources	4,11.68	4,00.60	4,03.40	4,13.73	4,40.28	4,91.90
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	27,18.57	25,76.76	26,17.64	26,52.11	27,32.40	28,05.60

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type)

(b) Includes scholars receiving professional education in universities, technical schools, and in other institutions

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on | ment of India retained under their immediate

The Reforms Act--The Reforms Act of | Department of Education Health
 dia
 was
 the
 the

Central Advisory Board of Education — (of the need for a higher level of education)

equal in status, though the pay of the European and class II which may be said to represent the recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. old Provincial Educational Service.

service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. **Hartog Committee on Education—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the**

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS

Year	In Recognised Institutions			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1925-29	9,513,109	2,032,338	11,547,497	10,023,088	2,137,753	12,165,839
1927-30	9,748,749	2,149,883	11,898,602	10,258,914	2,258,212	12,515,128
1930-31	9,798,683	2,200,154	12,058,837	10,313,493	2,373,593	12,689,086
1931-32	9,732,937	2,369,829	12,122,466	10,273,883	2,492,649	12,766,337
1932-33	9,715,733	2,476,354	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,819	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,753,051	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,222	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869
1935-36	10,241,889	2,873,188	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,012,440	13,816,149
1936-37	10,434,838	2,999,524	13,434,382	11,007,681	3,133,337	14,146,028

(b) EXPENDITURE

Year	Total Expenditure on Education in British India	
	Public Funds	Total
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Ps</i>
1928-29	17 12 4 514	27 07 3 050
1929-30	17 50 03 644	27 42,82,010
1930-31	17 93 25 248	28,31,61,440
1931-32	16 84 19 016	27 18,59 8
1932-33	15 4 56 919	25,78 75 80
1933-34	15 66 30 462	26 17 65 18
1934-35	15 74 65 0 3	26,5 11 420
1935-36	16 2 99 0 0	27,3 39 6 1
1936-37	16 70 84 76 3	28,01 69 3 4

The average annual cost per scholar in all the educational institutions in India is Rs. 11.11 p.

following table —

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
<i>Recognised Institutions</i>				
Universities	10	16	11 311	11 311
Arts Colleges	1	1	83 464	80 47
Professional Colleges	1	1	70 043	64
High Schools	7 0	3 6	1 06,1 91	1 323 4
Middle Schools	10 8	10	1 341 1 7	1 0 54
Primary Schools	19 8 3	197 7	10 084 1	10 11 1
Special Schools	6 613	6 25	14 3	11
Total of Recognised Institutions	1903	214 9	13 11 0 7	13 434 3
Unrecognised Institutions	3 1 6	30 9 0	61 1	711 6
Grand total of all Institutions	1 911	2 14 9	13 810 143	14 146

Footnote — The number of scholars in Universities represents the number of students in the Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching staff in the Universities.

Primary Education—The primary schooling of particular classes and communities and

Compulsory Primary Education—The following table shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1936-37 —

Province	Acts	Areas under Compulsion		
		Urban areas	Rural areas	No of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion
Madras	Elementary Education Act 1920	27	7	104
Bombay	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act 1918)	4		
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act 1920	1		
	Primary Education Act 1923	4	1	143
Bengal	Primary Education Act 1919 & 1930	1		
United Provinces	Primary Education Act 1919	36		
	District Boards Primary Education Act 1926		205	1,224
Punjab	Primary Education Act 1919	63	2,931	10,450
Bihar	Primary Education Act 1919	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act 1920	0	8	508
Assam	Primary Education Act 1926			
Sind	Bombay Primary Education Act 1923	1	1	613
Orissa	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919)			14
	Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920	1		
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi 1925)	1	9	15
Total		16	3,034	13,072

3. E.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

* In 35 selected areas of 25 districts

On the whole, the progress of the Anglo-Indian population in the last few years has been very satisfactory. The number of Anglo-Indians in the country has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the army has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the civil service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the police has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the judiciary has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the medical service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the engineering service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the railway service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the telegraph service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the post office service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the customs service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the excise service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the revenue service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the land revenue service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the forest service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public works service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public health service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public instruction service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public charity service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public works service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public health service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public instruction service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881. The number of Anglo-Indians in the public charity service has increased from 1,000 in 1871 to 1,500 in 1881.

INSTRUCTION.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in 1904 which has done valuable work. Its buildings and have the Bhar earth-

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them —

Type of Institution	1930		1937.	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students
I. <i>Colleges—</i>				
Training	22	1 838	22	1 780
Law	14	7 335	14	6 808
Medical	10	5 138	10	5 330
Engineering	7	2 040	7	2 253
Agricultural	6	882	6	1 008
Commercial	6	2 801	7	3,266
Technological	2	69	2	75
Forest	2	64	2	74
Veterinary	4	410	4	492
Total	73	20 645	74	21 005
II. <i>Schools—</i>				
Normal and Training	571	37 133	563	27,354
Law	2	202	2	154
Medical	31	7 003	31	7 102
Engineering	10	1 687	10	1 738
Technical and Industrial	513	28 809	536	30 548
Commercial	313	11 781	371	13 109
Agricultural	14	531	14	511
Forest	1	46	1	47
Art	10	2,144	15	2 151
Total	1 470	79 336	1 543	89 804
GRAND TOTAL	1 543	99 981	1 617	103 809

A B—Figures against training college include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Lagoon University

Indian School of Mines.

the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder the Certificate or Diploma of the school

The first University in India that of Calcutta was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism leading to the establishment of a

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The Committee reported that the Universities are overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever increasing number of its students many of whom directed at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities—1936-37

There are now 19 Universities in India (including Burma) of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities except Travancore—

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			Who graduated in Arts and Science
				In Departments	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	Unaffiliated	Unaffiliated	Unaffiliated	In Departments	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
1 Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O	238	1369	5	6	238	5200	3132	3132	3132	3132
2 Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O Tech Ag	10	801	3	36	101	1755	2005	2005	2005	2005
3 Madras (d)	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A Sc Ed Eng M L Ag O I A	30	400	1042	14	120	5371	1070	1070	1070	1070
4 Punjab (e)	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	A Sc Ed Eng M L Com O Ag	85	52	1067	3	786	88	18174	1700	1700	1700

These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners about a wider application of the Committee's recommendations pointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education

The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals to the Government to be followed in university reform. Calcutta University Commission—The report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca.

University	Type (a)	Original date of foundation	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	No of Members of Teaching Staff			No of Institutions			No of Students			No of students who graduated in Arts and Science
				In University Department	In Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	University Department	Consistent Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	In University Department	In Consistent Colleges	In Affiliated Colleges	
5 Allahabad (c)	Teaching	1887	A Sc L Com	115	43		17	8		2 056	3 385		442
6 Benares Hindu	Teaching	1916	A Sc L Tech O										361
7 Mysore (f)	Teaching	1916	A Sc Eng M Tech		7			8			2 956		274
8 Patna	Affiliated	1917	A Sc Ed Eng L M			335			17			8 908	518
9 Omsala (g)	Teaching	1918	A Sc Ed Eng L M	100				9			1 723		110
10 Allahabad	Unitary	1920	A Sc L Th	111			17			1 800			225
11 Bangalore	Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed Eng L M		193	10		4	1		2 288	138	156
12 Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A Sc Ed M L Com	125	15					2 217	93		339
13 Dacca	Unitary and Teaching	1921	A Sc L	90	9		10	1		1 171	97		6
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922	A Sc L		98			7		13	2 100		270
15 Nagpur	Affiliated & Teaching	1923	A Sc Ed L Ag		8	201		1	14	450		3 31	344
16 Andhra (h)	Affiliated & Teaching	1926	A Sc Ed M O	5		331				280		3 379	638
17 Agra	Affiliated	1927	A Sc L Com Ag		466				16			4 130	996
18 Annamalainagar	Unitary	1930	A Sc O	73			1			741			75

(a) An Affiliated University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies as Teaching University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University, and Unitary University is one usually localised in a single centre in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University

(b) Faculties—A—Arts Ag—Agriculture Com—Commerce Ed—Education (Teach ng) Eng—Engineering P—Forestry P.A—Fine Arts L—Law M—Medicine O—Oriental Learning Sc—Science Tech—Technology Th—Theology

(c) Reconstituted in 1904

(d) Reconstituted in 1921

(e) Reconstituted in 1921

(f) Reconstituted in 1921

(g) Reconstituted in 1921

(h) Reconstituted in 1921

(i) Reconstituted in 1921

(j) Reconstituted in 1921

(k) Reconstituted in 1921

(l) Reconstituted in 1921

(m) Reconstituted in 1921

(n) Reconstituted in 1921

(o) Reconstituted in 1921

(p) Reconstituted in 1921

(q) Reconstituted in 1921

(r) Reconstituted in 1921

(s) Reconstituted in 1921

(t) Reconstituted in 1921

(u) Reconstituted in 1921

(v) Reconstituted in 1921

(w) Reconstituted in 1921

(x) Reconstituted in 1921

(y) Reconstituted in 1921

(z) Reconstituted in 1921

Intermediate Cell 2 - Contingent on the Education of Indian Women and Girls

It is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of women there.

The Commission has also recommended that the Government should

(c) to serve as an authorized channel of communication between the Government and the Conference on Education.

	No of Institutions		Enrollment		Total No of Females under Instruction	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
Prescribed Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	31	31	2309	2892	5399	6041
Professional Colleges	9	9	431	439	917	955
High Schools	302	410	103809	110133	103949	134200
Middle Schools	93	1030	156152	164059	216010	223214
Primary Schools	32618	30333	1467886	140483	2505077	2611577
Special Schools	391	419	18063	19307	21906	23417
Total	34411	34032	171400	1791613	2873188	2999524
Unprescribed Institutions	309	4030	98818	96486	140252	139833
GRAND TOTAL	34720	38062	181218	1888099	3013440	3139357

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India (including Burma) and will be of general interest.

(1) Number of Institutions

Province.	NO OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		NO OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NO OF INSTITUTIONS	
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Madras	50,116	4,378	—540	1,131	1,005	—126
Bombay	16,007	13,939	(c)	1,217	420	(c)
Bengal	28,016	67,519	—557	1,350	1,307	—43
United Provinces	21,514	22,564	+50	2,038	2,081	+43
Punjab	11,650	11,786	+136	6,576	6,680	+104
Burma	7,419	7,482	+63	18,385	20,273	+1,888
Bihar	28,148	2,225	(d)	2,056	(d)	(d)
Central Provinces and Berar	5,309	5,664	+355	376	376	—
Assam	7,341	7,501	+160	789	809	+20
North West Frontier Province	1,012	1,012	+0	327	327	—
Sind	(a)	2,612	(c)	(a)	526	(c)
Orissa	(b)	7,913	(d)	(b)	28	(d)
British India*	19,735	218,795	—90	35,125	36,112	+987

(1) Number of Schools

Province.	NO OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		NO OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NO OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION	
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935-36	1936-37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1935	1936
Madras	3,133,426	3,145,194	+11,768	40,554	38,677	—1,877	3,173,980	3,181,871
Bombay	1,420,455	2,299,455	(c)	45,930	36,310	(c)	1,476,404	2,335,689
Bengal	3,083,403	3,144,112	+60,709	62,682	61,783	—899	3,149,291	3,205,896
United Provinces	2,657,944	3,583,015	+925,071	62,316	65,254	+2,938	1,670,290	1,649,169
Punjab	1,132,876	1,140,695	+7,819	151,556	144,097	—7,459	1,274,432	1,293,683
Burma	533,018	646,538	+113,520	210,167	210,166	—1	743,783	756,484
Bihar	2,142,494	645,463	(d)	72,390	69,945	(d)	1,214,887	1,007,403
Central Provinces and Berar	439,819	494,064	+54,245	15,292	15,770	+478	499,700	499,834
Assam	309,812	425,071	+115,259	34,709	36,897	+2,188	434,421	459,678
North West Frontier Province	93,316	94,837	+1,521	3,850	4,022	+172	97,166	98,859
Sind	(a)	183,916	(c)	(a)	8,922	(c)	(a)	192,897
Orissa	(b)	314,839	(d)	(b)	10,550	(d)	(b)	331,088
British India*	13,113,031	13,354,302	+241,271	13,172	13,166	—6	13,316,149	14,146,034

* Includes Schools for Minor Administrations and Provinces (extra) at United States.
 (a) Included under 1935-36. (b) Included under 1936-37. (c) Not given in view of (a) above. (d) Not given in view of (b) above. (e) Not given in view of (a) above.

(iii) Distribution of Scholars in Recognized Institutions 1936-37

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

Province.	In Universities (a)	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras	745	11,635	2,427	164,000	24,818	2,404,337	31,718	2,729,818
Bombay	146	9,864	3,347	85,723	10,065	984,082	16,106	1,009,230
United Provinces	2,060	25,537	5,503	309,037	180,417	1,913,807	121,558	2,009,300
Punjab	6,006	8,032	4,783	91,090	104,874	1,001,577	25,528	1,144,285
Bihar	8	13,137	2,032	144,656	43,662	5,663	12,360	972,837
Central Provinces and Berar	2,001	134	975	68,508	118,641	2,890,008	17,396	485,066
Assam		3,620	60	57,315	107,303	701,225	18,339	877,152
North-West Frontier Province		2,744	27,058	66,302	313,234	297,834	3,245	436,724
Pind		815	10,390	27,438	31,032	126,027	4,630	382,432
Orissa		1,062	301	14,931	18,316	284,465	2,095	296,585
British India*	11,708	83,515	20,204	1,023,347	1,109,287	9,017,007	257,679	11,642,769

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES

Province.	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools	In Middle Schools	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL
Madras	638	5	21,016	76,0	380,50	5,359	416,376
Bombay	1,054	8	17,589	3,804	176,217	2,700	200,330
United Provinces	3,9	9	2,367	1,875	514,610	3,869	554,803
Punjab	645	119	13,553	49,357	79,306	2,080	139,850
Bihar			10,440	44,219	109,431	188	167,853
Central Provinces and Berar	42	20	2,284	6,182	38,564	321	60,672
Assam	34		884	8,414	67,006	829	68,311
North-West Frontier Province			3,008	7,034	29,794	980	47,840
Pind	12		3,704	6,071	8,869	241	15,080
Orissa			615	1,86	28,811	153	30,700
British India*	2,892	439	110,153	104,049	1,404,783	10,307	1,701,613

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

The figures in (i) column represent the number of research students in (i) a) affiliated Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or University Universities.

(iv) Expenditure on Education 1935-37

Provinces.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			EXPENDITURE (1935-37)				ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1935-37)			
	1935-36	1936-37	Increase or Decrease.	Govt. Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees.	Other Sources	Govt. Funds	Local Funds (a)	Fees	Other Sources
Madras ..	551,71,937	5,40,64,800	Rs. -4,87,067	4		3	20,89	7,13	2,10	3	2,53,10
Bombay ..	3,60,54,161	3,60,61,839	+1,47,888	4			14,4	12	0,6	0	0,0,0
Central Provinces	4,41,27,064	4,65,08,439	+23,81,375	31			15,9	4,6	5,1	3	5,5,2
Punjab ..	3,40,49,160	4,03,57,269	+63,08,109	57			14,0	9,12	1,15	4	10,16,10
Bihar ..	3,09,09,104	3,19,58,112	+10,48,908	57			9,7	12,11	5,3	6	24,13,8
Central Provinces & Berar	1,05,00,427	1,05,51,610	+51,182	33			14,0	10,2	0,5	1	6,5,0
Assam ..	1,09,15,008	1,11,74,406	+2,59,398	43			13,6	5,15	2,5	3	2,6,8
N.W. Frontier Province	53,95,163	57,58,134	+3,62,971	54			8,8	9,15	2,6	11	4,0,4
Sind ..	30,84,114	31,76,099	+92,985	66			11,1	17,12	4,3	2	7,13,4
British India*	61,00,967	61,07,065	+6,098	43			14,3	14,0	0,6	0	0,5,0
	28,00,000	28,00,000	+0	43			11,5	6,0	5,3	4	2,2,5
							15,1	8,15	10,3	7	5,4,8

* Includes figures for Govt. and Municipal Funds.

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Physical Education—The principle of the realisation that physical education is an integral part of education and that it is the foundation of intellectual and moral education is now generally admitted in India. Physical training has come to be regarded as a compulsory part of the curriculum of all schools, colleges and universities. The status of a major subject in the curriculum has been raised to that of a minor subject. It is salutary to realise that physical education is not only a means of training the body but also a means of training the mind and the character.

Education in the Indian Army—The Army in India has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revised and extended the moment they are recruited to the Army. The Army recruits are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from elementary to advanced. Certificates of the order of matriculation. The Army has a school for the training of its own leaders and these are available in every unit.

The objective is twofold—a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative. It is training

to be effective and his future after his service is to depend upon his standard of education and his trustworthiness. In short, the Army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen.

Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition some pupils of which become commissioned officers. The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing and standards are rising correspondingly and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increases. The annual number who take the highest Indian

Army certificate is 624 (1935). The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

Doon School—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr. R. D. Banerjee have resulted in the establishment of a school for the training of the Indian youth in the development of their intellectual, physical, cultural and social attributes and in the features of a high standard of education.

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and officers show great initial keenness. The experiences of national defence under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched their own courses for a fifty per cent expansion of recruits.

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BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout) has spread widely in India both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is

General Bureau.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Lichthgow K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner—Lt. Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhataril.

Deputy Chief Commissioner—H. W. Hogg, C.I.E. O.B.E., D.C.C., A.K.L.

Honorary Treasurer—F. H. Hornfield.

General Secretary for India—G. T. J. Thaddeus, B.A., D.C.C., A.K.L.

Headquarters Council for India—

President—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio).

Members—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio).

Sir Baramjee Jejeebhoy Kt. Alice Building Hornby Road Bombay.

The Honble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young Kt., Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Punjab High Court, Lahore.

The Honble Mr. Justice Vivian Rose Bar-at-Law Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association C.I. High Court, Nagpur.

G. A. Small I.E.S. Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Assam Shillong.

K. C. Das C.I.E. I.C.S. (Retd.) Asst. Provincial Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Bengal 2 Gokhale Road Calcutta.

S. P. Grant M.B.E. Govt. Printing and Stationery Dept. Lawar.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty K.C.I.E. State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Cochin State Ernakulam.

F. S. Young Deputy Inspector General of Police, Gorakhpur U.P.

Prof. V. S. Ghurye, M.A. State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Benarash.

Dr. Shri Ram Scout Organizer Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State Jammu.

K. P. Naidu State Scout Commissioner L. y Scouts Association Mysore (C.I.).

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Mahindra Bahadur Chief & Maharajah State, J. Benarash.

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex-

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S F Grant MBE Govt Printing and Stationery, Delhi

Sir R K Shanmukham Chetty, K.O.I.R. State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association Cochin State Ernakulam

F S Young Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Gorakhpur, U P

Prof V S Ghurye, M.A., State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Association Janagadh.

Dr Shri Ram Scout Organizer, Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu

K P Naidu State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dewas Senior (C.I.)

Yash Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Bahadur, Chief Scout, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

Secretary—The General Secretary (ex-officio)

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

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Chief Commissioner—Lt-Col Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan KCSI, K.O.I.R. MBE, LL.D., of Hyderabad

Deputy Chief Commissioner—H W Hogg C.I.E., OBE, DCC, A.K.L.

Honorary Treasurer—F H Blomfield

General Secretary for India—G T J Thaddeus, BA, DCC, A.K.L.

Headquarters Council for India—

President—The

(1935-36)

Sir Paramjee Jejeebhoy Kt Alice, Building Hornby Road Bombay

The Boy Scouts Association in India
GRAND

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Controlled	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	G S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
1	Assam	15	49 ^o	50	26	405	17	4 ^o	278	40	14
2	Baluchistan	1	16	1	14	14	1	4	17		
3	Bangalore	1	27	28	14	31	1	3	20	61	1
4	Bengal	39	677	666	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
5	Bihar	10	279	289	231	157	19	15 ^o	309	129	2
6	Bombay	40	260	300	178	140	30	57	268	197	25
7	Central India	5	15	20	13	18	3	11	1 ^o	17	1
8	Central Provinces	30	666	716	406	411	37	23	634	433	54
9	Delhi	3	69	7 ^o	45	37	9	7	43	1	
10	Eastern States Agency	5	227	232	123	420	3	33	126	46 ^o	2
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	6	59	65	21	44		9	34	59	
12	Madras	29	439	468	268	306	63	109	446	445	9 ^o
13	N W F P	8	153	161	123	93	13	46	157	93	18
14	Orissa		67	6	58	49	3	8	61	46	3
15	Punjab	28	2084	2112	1616	1149	68	443	170	1108	6 ^o
16	Rajputana	1	33	34	34	10	3	27	40	11	
17	Sind	9	288	29	210	195	1 ^o	32	102	203	13
18	United Provinces	25	1160	1185	606	705	43	233	766	6	3 ^o
19	W I States Agency		76	76	89	4			83		
20	Alwar State	2	56	58	29	29	6	3	31	31	3 ^o
21	Baghat State		1	1	3	1		1	6	2	
22	Barwani State	1	5	6	10	6	2	2	6	1	1
23	Benares State		1	1	6	6		1	6	1	
24	Bharatpur State		16	16	15	15	7	7	27	2 ^o	
25	Bhopal State		37	3	37				87		
26	Bijnawar State		1	1	1	1		1		4	
27	Bikaner State						CEN SUS	NOT	REC	EIVED	
28	Bundi State		4	4	4			1	3		
29	Camboy State		9	9	4	5			4	5	
30	Charkhari State	1	8	9	5				3	3	

† Figures not received

General Headquarters—Census 1939

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts Cub & Rovers	No of		1939 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boys
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cub	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts		Commit- menters	Local Association Officers		
41	6927		7014	408		13719	66	967	14733	
48	369		319	90		08	6	7	69	
75	41		800	8		1000	4	90	1301	
1003	11510		6971	568	94	19073	58	171	2031	
617	6990		3150	511		10656	99	931	11536	
517	6837	41	283	389	40	10130	15	05	1087	
41	902		411	36		670	3	0	36	
1044	13068		813	890		9691	49	400	9444	
13	1161		76	193		9060	3	19	914	
630	9048		8939	38		11705	41	167	10563	
100	543		948	47		135	0	31	103	
1008	687		674	1571	10	147	0	55	1500	
310	3597		1813	354		584	14	84	6194	
100	1490		1040	99		61	15	36	23	
3366	401		544	1457		64493	80	60	6819	
81	700		188	00		913	4	1	10	
440	3587	90	3015	16	7	685	14	60	84	
1663	1306		1616	0	14	2080	45	103	3663	
83	9187		181	80		9448	0	0	935	
0	65		401	9		108	0	5	108	
9	60		0			86	1	3	90	
10	999		140	30		41	1	4	446	
8	10		35			93	1	16	90	
60	53		53	68		1199	5	13	1306	
8	8					4	0	0	819	
0	40		60			10	1	4	110	
6	96					96	0	6	108	
9	100		80			940	0	1	934	
8	80		16	96		06	1	10	903	

The Boy Scouts Association

GRA

No	NAME	No of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		Open	Controlled	Total	Troops	Pack	Crew	C S M	Troop	Pack	Crew
31	Chaturpur State		5	5	4	2	1	1	4	2	
32	Co. lila State	15	60	81	61	45	17	58	54	4	
33	Dalla State		50	50	45	5		2	45	5	
34	Dewas State (Senior)	9		9	7	3	2	2	11	4	
35	Dhar State	1	17	18	18	1	7	10	13	5	
36	Di. enkal State							CEN	SUS	NOT	R
37	Jaipur State	5	19	187	96	144	13	45	151	21	1
38	Jammu & Kashmir State		90	90	30	58	2	90	30	59	
39	Jas. lan State		1	1	3				3		
40	Jath State		16	16	14	1	1		15	1	
41	Jhal. ur State		1	1	1			1			
42	Junaga. h State		31	31	2	13	2		23	13	
43	Karauli State		2	2	2	1			3	1	
44	K. H. l. pur State		1	1	1				2	2	
45	K. l. hergarh State		2	2	4	2			2	1	
46	Kollapur State	10	171	180	130	3	13	18	168	43	
47	Kurwal State		1	1	1	1			1	1	
48	Kutch State							CEN	SUS	NOT	R
49	Marwar State	5	277	32	93	130	9		159	174	
50	M. war State		4	4	5	1	2	4	7	1	
51	Mysore State	11	479	490	200	266	46	34	343	295	3
52	Nagol State		3	3	0				3		
53	Narsinh. g. urh State		1	1	1		1		2		
54	Nawanagar State	4	25	20	26	3			26	3	
55	Orel. ha State	2	10	2	17	15	1	2	19	17	
56	Patala State		50	50	69	49	2	2	65	35	
57	Puddukkottai State	3	16	19	13	5	5		2	6	
58	Raj. urh State		3	3	3	1		1	2	1	
59	Rai. ur State		10	10	24	1		0	41	1	
60	Rathni State		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
61	Sallia State		1	1			1	1	1	1	
62	Sar. H State		51	51	47	3	10	41	17	5	
63	Sawantwa. H State		17	17	17			8	23		
64	Sir. l. State	1	6	7	8	7	1	1	7	6	
65	Tonk State		4	4	4	4	4	1	4	1	
66	Travancore State	30	306	220	166	4	20	25	17	50	11
67	General Headquarters										
GRAND TOTAL		330	6848	9193	5627	5141	491	1805	6236	5455	801

General Headquarters—Census 1939—continued

SUMMARY

Total Scouters	Number of					Total Scouts Cubs & Rovers	No of		1939 Grand Total all ranks	No of Boats
	Scouts	Sea Scouts	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Boys Sea Scouts		Commis- sioners	Local Associa- tion Officers		
	80		8	10		18	1	1	183	
161	105			151	15	266	11	9	244	
50	60		100			800	1	4	906	
19	287		230	39		556	"	"		
30	304		9	9		55	1	"	50	
CFIV 409	FD 2433		" 0	266		5169	10	9	5910	
190	3610		400	60		974	16	14	8084	
3	80					80	1	3	87	
18	31		40	43	1	431	1	"	4	
1	64					64	4	10	81	
38	6		330	100		11	1	31	110	
4	1		40			140	1	"	1	
4	28		30			58	1	4	6	
3	115		6			18	1	"	186	
236	4300		1138	40		548	"	110	615	
"	4		3			0	"	1	0	
CFIV 340	FD 2104		" 04	110		504	6		541	
14	170		20			15	"	3	104	
63	84	"	8	4		117	46		118	
3	6					60	"	5	1	
2	4			8		42	1	"	53	
29	50	16	8			842	"		841	
41	643		330	40		1013	6	6	1006	
104	1061		4	3		910	"	3	34	
34	366		171	15		6	3		6	
4	146		4			16	1	5	146	
51	64		14			6	4		641	
5	"		24	15		64	1			
4	4		10	6		93	"		1	
63	14		3	11		1141	"	"	1000	
31	306					306	1	1	310	
15	200		16	1		34	1	4	34	
6	1		30	1		10	4	14	10	
253	1000		80	114		201	13	14	3151	
							4		4	
1000	15000	2	1150	1006	311	243	63	20	20001	

The Co-operative Movement.

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about
 government to advance loans repayable by 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened
 by instalments and at low rates of interest and now there are 9,908 agricultural

work done on the smaller areas (Gore tal. & c.)

Their financial position as on the June 1938 stood thus —

	In thousands of rupees
are capital	4,03 17
serve and other Funds	9 46 83
posits ..	2 63 27
sts	15 84,57
tal Working Capital	31,97,65

ments, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 15 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital

especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary

do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian

All apex banks both in British India and in

resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies

In the initial stages several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1937-38 was Rs 1.30 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab

Share Capital	1,11,93
Reserve and other funds	
Deposits and loans—	6,00,90
from individuals	
from Provincial and Central banks	2,40,25
from societies	73,90
from Government	2,05
Total	12,31,72

Loans made during the year to—	9,00,37
	4,11,31
Total	7,01,68

A part of the management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 59 central

	28,83
	5,07,14
Total	6,23,07

profits from co-operative

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1937-38
(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due
Madras	5.15	3.74	1.69	33	45
Bombay	3.24	2.60	1.60	49	62
Pind	83	69	44	30	64
Bengal	6.12	3.85	3.40	56	90
Bihar	1.48	1.05	.98	65	91
Orissa .. .. .	.60	.45	.41	68	91
United Provinces ..	1.18	.84	.36	31	43
Punjab	8.14	6.23	.48	6	8
Central Provinces and Berar	1.09	.83	.64	59	77
Assam .. .. .	.30	.18	.17	57	94
Mysore .. .. .	.51	.41	.29	57	71
Baroda .. .. .	.37	.29	.13	35	45
Hyderabad .. .. .	.83	.57	..	..	..
Gwalior .. .. .	.31	.49	.35	113	71
Kashmir .. .. .	.54	.40	.11	20	28
Travancore .. .. .	.34	.27	.18	52	67
Others .. .. .	.90	.77	.10	11	13
Total	51.93	23.66	11.56	36	48

The position has since June 1933 grown more found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the

The central question is

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1937-38 were as under—

Number of banks or societies	201
Number of members	62,389

Share Capital	Rs. 23,62,157
Subscriptions from the public	34,04,000

co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, at-

Non Credit Agricultural Societies 1937-38

Province	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-opera- tion	Total
Madras	44		33	233	310
Bombay	10		57	184	251
Sind	11		11	202	224
Bengal	43		359	1,697	2,099
Behar	6		42	35	83
Orissa	10	9	56	39	114
United Provinces	21		27	111	159
Punjab	14	3	331	2,764	3,112
Central Provinces and Berar	18		12	59	89
Gyaote	7		67	4	148
Baroda	4			13	41
Other areas	165	3	42	364	534
Total	70	15	1,243	5,690	7,608

sale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet rather than to the merchants at the

particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together

rural reconstruction in India 'His Excellency' respects for them, from the point of view of ^{sanitation the}

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Societies were started in various provinces.

Recently the Government of Bombay appoint

agricultural debt and to bring the strength
repaying capacity of the debtor. The co-operative
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TABLE No 1

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 193-38 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central	Supervising and Co-ordinating Unions	Agricultural	Non Agrt cultural	Total Number of Societies	Number of Societies per 1 00 000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	32	268	11 110	1 670	13 000	26.8
Bombay	19.5	13	131	4 030	917	5 023	26.1
Bengal	4.4	1	63	1 054	261	1 462	33.4
Bihar	5.0	118	3	21 250	2 862	24 241	46.1
Orissa	34.0	64	12	6 700	06	7 067	20.7
United Provinces	7.2	16	12	2 480	170	2 686	37.3
Punjab	50.7	72	3	8 430	547	9 861	17.0
Central Provinces and Berar	25.6	121	6	19 057	4 410	23 507	91.6
Assam	16.5	36	1	4 182	184	4 408	26.7
N W Y Province	9.5	21	1	1 305	119	1 405	15.7
Coorg	2.6	3	13	693	57	53	29.0
Mysore	0.2	43	13	241	208	208	140.0
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.6	7	2	5.8	150	687	114.5
Delhi	0.7	1	1	28	26	27	13.5
Total (British India)	0.8	1	503	228	98	327	40.9
	24.1	495	503	81 427	11 818	94 243	34.4
Mysore	7.0	10	2	1 446	435	1 891	27.1
Coorg	2.7	7	1	916	14	1 138	42.1
Hyderabad	16.0	40	1	2 603	612	3 346	20.9
Chennai	0.8	17	1	738	10	774	16.7
Madras	3.8	18	1	3 950	54	4 004	105.8
Indore	1.4	5	1	732	50	96	56.9
Kashmir	3.9	15	28	2 585	269	2 942	6.1
Travancore	6.0	1	1	1 700	357	1 66	27.0
Cochin	1.6	1	1	132	150	283	70.2
Total (Indian States)	43.0	114	31	14 481	2 709	16 895	39.9
Grand Total	317.1	600	534	95 908	14 087	111,138	35.0

TABLE No. 6
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only

Province	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guarantee (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agricultural (Including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of Primary Societies	Number of Members of Primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	15,680	8,102	608,363	324,109	932,472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14,46	3,602	64,718	323,372	503,091	30.4
Gand	4.4	2,809	9.4	30,772	43,637	8,609	15.7
Bengal	52.6	23,545	712	498,439	3,505,2	823,491	15.7
Bihar	34.0	8,604	120	131,287	31,80	190,657	5.6
Orissa	7.2	3,418	358	88,95	11,652	100,447	14.0
Gujarat	50.7	13,412	128	71,500	89,949	231,409	6.5
United Provinces	25.8	36,647	7,989	690,797	177,988	868,053	33.6
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	43,289	7,989	69,582	75,617	85,099	5.2
Assam	9.6	20.0	44,668	44,668	16.37	60,405	6.4
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	650	248	24,601	3,392	27,993	10.8
Coorg	0.2	476	45	12,307	5,116	18,420	0.1
Ajmer Merwara	0.6	690	45	12,65	8,683	20,735	34.5
Hyderabad Adaministered Areas	0.2	0.6	0.6	12,65	10,003	60.1	12.025
Delhi	0.8	403	0.6	6,395	8,600	14,893	18.6
Total (British India)	274.1	160,547	1,871	2,775,892	1,981,999	4,157,891	15.2
Mysore	7.0	2,80	45	62,519	74,714	136,733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1,500	2,678	31,090	22,180	54,10	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	5,377	2,678	56,561	43,800	100,361	6.3
Bhopal	0.8	1,616	2,678	14,888	479	16,377	19.2
Gwalior	3.8	6,610	2,678	75,896	738	76,634	20.2
Indore	1.4	2,116	1,492	12,456	12,690	25,006	17.9
Kashmir	3.8	3,498	1,492	45,518	6,339	52,807	13.6
Travancore	0.0	3,713	1,492	137,481	65,904	203,385	33.9
Cochin	1.4	160	1,492	30,115	15,833	46,008	19.0
Total (Indian States)	42.0	27,446	6,216	449,324	24,087	501,411	16.1
Grand Total	31.1	197,993	8,088	3,225,10	1,981,999	4,849,302	16.3

TABLE No. 7 Working Capital for Provinces and States for 1937-38 only											In lakhs of rupees	
Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Share Capital (Lakhs)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Borrowings of Joint Mortgage Banks and Societies	Reserves and other funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population.	
			Members.	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government	Members and other sources					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Millions	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Annas	
Madras ..	44.46	2.04	1.3	1.74	4.34	23	4.01	1.44	2.88	14.48	61	
Bombay ..	19.5	2.27	3.17	62	2.29	5	4.45	1.2	2.19	15.10	124	
Bihar ..	4.4	4.49	1.8	18	5.6	14	8.2	4	2.6	11.4	114	
Bengal ..	52.0	2.43	1.62	33	4.85	14	6.47	4	5.6	19.36	60	
Bihar ..	34.0	5.1	4	3	1.70	14	1.46	1	8.5	4.63	21	
Orissa ..	7.2	1.4	4	3	4.9	1	1.0	1	1.0	1.1	29	
United Provinces ..	50.7	7.1	25	0	6	52	52	1	4.6	2.7	9	
Punjab ..	23.4	1.00	8	26	6.04	12	5.27	12	4.1	18.12	112	
Central Provinces and Berar ..	18.5	3.0	0	22	1.80	22	2.01	7	9.7	5.52	54	
Assam ..	9.5	0	10	2	17	24	2.4	3	1.0	1.0	18	
North West Frontier Province ..	2.6	5	2	1	8	7	7	3	3	2.7	16	
Coorg ..	0.2	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	4	2.1	150	
Almer-Morwa ..	0.6	8	0	4	10	1	14	1	12	6.0	157	
Hydrabad Administered Areas ..	0.3	2	0	4	10	1	4	1	2	1.0	132	
Baluch ..	0.4	4	7	1	5	1	10	1	4	2.2	64	
Total (British India) ..	274.1	11.49	8.50	3.63	22.04	80	27.10	2.05	18.85	91.40	52	
Myore ..	7.0	64	39	7	22	3	74	15	44	2.58	30	
Hydrabad ..	2.7	11	25	4	13	1	10	5	17	0.2	54	
Hydrabad ..	10.0	54	8	6	66	3	44	3	52	2.41	24	
Hydrabad ..	0.4	1	...	...	5	27	...	...	14	1.7	34
Gwalior ..	2.8	13	1	4	...	27	15	...	35	9.5	39	
Indore ..	1.4	8	12	2	18	2	20	...	10	9.3	102	
Kashmir ..	3.9	24	...	2	25	1	23	...	25	9.7	40	
Trevarore ..	6.0	34	...	4	11	1	12	...	12	8.5	23	
Cochin ..	1.4	5	4	2	3	...	9	8	6	2.7	43	
Total (Indian States) ..	43.0	2.07	9.9	3.0	1.63	41	2.24	2.0	2.16	10.11	34	
Grand Total ..	317.1	13.56	18.40	6.63	23.67	121	29.35	2.31	20.01	1,01.51	51	

TABLE NO. 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1933 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Unions)	Supervising and Guarant. Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agri. cultural (including Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	15,680	8,192	208,363	324,109	932,472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14,46	3,602	64,716	329,372	593,091	30.4
Bihar	4.4	~ 800	974	30,722	45,837	6,609	17.4
Bengal	52.6	~ 5,545	212	499,439	355,052	853,491	15.7
Bihar	34.9	8,664	120	161,787	213,0	19,057	5.6
Orissa	7.2	3,410	354	89,795	11,452	100,447	14.0
United Provinces	50.7	13,412	128	271,570	59,049	331,460	6.5
Punjab	25.8	36,617	7,968	690,797	177,786	868,083	33.6
Central Provinces and Berar	18.5	43,589	59,58	59,58	35,57	85,099	5.2
Assam	19.5	2,070	44,668	44,668	15,737	60,405	6.4
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	650	21,001	21,001	3,392	2,993	10.8
Coorg	0.2	4.5	246	13,307	5,116	18,430	9.1
Almer-Merwara	0.6	699	45	12,652	8,083	20,735	34.5
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2		~ 8		12,005	12,025	60.1
Delhi	0.8	495		6,393	8,600	14,893	18.6
Total (British India)	274.1	169,847	21,671	2,775,892	1,381,999	4,157,891	15.2
Mysore	7.0	2,876		62,519	74,214	136,733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1,570	45	31,990	23,180	54,170	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	6,377	2,678	56,581	43,800	100,381	6.3
Bhopal	0.8	1,516		14,893	479	15,377	19.2
Gwalior	3.8	6,670		75,896	738	76,634	20.0
Indore	1.4	2,116		12,486	12,500	25,006	17.9
Kashmir	3.9	3,498		46,518	6,289	50,807	13.5
Tamil Nadu	6.0	3,713	1,492	137,681	65,864	203,645	33.9
Cochin	1.4	160		10,775	15,833	26,608	19.0
Total (Indian States)	49.0	27,446	4,13	449,324	242,087	691,411	16.1
Grand Total	31.1	197,293	26,000	3,225,216	1,624,086	4,849,302	15.3

TABLE No 3
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1937-38 only

TABLE NO. 3 Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1937-39 only												
Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from						Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and societies	In lakhs of rupees			
		Share Capital Paid up	Members			Provincial or Central Banks	Govern ment		Reserve and other Funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population	
			Rs	Rs	Rs							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Millions	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Annas	
Madras	48.6	228	123	134	433	23	490	144	255	1844	61	
Bombay	19.5	207	317	62	229	25	449	30	219	1539	128	
Andhra	4.4	243	68	18	56	14	80	4	26	314	114	
Bengal	52.0	243	160	485	485	14	647	4	322	1936	69	
Bihar	34.0	61	23	4	10	14	146	10	55	469	21	
Orissa	7.2	14	4	3	40	14	39	1	19	129	29	
United Provinces	50.7	71	25	0	52	53	53	1	66	277	9	
Punjab	25.8	106	6	56	504	527	527	12	441	1813	112	
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	36	9	22	180	201	201	7	97	552	54	
Assam	9.5	0	10	3	17	7	7	3	10	90	13	
North-West Frontier Province	2.6	5	2	1	8	4	4	3	3	27	16	
Coorg	0.2	4	1	2	6	1	14	1	4	20	159	
Almer Morware	0.6	4	0	4	10	1	14	1	12	59	157	
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.2	3	0	4	5	1	4	2	2	19	152	
Delhi	0.8	4	7	1	5	1	10	4	4	32	64	
Total (British India)	274.1	1149	850	363	2208	80	2710	205	1585	9140	53	
Mysore	7.0	54	38	7	22	2	74	15	46	258	59	
Maroda	2.7	11	25	4	13	1	19	3	37	92	34	
Hyderabad	16.0	58	8	6	68	3	48	2	52	41	24	
Ribopal	0.8	1	1	4	5	27	15	32	8	17	36	
Gwalior	3.8	13	1	4	18	2	29	19	32	93	39	
Indore	1.4	6	12	1	25	1	20	19	25	97	40	
Kashmir	3.9	24	11	4	11	1	13	25	25	97	40	
Travancore	0.0	34	11	4	3	1	9	8	12	85	23	
Cochin	1.4	5	4	3	3	1	9	6	6	37	43	
total (Indian States)	43.0	207	99	30	163	41	223	26	216	1011	38	
and Total	317.1	1356	949	393	2371	121	2933	231	1801	10151	51	

TABLE No 2
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 193-38 only

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Unions)	Supervising and Guarant- eeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agrt cultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Total Number of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1 000 Inhabitants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	48.6	15 680	8 102	608 363	324 109	932 472	19.2
Bombay	19.5	14 46	3 602	64 716	328 372	593 091	30.4
United Provinces	4.4	8 809	974	30 72	45 837	823 401	17.4
Bihar	52.6	25 545	12	494 439	3 05 052	823 401	16.7
Orissa	34.9	8 664	120	161 887	31 870	19 657	5.5
United Provinces	7.2	3 416	358	88 795	11 632	100 447	14.0
Punjab	50.7	13 412	128	271 500	59 049	331 489	6.5
Central Provinces and Berar	25.8	36 647	7 908	690 97	177 398	868 083	33.6
Assam	10.5	43 589	59 582	25 517	85 089	52	5.2
North-West Frontier Province	9.5	2 000	44 668	15 87	60 405	6 4	6.4
Coorg	2.6	600	24 601	3 392	6 115	18 400	10.8
Aligarh Merwara	0.2	475	246	13 307	5 083	20 735	92.1
Hyderabad Administered Areas	0.6	692	45	12 650	8 500	12 025	34.5
Delhi	0.2	495	1 492	6 398	8 500	14 893	60.1
Total (British India)	274.1	169 847	1 871	2 775 892	1 381 999	4 157 891	15.2
Mysore	7.0	2 876	45	62 519	74 214	136 733	19.5
Baroda	2.7	1 000	2 678	31 990	22 180	54 170	20.0
Hyderabad	16.0	5 377	45	58 561	43 800	100 361	6.3
Bhopal	0.8	1 516	2 678	14 898	479	15 377	10.2
Gwalior	3.8	6 070	75 896	75 896	738	76 634	20.2
Indore	1.4	2 116	12 486	12 486	12 580	25 066	17.2
Kashmir	3.9	3 498	46 518	46 518	5 289	52 807	13.5
Travancore	6.0	2 713	1 492	137 661	63 964	203 615	33.9
Cochin	1.4	160	4 215	10 75	15 833	26 698	19.0
Total (Indian States)	43.0	27 446	4 215	449 824	242 087	69 413	16.1
Grand Total	317.1	197 293	20 086	3 225 716	1 624 086	4 227 304	15.8

Province	Estimated Population (Millions)	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from						Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and societies	Reserve and other Funds	Total	Number of Annas per head of Population
		Share Capital Paid up									
			Members	Societies	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government	Non Members and other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Million	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Annas
Madras	48.6	2.28	1.23	1.34	4.38	23	4.99	1.44	2.55	18.44	61
Bombay	19.0	2.27	3.17	0.6	2.29	26	4.48	3.2	2.19	15.59	128
Bihar	4.4	2.43	0.8	1.8	4.85	14	6.47	4	2.6	3.14	114
Bengal	5.6	2.43	1.6	3.3	4.85	14	6.47	4	3.6	19.36	59
Bihar	34.9	5.1	2.8	4	1.0	14	1.46	1	5.5	4.03	21
Orissa	7.7	1.4	4	3	4.9	5	5.3	1	1.9	1.29	29
United Provinces	50.7	7.1	2.5	5	5.0	5	5.7	12	4.41	18.13	112
Punjab	25.8	1.06	6	5.6	5.04	7	2.01	7	9.7	5.52	54
Central Provinces and Berar	16.5	3.6	9	2.0	1.8	7	2.01	3	10	9.0	15
Assam	9.5	9	10	3	17	2	7	3	3	27	16
North West Frontier Province	2.6	5	1	1	8	1	4	1	4	20	159
Coorg	0.2	4	1	2	5	1	14	1	12	59	157
Ajmer-Merwara	0.6	8	9	4	10	1	4	1	2	10	152
Hydrabad Administered Areas	0.2	3	9	1	4	1	4	1	2	10	152
Dahli	0.8	4	7	1	5	1	10	1	4	32	64
Total (British India)	274.1	11.49	8.59	3.53	22.08	80	27.10	2.05	16.85	91.60	53
Mysore	7.0	54	29	7	22	3	74	15	44	2.58	59
Baroda	2.7	31	25	4	13	1	19	3	17	92	54
Hydrabad	10.0	58	8	6	66	2	48	5	52	2.41	24
Bhopal	0.8	1	1	4	6	2	15	8	8	17	34
Gwalior	3.8	13	12	1	18	2	29	32	32	93	39
Indore	1.4	8	12	2	25	1	20	19	19	99	103
Kashmir	3.9	24	11	4	11	1	13	8	12	85	40
Travancore	6.0	21	4	3	1	1	9	1	6	37	23
Cochin	1.4	5	4	3	1	1	9	1	6	37	43
otal (Indian States)	43.0	2.07	9.9	3.0	1.63	41	2.23	2.6	2.16	10.11	38
and Total	317.1	13.56	9.49	3.83	23.71	121	29.38	2.31	18.01	101.51	51

TABLE No 4

Operations of Co-operative Societies 1937-38

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non Agr cu total Soc eties.	
			Credit	Non Credit	Credit	Non Credit
Number	10	599	80 065	15 641	6 003	8 073
Working Capital —						
Share Capital	78 69	2 64 5	4 03 17		5 67 98	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	} 6 00 90	15 06 08	{ 1 35 39		6 13 95	
Non Members				1 27 88	6 17 31	
Societies	3 90	2 32 97	12 17		14 56	
Provincial or Central Banks	3 46 75	3 41 37	15 63 30		1 19 89	
Government	22 05	36 06	8 90		54 23	
Reserve and other Funds	1 11 93	3 57 42	9 46 83		2 50 53	
Total	17 31 72	29 09 55	31 77 64		25 53 47	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals	2 90 37	1 35 14	6 64 61		13 99 76	
Banks and Societies	4 11 31	9 60 03	63 79		1 18 13	
Loans due by—						
Individuals	26 83	93 57	21 66 51		14 73 03	
Of which overdue			11 34 40		7 67 41	
Banks and Societies	5 97 14	18 45 91	80 09		63 67	
Profits	9 38	39 47	50 56		61 24	

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

SHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
POONA—The Institute was inaugurated on

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA—
 Sri Horticultural Gardens Kandaw, Jay
 O Rangoon Burma

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS—
 Established 1835 Quarterly subscription

INDIA ASSOCIATION

General Secretaries

Office Secretary N N Roy MA BL 47
 Zakaria Street Calcutta

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—
 Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution
 of Anthropological research in India, to
 correspond with

Office Secretary Dr N A Thootthi BA,
 D Phil (Oxon) Office Address c/o h R
 Cama Oriental Institute Bldg, 134 136
 Apollo Street, Bombay

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY—Founded
 in 1919 for the encouragement and promotion
 of research

Office Secretary
 Chandi Prasad, MA BSc, Editor Dr A N
 Singh, D.Sc., Treasurer Prof Jashupati
 Prasad, MA, BSc 22 Benpura, Benares
 City

in the various localities and different
wls, provided the people in such loca
is or *chawls* give facilities. The Sanitary
stitute Building in Princess Street was built
the Association at a cost of nearly Rs

Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The

under —

The New Testament and Psalms to Matri-
culates and the Bible to Graduates

Portions of Scriptures in the important ver-
naculars have been prepared in raised type
for the use of the Blind and large grants
of money are annually given to the dif-
ferent Missions to enable them to carry

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during
past few years in India and Burma —

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B F B S IN INDIA

Years	1932	1933	1937	1938	1935	1934	1933	1932
Alta	218 361	238 342	244 990	244 700	212 558	232 094	230 657	250 744
ibay	218 401	231 494	230 508	213 976	243 474	190 809	214 544	206 019
rae	414 848	356 686	338 980	352 799	294 700	286 522	301 396	254 504
Salore	48 370	38 994	44 705	31 410	34 083	23 912	26 077	25 624
h India	212 301	185 668	187 290	196 834	238 366	222 512	236 800	203 750
lab	106 600	107 845	94 480	87 994	97 560	77 786	94 605	89 690
na	104 160	113 999	115 951	104 821	112,077	106 693	134 357	90 079
Total	1 343 033	1 273 738	1 255 443	1 231 834	1 232,818	1 140 258	1 238 436	1 120 422

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to
other Auxiliaries during the year

General Secretary for India and Ceylon The Rev J S M Hooper M A Mayo Road, Nagpur C P

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay
ranch) — Founded 1886 to promote Medi-
cal and the Allied Sciences and the mainte-
nance of the honour and interests of the
Medical Profession Secretary Dr B B Yodh
Bawli Building Lamington Road Bombay

INDIAN AID SOCIETY was established in
1927 to help

King Edward VII Sanatorium

It has its

W H Hammond A D C M A V D J

Most of the leading employers organisations in India are members of the Federation

The office bearers for the year 1939 are —
President Sir H P Mody KBE, Deputy Pres-
idents J H A Richardson and G B Curley.

The office of the Federation is at present located at 1st House Churchgate Street Bombay
 ENGLAND & INDIA 1900-1901

Town ML
ML4
Roberts C
F. Manca
n. Par et-L

E. A. Wilkie
Morgan.

From 1914 to 1918 Local Governments issued both temporary and permanent licenses to persons to act as (more of Public Companies as the minimum qualification required) in view of the extensive loss (sh) of 1913 from 1918 to 1922, the Local Governments and from 1923-34 the Central Government granted such licenses to persons. It had been awarded the Government of India Accountancy on the recommendation of Accountancy Diploma Board of India. There were several practical difficulties in introducing a central subject by a person in 1913 and in 1923 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy personnel - the next of the learned professions.

Every person desirous of practising as a public, Prof A N Basu C J Varkey Hon

1945 ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE—The Lahore Branch Prof J N Ray, President
and Prof S D Muzaffar, Vice-
Chairman Mohan Singh and P L
Secretaries, Prof N A Vajnak
et

Dr B Sanjva Rao President,
oudgill Vice President, J N
cretary and Treasurer

ment College Lahore

From its Information Bureau at No 23
Darvaganj Delhi the Committee issued pe-
riodical bulletins and answered all questions
concerning adult education. An Adult Edu-
cation Handbook edited by Sir S Radha-
krishnan was published in December, 1939

The second conference

eral Secretary Lt Colonel H C Smith
R R M C

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands.

Patron Marquess of Zetland G C I F
Office 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street Calcutta

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Office 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street Calcutta

The headquarters of the Union are at Cooroor on the Nilgiri Hills where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but and training is offered education from all

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Patron Marquess of Zetland G C I F
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more and advance the science practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom. Membership is divided into five classes, viz. Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Members and Honorary Members. Members are also Students, Associates and Members. **President** Khan Bahadur M. Aziz C I E M I E (Ind.), **Secretary** Khan Bahadur C C Seal Offices 8 Gokale P O Pign Road, P O Box 669.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION—(187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

President Baljnath Bajoria M A Hony
Secretary Jhabarmull Modi Office Secretary
N N Roy, M A, B L

Patrons His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras,
President Sir C. Madhavan Nair, **Hony Secretary** J. Spencer, **Librarian** C N Rama Krishna Iyer B A

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Established in 1915). **Head** Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Objects. (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling

Railways, Steamers, Trams and Motor
buses, and the most famous of transport

remedies

President—Behram N. Karanjia M.L.C. J.P.
Vice Presidents—Gordhan Das G. Morarji J.P.
and J. M. Kamdar Solicitor *Hon. Joint Sec-
retaries*—Khan Bahadur P. F. Khanji and
Mahmud A. Parikh *Asst. Secretary*—S. V.
Iyer

1. P. N. ALL INDIA CENTRE—The All India

number of women and girls on the rolls
various centres of the Society is over
Thirteen in London 3 hostels institutional
for the backward classes located at host-
lers. The number of resident students
about 90 in these three hostels. Two
qualified Nurses have so far been sent to
Society for post-graduate course in
Health Nursing at Bedford College for
London with the partial help of a subsidy
of the League of Red Cross Societies.
Besides there are Maternity Hospitals for
Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at the
major All India and other and the main-
ment of the Society in connection with
organisations. The Institution is largely
dependent upon public contributions and
Government assistance. The annual report
of the whole organization now costs
Rs 1,62,000.

President Saubhagyavati Rani Chet
Phalton, *Local Secretary and Treasurer* S.
Yamunabai Bhat, *Lady Superintendent &
Secretary for Development and Education*
Mrs. Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind &
Medal) *General Secretary* G. B. Karulkar
(Senior Life Member) *Hon. Joint General Sec-*
retary V. V. Vaidya M.L.C. M.P.

Bombay
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dition and to achieve these objects by con-
structive and constitutional means. It al-
maintains organizes lecture halls and
libraries who constantly travel and bring
general education. It has branches at
Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad
(Shah) Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhule,
Burma and East Africa. It publishes the
Anglo Vernacular papers namely the *Amal*
(a weekly), *Nisari* (a monthly) and one *Amal*
in paper *Al-Islah* for the benefit of its mem-
bers and the propagation of Islam. Its central
office is situated in Bombay at Khandi M. Vada
Jinawada Road.

President Major Ali Mahomed Yekteshi J.P.
Hon. Presidency Magistrate *Hon. Secretary*
Gholamusein Virji and Rajabhai Mahomed
Dandawalla

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA—Formed March
1897, Annual subscription Rs 5 *Hon. Sec-
retary and Treasurer* L. Franklin DeSouza
30 C. Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIA AND BURMA SECTION—This Society was founded in 1764 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce" and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the five oldest learned societies in England and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section (now the India and Burma Section) and a little later a Dominion and Colonies Section. The India Section is under the control of a Committee composed largely of former Lieutenant Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year.

It is the Duke of Connaught, Chairman of Council; Sir Atul Chatterjee, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Chairman India and Burma Section Committee; Sir David Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary; K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Assistant Secretary and Secretary India and Burma and Dominion and Colonies Sections; Dr. Martin Bae, Ph.D., Honorary House; 6-A John Adam Street, Adelphi, London W.C.2.

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—(Incorporated in 1932) Registered Office: Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited.

The aims, objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the nation.

The holding of conferences, organisation of Safety Weeks, and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention.

President—The Hon. Mr. Rajmooda Chinnay, M.L.

Hon. Jt. General Secretaries—A. S. Trollop and Camar S. Tyaljee

Bombay Provincial Branch—Chairman: A. S. Trollop, M.A., J.P. Hon. Secretary: I. J. D'Souza

Central Provincial Branch—Chairman: Sir Henry Parkes, Bart. Hon. Secretary: J. H. Daymond

Madras Provincial Branch—Chairman: I. R. Bhagat, M.A., M.L.A. Hon. Secretary: D. M. Anand

Surat Local Branch—Chairman: P. J. Talefarkhan Hon. Secretary: Dhun Framji

Other Provincial Branch—Convener: M. L. Tiwary, Jamshedpur

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY—The Servants of India Society founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1901 is a body of men who are devoted to the service of the nation.

In the field of social economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona

rural centre at Amrell in Kathiawar The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar

Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of the morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects to do all other lawful incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects

The Society is responsible for the promotion of education regarding the

H V Kunzru is the President N M Joshi the Vice-President and S G Gokhale the Secretary Messrs. V Venkatasubbaiya Joshi Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches

The Society is a non communal non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions

SEVA SADAN—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal It is

of road communications the provision of members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists free advice and defence facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Tourist Documents. Tel Address—Windanagar Phone No 310-1 (Three Lines) Branch Offices POONA—1 B Arsenal Road ANDHRA PRADESH—1 B Darwaja NAGPUR—Veda Buildings Kingsway, HYDERABAD (D.C.)—Bijli Mahal Hashir Bagh, HYDERABAD (D.C.)—89 Oxford Street

Patrons H E. The Right Honble S. Roger Lunney, C.I.E. D.L. Governor of Bombay and H E. Sir Francis Wylie K.C.I.E., C.I.E. Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar

President V M. Chinoy J.P. Vice-Presidents J M. Hamdar B.A. LL.B. and S.V.C. Patuck, Members of the Managing Committee P R. Bhatt, Jamshedji J. Cursetji B.A. LL.B. Bar at Law, H. G. Dayal C. Guvrek, P. Kapadia C.B.E. F.R.I.B.A., B.A. B.E. J.P. R. Karanjia J.P. M.C. M. B. Madgavkar B.A. LL.B. S. J. McCann V. Modak B.E. M.C.I. M.J.E., J.P., Gordhandas G. Morarji J.P. E. J. Nadirshah B.A., B.E. B.Sc. J.P., H. L. Omernod J.P. V. C. Setalvad E. Sheehy, M.B.E. J.P., A. S. Trollop J.P.

Acting Secretary Jehangir J. E. Pald B.A., B.A., A.C.B.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India Burma and Ceylon are The Automobile Association of Bengal 40 Chowringhee Calcutta, The Automobile Association of Burma No. 104 Strand Road Rangoon The Automobile Association of Ceylon P. O. Box 333 Colombo Nilgiri Automobile Association, Old Bank Buildings, Ootacamund Nilgiris, The Automobile Association

Hon Secretary Miss D. A. Engineer M.A., LL.B., M.B.E. J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga Bombay

The Objects of the Society are To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for with the support and assistance of the police to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police

of Northern India, Charting Cross The Mall, Lahore. The Automobile Association of Northern India, 100, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association 22, Canting Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets pamphlets and other publications (a) representations to Government, (b) meetings or conferences lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (c) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures Central and Provincial to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 48 members who are elected every two years.

President Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad
K.C.L.E. LL.D. Vice Presidents Sir Cowasji Jehangir K.C.L.E. M.L.A. and D. C. Dalvi Hon. **Secretaries** Kazi Habibuddin J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy A. D. Bhrovi and I. S. Bakhale

Assistant Secretary V. R. Bhende
Office—107 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (RENNADRI MILAPUR MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras in July 1917 with aims of service.

Aims and Objects—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities Taluk and Local Boards Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India

lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls interests women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Inamdar system in the local legislature. The Association is an All India body and has branches all over India, the largest being the Bombay Branch. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All India Women's Conference and the First All Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Nava Sudan and the Madras Child

Young Men's Christian Association—

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—

This Association which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world wide movement well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is through its religious social, educational and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association though relatively new to India is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters—Allahabad Aliphey Bangalore Bombay Calcutta Cal. Colimbatore Colombo Delhi Galle H. badt Jubbulpore Kandy Karachi kulam Kottayam Lahore Madras Nagpur Naini Tal Ootacamund Rangoon Rialpur Trivandrum Wellington rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full time Secretaries. A feature of the Y M C. A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 4 Americans, 3 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotsmen, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y M C. A.s) called for a Budget of Rs 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The offices are —

Patron—His Excellency The Most Hon The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., P.C., GCSI, G.M.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

President of the National Council—Dr B. K. Datta, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon—D. F. McClelland, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Reynolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing

branches—General 44; Schoolgirls 7.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries some of whom come from Great Britain, America, New Zealand and Canada.

Y. nationally in India.

The aim of the Association is to unite women

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Association, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. Issued by the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are—

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the

Union and interests of women

The Association of British University Women

sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureaux in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council, the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

The Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and is one of the Units of the Indian

Federation of University Women in India

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purty Committee and has, through a special

Workhouse Road, Bombay

Hon General Secretary—Mrs A J Moore 31, Elder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931 and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay

10 Col H R Page 20

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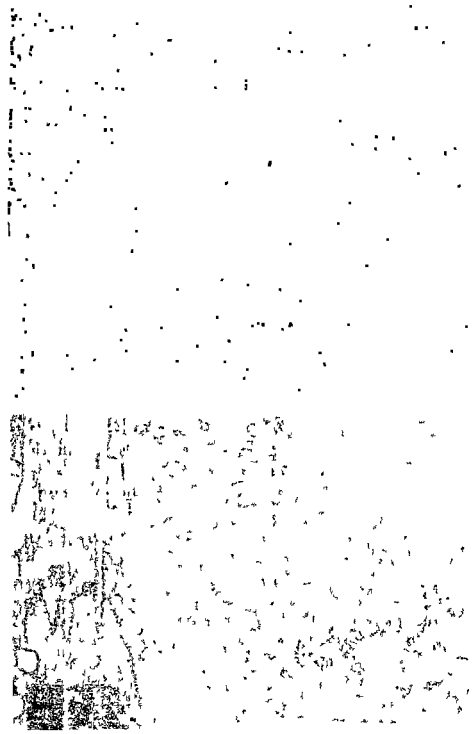
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Аннотация

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y dinner me ting
Saturdays lunch

R. Zadbuke Ji
ge Chief Officer

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Meetings First and third Sundays Annasaheb
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akulam

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pm Nedo ss Hotel
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Secretary Prof A K Sidhan
Faculty of Arts Lucknow University
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MANDALA President U Ba Hlaing

Pooja President S A Moos Secretary
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tary Sano Hla U A
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ry Rohrab K I han Kankaria Road Ahme
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Secretary Dr S I Bhacca Vanki Bardi
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khan s bungalow
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dent N K Dixit Secretary L A Sabnis
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Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st 1920, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon) though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes

session at Calcutta in 1920. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant

Century

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1920, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own session at Calcutta in 1920. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make

episcopal supervision of its establishment of Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate

The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St. Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,652 (Census 1931) to which may be added 654,932 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges; 213 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools, 103 Teachers training institutions, 217 Industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries; 64 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf, 64 Agricultural Settlements, 31 Co-operative Societies, 40 printing presses, 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,554 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India making the total number of Christians,

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department

Westcott Most Rev Foss D D

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolis
of India

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Young Venable Ernest Joseph B A

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain
of St John's Church Calcutta

Higham Rev Canon Phillip M A

On leave ex India

Boulton Rev Walker B A

Senior Chaplain St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Tucker, Rev G E B Sc

Metropolitan's Chaplain.

Cowham The Rev Arthur Gerard M A

Baldpur

Tilney Bassett The Rev Hugh Francis Emma
M A

Kidderpore

Trotman The Rev Lionel William M A

Shillong (Assam)

Halliday The Rev Sydney Lang

Bankipur Bihar

Fowers The Rev G T M A

Junior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta

Beynon, The Rev J R

Fort William.

deVall The Rev T G C, M A

Darjeeling

ANNUAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

PROBATIONARY

Tytler The Rev J D	Kana H Punjab
Chatfield-Jule The Rev H A K C	Barrackpore
Scott The Rev G M	Kanauj Punjab
Hamley The Rev J F M A	Upper Bihar
Caddy The Rev T	Transferred Army Dept on Active Service

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

OFFICIALS SENIOR

Mcgram The Rev J W M A D D J P	Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Madras Off Presidency Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal and Senior Chaplain St Andrew's Church Calcutta
--------------------------------	--

PRESIDENCY JUNIOR

Paul Stirling The Rev J C M A D D	Chaplain Attached 1st Battalion The Cameronians (S R.) Barrackpore.
Buchanan The Rev G M A	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church Calcutta

CHURCH OF ROME

Leier The Most Rev Dr Ferdinand S J	Archbishop Calcutta
Bryan Rev Leo S J	Chaplain Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF INDIA

Acland The Right Rev Richard Dyke M A	Bishop of Bombay
Fortescue The Venble C F L Th. (Dur)	Offg Archdeacon of Bombay
Arthur Patrick Little J P	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Rev J Brooke	Chaplain of Ahmedabad
Elliot, Rev T R. H M A	Senior Presidency Chaplain Bombay (on leave)
Rev W T Lindsay	Senior Residence Chaplain (Off)

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Ball, Rev Henry M A	Chaplain of Ahmednagar
Barnes Rev J B A	Chaplain of Belgaum
McPherson Rev K. C	Chaplain of St Mary's Poona Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar (in addn)
Rev F A Thompson	Add Chaplain St Mary's Poona
Lewis Rev O G M A C F	Chaplain of Deolali
Ruddell Rev J F W M A	Chaplain of Colaba
Rev W King	Garrison Chaplain Bombay
Waddy Rev R F S M A	Chaplain of Kirkee
Rev R B Doherty B A	Chaplain of Ghorpuri

FIELD SERVICE POST

Nil

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Senior Chaplains

Yule-Reunie Rev J., M A., B D D LITT	Presidency Senior Chaplain
Rev D A McRary M A.	Second Chaplain St Andrew's Church Bom

Junior Chaplain

Matheson Rev R. W M A	Chaplain St. Andrew's Church Poona Kirkee
-----------------------	--

CHURCH OF ROME.

Roberts, The Most Rev Thomas D., S J	Archbishop of Bombay
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Assam Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Tropman The Rev L W M A	Shillong	} Paid from All India grant
Howland The Rev A A	Lakshipur	
Walte The Rev A B A	Silchar	
Wyld The Rev F B A	Silsagar	

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department

CHAPLAINS

Halliday Rev S L	Chaplain of Bankipore
Haudley Rev P E	Chaplain D napore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Chalk Rev B S	Bhagalpur
Napper Rev H S	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah Rev Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
King Rev P F	Ranchi.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department

West Right Rev George Algernon M M M A	Bishop of Rangoon
--	-------------------

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Lee Ven ble Arthur Oldfield Norris M A	Leave 1 year 11 months with effect from 9th November 1939 prior to retirement
Harding Rev John Ambrose M A	Chaplain Rangoon Cantonment

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hil Subbians Ven ble William Harold Spencer M A	Chaplain Mingladon Cantonment Off Archdeacon of Rangoon and Registrar of the Diocese
Slater Rev Robert Henry Lawson M A	Chaplain Mawmyo
Moxon Rev Donald	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral
Stevenson Rev George Edwin M A	Leave 8 months with effect from the 1st November 1939 prior to retirement

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department

Hardy The Rt Revd Alexander Ogilvy M A D.D.	Bishop of Nagpur
Martin The Rev Frederick William M A Lth	(On leave)
Gash The Rev I J A K O	Garrison Chaplain Nasirabad
Streetfield The Rev Canon S F B A	Chaplain Chakrata U P
Sanders The Rev Harold Martin M A	(On leave)
Williams The Ven ble W P B A	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Nagpur
Lewis The Rev Rowland B A	Garrison Chaplain Jabulpore
Clare The Rev Heber B A	Chaplain Mhow
Levy The Rev Thomas M A	Chaplain Kanjree
Morley The Rev Hugh Reginald	and Garrison Chaplain Jabulpore

Madras Ecclesiastical Department

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Waller Right Rev Edward Harry Mansfield D D	Lord Bishop of Madras
Edmonds Ven Canon Herbert James M A	Archdeacon & Bishop's Commissary on leave
Clarke Rev Canon Maurice M A	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary Acting

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward Rev W G B A	Chaplain Secunderabad Deccan
James Rev Hys B A	On leave preparatory to retirement.
Clare Rev C E B	Chaplain, St. Marks Bangalore

MADE AS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Wilson Rev C A M A
Clarke Rev C A M A M A

Chaplain Wellington
Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon Fort St George Madras

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

White Rev Jack
Fry Rev E H

Chaplain Trimulcherry Decan,
Chaplain St Thomas Mount with Pallavaram
St Thomas Mount

Levy Rev T V M A
Jackson Rev L S M A
Mortlock Rev A C M A
France Rev A

Chaplain Holy Trinity Church Bangalore
Chaplain Calicut with Cannanore
Chaplain Ootacamund
Senior Chaplain of St George's Cathedral
Madras

Weston Walter Rev F L
Howard Rev G J

Chaplain Bolaram Decan
Chaplain Mysore with Mercara Mysore

Probationary Chaplains

Walters Rev Thomas
Collier Robert M A

Chaplain Calicut with Cannanore Calicut,
Junior Joint Chaplain of St George's Cathedral
Madras

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLellan Rev D T H M A
Reid Rev J F K I H M A
MacDonald Rev A J M A

Presidency Senior Chaplain Madras
Chaplain Bangalore
Chaplain Secunderabad

North West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Morgan Rev B I
Rose Rev T I

Chaplain of Hazara
Chaplain of Nowshera

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hares Rev W R F
Laurence Rev G
Geddes Rev L F
Pearson Rev A J

Chaplain of Risalpur
Chaplain of Ichhawar
Chaplain of Kohat
Chaplain of Razmak and Dera Ismail Khan

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department

Barne The Right Rev George Dunsford M A
DD CIE. OBE VD

Bishop of Lahore Lahore

Lister Rev J G M A
Devenish The Venble R C S M A
Henson Rev Eric David M A
Gorrie Rev Canon L M L Th
Jones Rev G W B A
Storrs Fox Rev L A M A
Nicholl Rev L M M A MC
McKenzie Rev Canon D S M A
Morgan Rev B I M A
Fryers Rev M S M A MC
De Ha Rev T S M A
Waterbury Rev F C BD
Brailford Rev Cyril A H C
Noble Rev R H M A
O'Neill Rev W S M A
Bradbury Rev John Henry A H C
Laurence Rev George M A BD
Gasking Rev C A L Th
Claydon Rev Evan M A
Stephenson Rev William B A
Blaise Rev Rupert George B Sc

Retiring leave
Archdeacon of Lahore
Retiring leave
Karachi
Rawalpindi
Sialkot
Retiring leave
Simla
Hazara
Ambala
Delhi Cantts
Retiring leave
Quetta
New Delhi
Rawalpindi (Assistant)
Lahore Cantt
Peshawar
Murree and Chaklala
Multan
Ferozepore
Karachi (Assistant)

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Fish Rev F J B A M C	J Hunlur
Young Rev P N F M A	Retiring leave
Rose Rev T P M A	Nowa era
Kennedy Rev H G S M A	Lara li (Additional)
Hazell Rev H E	Lal ore (Asistant)
Learnson Rev A J L T	Har sh
Mee Rev J A B A	(On leave)
Geddes Rev L F M A	Kol at
Fell Rev B G M A.	West Rld e Rawalpindi
Gason Rev J V L Th	Quetta (Asistant)

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS

Hares Rev W R F M A	Rasulp r
Groynre—Davies Rev I M A	Isht awar (Ass tant)

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE
DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Tytler Rev J D	Kasauli
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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department

Cotton The Ven ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton M A	Archdeacon of Lucknow Naini Tal
Clough J v D Dar at Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow Head quarters Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Higg The Rev Arthar Cecil Pietroni M A	On leave preparatory to retirement.
Patrick The Rev Alexander M A.	Delhra Dun. (Granted 1 year, 9 months' 5 days leave from 25th March 1939)
Porter The Rev Canon John L Th	Agra
Douglas The Rev Percy Sholto M A	On leave preparatory to retirement
"	Chakrata
"	Hanikhet (Almora)
"	Delhra Dun
"	Arch deacon of Lucknow Naini Tal

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Larwill The Rev Guthrie James M A	Allahabad (Cantt)
Davies Leigh The Rev Arthur George M A	Lucknow (Civil)
Monn The Rev William Ernest Napier L Th	Muttra
Garrod The Rev William Francis B A.	Bareilly
Elchards The Rev George Henry	Meerut
Rogers The Rev Eric Witham	Cawnpore
Stratton The Rev Basil	L cknow (Cantt)
Hurn The Rev Edward Liddell Arthur	Add Lucknow (Civil)
Lowell The Rev Llewellyn Montague Saxon B A	Jha ul.
Clarke The Rev Arthur	Meerut (Addl)
Bacon The Rev Edward Arthur	Benares

CHAPLAINS OF PROBATION

Hall The Rev William John	Allahabad (Addl)
Williams The Rev Bernard Rhys	Additional Chaplain Bareilly
Bennett The Rev Frank	Lucknow Garrison (Addl)

Methodist Church

Reynell, The Rev Arthur Jesse

Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India
New Delhi & Simla

Harvey The Rev William T

Lahore

Linton The Rev Lawrence

Meerut

Clifford The Rev F Wesley

Calcutta

Rolfe The Rev Herbert R.

Rawal, Indi

Cope The Rev Harold K. J

Jubbulpore

West The Rev J Aubrey

Peshawar

Briggs The Rev Frank A

Lucknow

Burden, The Rev John P

Jhansi

Griffiths The Rev K E

Karachi.

Craze The Rev L R

Mhow

Berry The Rev J R

Quetta

Start The Rev G T

Calcutta

MADRAS.

Williams The Rev Joseph

Secundersabad

Hopkins The Rev Leonard J

Bangalore

BOMBAY

Poad The Rev Frank Edger

Bombay

Thorne The Rev Percival Edward

Kirkee

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic community is composed of the

The archbishopric of Bombay with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore Calicut Trichinopoly and Tuticorin and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chitta Krishnagar Dinajpur, Patna and Sb and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim

The archbishopric of Madras with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore Hyderabad Patnam Nagpur Bewdla and Prefecture Apostolic of Zulu the Mission of Beilary

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan

The archbishopric of Verapoly with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon) with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma

The European clergy engaged in India almost

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres among which those in the Punjab, Chota Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all

ed by a
India who
this post is
Archbishop

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five

College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Bialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres among which are four ex-

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr Wm Carey operates mainly in

ular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 41, Lower Circular

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SO-

tion with the a
logical Staff on
for the grant
qualified studie

In Arts and
for the Calc
Rev. G. H. G.

There is a
Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers

In the year 1938 the field staff numbered
284 missionaries, 0 286 indigenous workers
There were 2 960 organised Churches of which

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN
SION—(Incorporated) Embracing the socie

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

Medical School and an interest in the Louisiana Medical College for Women, 119 Elementary Schools, 166 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 11,342

Medical Work—Light Hospital—seventeen Dispensaries

Evangelistic Work—221 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,722 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work on the part of the Indian church have increased slightly and amount to Rs. 35 36.

General Secretary of Mission—Rev. J. T. Taylor, B.A., D.D., Indore.

Associate Secretary of Mission—Miss F. E. Clearhue, Aharua, C. I. (16a Mehlipur Road Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church Council.—Rev. J. W. Netram of Sehore, C.I.

Secretary of Patilam Church Council.—Rev. C. K. Grant Banskara, S. Rajputana.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Value of

Rs.

Rs.

Secretary—Rev. J. L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Jhansi Mission was founded by the late Dr. J.

Educational work comprises Elementary and

There are two organised churches having a

BY

Shillong, Assam.

Christian Community 25 683 Boarding Schools | Secretary —Rev. C. R. Wierenga, M.A., D.D.,
17, Scholars 1,268, Theological Seminary 1, Vellore, N. Arcot

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Madurai, Dist. Ahmednagar | AMERICAN MADURA MISSION —Secretary, Rev.
MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL —Of the South | John J. Bannister, M.A., D.D. Insamalai, Madura

The Insamalai High and Training School | THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION —Working
for Boys, The Capron Hall Training School

Madurai, 1481 | Secretary —Rev. E. L. White, M.A., D.D.,
Insamalai, Ramnad Dist | Secretary —Miss Ella V. Anderson, Shirdpur,
West Bhandosh

Wilson,
P. O.
R. Holt,

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

At

Su

Re

we

In

membership stands at 6,867 Education is carried

Secretary — Rev S D Davidson

Directors — Rev Arnold Paynter, Champa
 at, Almora, U P and Mrs A L Paynter, } c/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay
 uwara Pliwa Ceylon } The General Secretary of the Mission is

ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India (Pastor N. C. Wilson, Superintendent) *Office Address* Salisbury Park, Poona

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (Pastor J. O. Wilson, Superintendent) *Office Address* 30 Voyle Road Rangoon Cantonment Burma

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENOMONIE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Province. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and industrial work carried on. *Secretary* Rev. F. J. Isaac, Mahadib, via Champa, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 13, Indian workers 15, Churches 8, Communicants 586, Christian Community 560, 2 Boarding Schools with 50 boarders and 2 Elementary Schools.

Secretary—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,

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The baptized membership (adult) is 6302

Ladies' Societies.

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Non Finance Secretary : Rev. E. S. Carr, M. A.

President —The Lady Kinnaird

Secretaries —Rev. H. S. Gregory, M. A., and

Miss Eunice Wells, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Disciple Societies

The Memorial Hospital
the College has 279 beds and

In 44 years 380 medical

as Doctors, besides 160

Nurses and 970 Midwives

Nurses and Compounders

printed last year about
Christian Literature 2
High Schools 5 Middle
nary Schools with about
of a

The Radium and Deep X Ray Therapy
departments are meeting a great need and show

Inter denominational Missions

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION" Founded

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL —The

Warden —O. N. Kane B. Sc. (London)

The principal activities are a general hospital

An Ashram is maintained near Hosangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Warden, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh. There is also a Weavers' Colony at Khera, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1940, 23 chief stations and 84 out-stations.

11. MISSION HOUSE, Calcutta

Lutheran Societies

President and Secretary — Rev. A. Streckeisen, Calicut, Malabar

K. Helberg, 38, Broad

There are 50 American Missionaries of

Baptized 14094	Catechumens 1971	Indian	The Free Methodist Mission of North
Pastors 7	Evangelists 17	Catechists 164	
L. I. M. teachers 151,	other teachers 31	Board	

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late

the International Headquarters in London.

Trivandrum, in Travancore State
Ceylon Territory, with 1
Colombo
Eastern Territory, with 1
Calcutta
Burma Command, with 1
Yangon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the Secretary.

		that beginning the work developed
		enled northward through the whole
		Travancore into Cochin and during
		twenty five years eastward into the
		British and interested districts of the southern
		part of the Madras Presidency
Works	£ 109	
Officers and Employees	614	
Social Institutions	5	
Territorial Headquarters—Ferozepur Road		
Lahore Punjab		
Territorial Commander—Colonel W D Pennick		
Western Territory—The Western Territory		An example of what has taken place in North
comprises Bombay Gujrat Panch Mahals		Travancore in the communities amongst whom
and the Maharatta		the Army works if we were to go back thirty
Territorial Head		
Morant Road, B		
Territorial		
H B Colledge (I		
Corp 28 th O		
Social Institutions 16		

V Memorial Infirmary

Madras and Telugu Territory—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and the Nellore Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency

There are the following agencies at work.

education the Army devised methods to bring primary education to the door of these communities. A beginning was made and now the doors of Government fostered education have been opened wide and thousands of our poor and depressed people have stepped out into a new world of enlightenment and are taking their place as leaders amongst their

I Headquarters—S A KUTAVANKONDRAM Travancore State

I Commander—Lieut Commis Mackenzie

etary—Lieut Colonel A J

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown |

European British Subjects

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains: The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the

The other heads of India High Courts equal

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts

Legal Practitioners.

various grades of practitioners, and under its each category a Junior Government Advocate; and of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates and a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire The Honble Sir Harokl, Kt, & C, M C	Chief Justice.	
Barrister at Law		
Costello The Honble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James	Puisne Judge	
Kt M A L N Barrister at Law		
Lort Williams The Honble Mr Justice John Kt E C	Do	
Ghose, The Honble Mr Justice Sarat Kumar, M A	Do	
ICS		
Pandkrldve The Honble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere	Do.	
Barrister at Law		
Amner Ali, The Honble Mr Justice Torick, Barrister	Do	
at Law		
Bartley, The Honble Mr Justice Charles, ICS	Do	
Barrister at Law		
McNair The Honble Mr Justice George Douglas	Do	
Barrister at law		
	Do	
	Do.	
	Do	
	Do	
Faw The Honble Mr Justice Benegal Narsinga, Kt	Do	
CIE, ICS		
Falby The Honble Mr Justice Norman George	Do	
Armstrong, ICS Barrister at Law		
Mookerjee The Honble Mr Justice Lujan Kumar,	Do	
M A, I C		
Piswas The Honble Mr Justice Charuchandra, M A, B L	Do	
Lodge The Honble Mr Justice Ronald Francis, B A,	Do	Additional
ICS		
Sen The Honble Mr Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister	Do	Do
at Law		
Roxburgh The Honble Mr Justice T J. Y., CIE,	Do	Do
ICS		
Akram, The Honble Mr Justice A S M ..	Officiating Judge	
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt, Barrister-at-Law ..	Advocate-General.	
(Vacant)	Standing-Counsel.	

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Basu A K Barrister at Law
 Sutcliffe H P
 Blank A L ICS

Bhattacharji Debendra Narayan Advocate

Basak Dr Sarat Chandra
 Mukharji Prabodh Gopal Rai Bahadur
 Sen Blood Chandra
 Mitra Sarat Kumar
 Collet A L
 Ghatak N M B E Barrister at Law
 Banarji Sachindra Nath
 Ghosh J M Barrister at Law
 Mitra Kanti Lal
 Falsett F

Ahmad O U M A (Cal) LL B (Del) Barrister at Law
 Das Gupta Manmatha Bhushan B A B L
 Ghatak Niral Nath Barrister-at Law
 Banarji S K. (Attorney at Law)
 Dutt Krishna Lal
 Mitra Bhupendra Nath
 Moses O Barrister at Law
 Ellis T H M A ICS

D Abreu P A M B E
 Badr ud Din Ahmad Khan Bahadur B A
 Basu Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra
 Ghosh Bikaschandra
 Mitter Bhupendra Kumar (on probation)
 Morgan C Carey

C T Moore Barrister at Law

Meyer S C H Barrister at Law
 Sumus Zola Muhammed (Attorney at Law)

Government Counsel
 Government Solicitor
 Superintendent and Remembrancer for
 Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary
 to Government

Deputy Superintendent and Remem-
 brancer of Legal Affairs Officiating
 (High Court)

Senior Government Pleader
 Public Prosecutor Calcutta
 Junior Public Prosecutor Calcutta
 Editor of Law Reports
 Registrar (Original Side)
 Master and Official Referee
 Assistant Master and Referee
 Registrar in Insolvency
 Deputy Registrar
 Secretary to the Hon ble Chief Justice
 and Head Clerk Decree Department
 Assistant Registrar

Do

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Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
 Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate
 Jurisdiction

Deputy Registrar

First Assistant Registrar

Second Assistant Registrar

Third Assistant Registrar

Fourth Assistant Registrar

Administrator General and Officer
 Trustee

Deputy Administrator General and Offi-
 cial Trustee

Official Assignee

Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont The Hon ble Sir J W F K.C. M A
 (Cantab)

Blackwell The Hon ble Mr Justice Cecil Patrick I T
 M B E Bar at Law

Bowfield The Hon ble Mr Justice R S M A Bar at
 Law ICS

Wadia The Hon ble Mr Justice Domanji Jamshedji
 Bar at Law

Kanji The Hon ble Mr Justice Harilal Jekisondas
 LL B Advocate (O S)

Wadia The Hon ble Mr Justice Navroji Jethanji Par at
 Law ICS

Divatia The Hon ble Mr Justice Harshidbhai Vajubhai
 M A LL B

Mackinnon The Hon Mr Justice A S R ICS

Chief Justice

Puisne Judge

Do

Do

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Additional Judge

Advocate General

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Messrs Little & Co	Government Solicitors
Shah C C M A LLB	Solicitor to Government in Legal Dept
Desai B G B A LLB	Assistant Solicitor to Government in Legal Department.
Petivara N K B A LLB	Public Prosecutor for Bombay
Vakil J H Bar at Law	Clerk of the Crown
O Gorman G C Bar-at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports
Billimoria P S., M A LLB Bar at Law	Official Assignee
Vesuvula N A LLB Attorney at Law	Deputy Official Assignee
Valdya G A LLB Advocate (O S)	1st Assistant to Official Assignee
Vakil G R. LLB	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee.
Jahagirdar R. A M A LLB	Government Pleader High Court Bombay
Rodrigues Leo LLB Advocate (O S)	Administrator General and Official Trustee
Mody B M	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies
Patel Rao Bahadur Ranchhodibhai Phalabhai M A LLB (Cantab) Bar at Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master
Khaurai Gulam Hussain Rahimtools Bar at Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations
Vakil H A B A LLB Bar at Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary
Sequeira A F LLB Advocate (O S)	Taxing Master
Rahimtools, S J B A LLB Bar at Law	Insolvency Registrar
Cleir Brown, G S Bar-at Law	Assistant Taxing Master
Tahir Ali Fatchi LLB	First Assistant Master
Majumdar J H Bar at Law	2nd Assistant Master
Mahadeva G G LLB Advocate (O S)	3rd Assistant Master
Kirtikar A H LLB Bar at Law	Associate
Ayyar A R N	Do
Dastur K K LLB Advocate (O S)	Associate and Secretary to the Rule Committee
Daji K N	Associate
Chitre B. A Bar-at Law	Do
Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji	Sheriff
Nemazie M K	Deputy Sheriff
Waterfield T E ICS	Registrar High Court Appellate Side
Rao M G M A LLB	Deputy Registrar and Sealer Appellate Side
Athalye K. A B A LLB	Assistant Registrar

CHIEF COURT OF SIND

Davis Godfrey ICS	Chief Judge
Lobo Charles M B A LLB	Judge
Weston, Eric B A (Cantab) ICS	Do
Tyabji Halim B Bar-at Law	Do
Castellino E V M A LLB	Registrar and Clerk of the Crown.
Dharamdas Thawerdas B A LLB	Official Assignee Administrator and Official Trustee for Sind
Dharamrai Tirathdas B.Sc., LLB	Second Registrar and Registrar of Companies

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Desai B K. Advocate (O S)	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Appabhai G Desai Bar at Law	First Assistant to the Court Receiver
Engineer S E, B.A. LLB	Second Assistant to do
Banaji D R., M.A. LLB	Third Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department

[illegible]

Assam Judicial Department

Dutta P C Ral Bahadur CIE	Advocate General Assam
Stork H C ICS	Secretary to Government Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Administrator General and Official Trustee Assam
Hindley N L ICS	District and Sessions Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Hajara K L ICS	Offg Judge A V D
Ray Chaudhuri N K ICS	Offg Additional Dist Judge Sylhet and Cachar
Barua I P	Offg Temp Additional District and Sessions Judge Assam Valley Districts

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department

Harries The Hon ^{ble} Sir Arthur Trevor Kt	Chief Justice
Wort The Hon ^{ble} Mr Justice Alfred William Ewart	Puisne Judge
Bar-at-Law	
Faillall The Hon ^{ble} Mr Justice Salvid Bar-at-Law	Do

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department

Stone The Hon Sir Gilbert Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Grille The Hon Mr Justice Frederick Louis Et, M A (Cantab) Bar at-Law I.C.S.	Puisne Judge
Niyogi The Hon Mr Justice M Bhawanji Shankar M A LL M C.I.E.	Do (on leave)
Pollock The Hon Mr Justice Ronald Evelyn B A	Do
	Do
	Do
	Do (Offg)
Dutt Walter Bar at Law	Advocate General (Offg)
Burgess Geoffrey M A (Cantab) I.C.	Registrar
Lele Pratap Vasudev B A LL B	Deputy Registrar
Ahmed Syed Matin B A LL B	Do
Deo Gopal Ramchandra B A B L	Editor for the Indian Law Report Nagpur Series

N-W Frontier Province Judicial Department

Almond The Hon ble Mr J Bar at-Law I.C.S.	- J -
Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan The Hon ble K B B A LL B	- J -
Narayan Das R.S.L.	- J -
Mohd Saifdar Khan K.S. B A LL B	- J -
Bitchell A N, I.C.S.	- J -
Soof M. A I.C.S.	- J -
May P. R. B. I.C.S.	- J -
Khan Mohammad Ibrahim Khan B A LL B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge Peshawar
Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan K.S. Bar at Law	Additional District and Sessions Judge Peshawar Hazara Kohat and Mardan
Mohi Nazir Khan Roje	Do
Jemadar Abdul Ghafoor Khan K.S. B A	Senior Sub Judge Bannu
Abdul Latif Khan M	Do D. I. Khan
Dass L. Gurcharan B A	Do Mardan
Amir Khan M. Muhammad	Do Kohat
Fazal Rahman Khan M B A	Do Hazara
Rahman Khan, M. Abdur B A LL B	Sub Judge
Gulatee L. Ram Chand B A.	Do
Jaggat Singh B BSc LL B	Do
Birch M.	Do
Daud Khan M Muhammad B A LL B	Do
Hayat M. Muhammad Eusoph B A LL B	Do
Kapur L. Ram Lal B A LL B	Do
Jan M. Shakirullah Bar-at-Law	Do
Haji Muhammad Khan M.	Do
Faizullah Khan M	Do
Mohd A lam Nawabzada Khan B A Bar at-Law	Do

Punjab Judicial Department

Young The Hon ble Sir J Douglas B A (Cantab) Bar at-Law	Chief Justice
Tekchand The Hon ble Mr Justice Bakshi M A LL B (Ib)	Judge High Court
Dalip Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Kanwar B A (Pb) Bar at Law	Do
Monroe The Hon ble Mr Justice J H B A. LL B (Dublin) K.C. Bar at Law	Do
Skemp The Hon ble Mr Justice F W, M A (Manchester) I.C.S.	Do
White The Hon ble Mr Justice M V B A (Bombay and Cantab) I.C.S.	Do

PUNJAB JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd

Abdul Rasheed The Hon ble Mr Justice MA (Cantab)	Judge High Court
Bar at Law	
Dn Muhammad The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan	Do
Bahadur MA LLB (Punjab)	
Bar at Law	Do
	Do
	Do
	Registrar
	Deputy Registrar
	Assistant Registrar
Evenette George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar

United Provinces Judicial Department

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

Thom The Hon ble Sir John Gibb Kt MA LLB	Chief Justice
USO MC	
Bennet The Hon ble Sir Edward Kt BA LLB Bar	Puisne Judge
at Law JF ICS	
Iqbal Ahmad The Hon ble Mr Justice BA LLB	Do
Harries The Hon ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor Bar at	Do
Law	
Rachpal Singh The Hon ble Mr Justice Rai Bahadur	Do
Bar at Law	
Collister The Hon ble Mr Justice Harold James JF	Do
ICS	
Allsop The Hon ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlesea	Do
JF ICS	
Bajpai The Hon ble Mr Justice Uma Shankar MA	Do
LLB	
Ganga Nath The Hon ble Mr Justice BA LLB Rai	Do
Bahadur	
Ismail The Hon ble Mr Justice Muhammad Khan	Do
Bahadur Bar-at Law	
Verma The Hon ble Mr Justice Kamalakanta BA	Do
LLB	
Braund The Hon ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict	Do
Linthwaite Bar at Law	
Sorr N ICS MA (Oxon)	Registrar
Bower Denzil Mowbray	Deputy Registrar
Ranjee Rai Sahib Santosh Kumar BA LLB	Assistant Registrar
Wali Ullah Dr M MA BCL LLB Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Shankar Saran MA (Oxon) Bar at Law	Deputy Government Advocate
Mukharji Benoy Kumar MA LLB	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad BA LLB	Assistant Law Reporter
Carlton Capt A O MA (Edin) Bar at Law MLC	Administrator General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Thomas The Hon ble Mr Justice George Hector Bar-at	Chief Justice
Law	
Zia ul Hasan The Hon ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur	Judge
BA	
Hamilton The Hon ble Mr Justice Archibald de Burgh	Do
BA JF ICS	
Yorke The Hon ble Mr Justice Robert Langdon BA	Do
JF ICS	
Siva taya The Hon ble Mr Justice Radha Krishna	Adil Judge
MA LLB	
Muhammad Baqar Sheikh Khan Bahadur BA LLB	Registrar
Ibnu ya Samuel	Deputy Registrar
Capt H S Bar-at Law	Government Advocate
Ghosh Hemanta Kumar Bar-at Law	Asst. Government Advocate
Srivastava Bishambhar Nath BA LLB	Law Reporter

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED

Administrations	Number of Suits Instituted							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money (8)	Total Number of Suits Instituted. (9)	Total Value of Suits (10)
	Value			Value		Value				
	(1) Rs 10 not exceeding to Rs 10	(2) Rs 10 to Rs 50	(3) Rs 50 to Rs 100	(4) Rs 100 to Rs 500	(5) Rs 500 to Rs 1 000	(6) Rs 1 000 to Rs 5 000	(7) Value above Rs 5 000			
1. Bengal	149 400	380 720	137 070	115 83	10 185	7 018	1 559	08	780 606	11 35 85 985
2. Bihar	45 831	89 51	35 016	39 383	4 01	3 160	703	34	218 471(1)	4 56 57 718
3. Orissa	9 3	7 338	4 6	5 598	747	440	13	7	19 948	51 00 039
4. United Provinces	8 40	58 616	40 1 6	67 98	8 06	5 8 7	1 397	53	1 07 48	8 88 39 023
5. Punjab	8 900	33 931	24 98	54 919	9 956	5 084	1 307	400	1 33 505	6 63 94 370
6. Delhi	3 6	3 81	2 814	1 765	3 7	489	14	4	8 880	0 18 400
7. North-West Frontier Province	1 4 2	4 366	5 310	5 1	816	489	117	1	15 07	44 95 434
8. Central Provinces and Berar	0 11	41 030	0 314	0 001	0 503	1 881	412	1	06 001	1 08 14 380
9. Assam	3 191	16 445	8 0 5	8 391	514	31	49	5	95 0 7	41 06 705
10. Ajmer Merwara	836	3 147	1 666	0 643	1 5	97	43	17	7 089	11 56 025
11. Coorg	0	5 2	6	0	8	36	3	4	1 188	18 060
12. Madras	59 670	183 8 9	53 547	84 9 0	11 004	8 668	1 47	408	40 862	7 07 05 600
13. Bombay	11 388	51 1 6	35 446	58 940	9 31	61 6	6	3 1 9	175 041(2)	5 07 8 914
14. Sind	1 776	9 445	4 139	5 663	84	87 3	06	153	23 35	1 00 33 0 8
15. British Baluchistan	247	546	998	983	86	1 0	40	30	3 381	13 46 501
Total 103	99 000	863 870	395 3 0	478 711	60 537	40 559	8 533	5 915	(a) & (b) 2 14 50	46 10 06 989
1938	317 2 5	960 086	441 210	535 735	67 0 4	45 334	11 144	6 437	2 387 403	58 73 36 897
1935	3 1	31 003 369	467 1	569 156	75 593	50 546	10 11	6 537	505 00	50 46 00 004
1934	215 8101	003 686	494 755	676 0 0	82 541	53 9 2	10 92	8 01	594 187	61 45 77 877
1933	322 4881	062 736	536 613	600 044	92 458	59 55	11 309	6 217	(c) 2 787 630	80 74 21 807
1932	307 2301	005 316	6 2 54	702 823	95 836	64 983	11 800	6 406	(d) 2 711 306	70 78 59 810
1931	389 661	040 691	429 1 6	674 531	94 823	63 956	11 640	5 779	2 676 007	67 03 80 330
1930	70 796	88 006	401 829	678 693	96 100	68 296	8 871	5 813	(e) 2 504 058	60 61 73 948
1929	0 604	669 591	439 858	690 835	99 280	68 898	12 900	6 807	0 510 151	70 50 07 505
1928	0 519	880 343	480 310	6 7 0	97 800	0 303	13 917	6 815	0 451 2 0	79 60 43 759

* Data is not given of 4 017 Bombay suits in 1932 in 1931 & 2 479 in 1931 & 2 650 in 1931

* Data is not given of 4 017 Bombay suits in 1935 and 3 85 in 1936, 3 4 in 1931, 2 4 in 1932, 2 00 in 1933, 2 650 in 1934.

(a) Excludes 2 38 suits of Superior Courts.

(b) Includes 2 suits not shown in details.

(c) 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) 10 the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins —Cornwallis was the first Indian. But the departmental working and efficiency

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which | Central Intelligence Bureau under the
 aged that a Collector had no time for tea | Home Department of the Government of India

over his house working everywhere in India | Hyderabad and Ahmedabad Police —

Out Posts —When the Police Commission of 1869 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman

per square mile. The other was one policeman per square mile of land under cultivation. The Police Commissioner is responsible for law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the District

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	
Bengal	5 422	215 306	184 992	173 814	11 093	7 959	
Bihar	2 420	41 821	23 019	15 504	7 515	5 648	
Orissa	1 090	11 146	8 451	6 770	1 681	724	
United Provinces	14 913	136 409	104 020	91 372	12 698	90 453	
Punjab	9 973	65 469	65 197	40 586	24 608	12 929	
North West Frontier Province	2 01	12 279	11 639	7 006	4 633	1 564	
Burma						..	
Central Provinces and Berar	5 416	52 443	31 779	18 753	5 360	7,666	
Assam	1,417	15 218	10 180	6 327	3 853	2 066	
Ajmer Merwara	511	5 443	3 628	3,357	271	622	
Coorg	147	450	435	277	60	56	
Madras	20 258	293 058	291 649	2 3314	18 335	6 063	
Bombay	6 651	163 864	161 979	146 534	15 445	12 124	
Sind	3 447	12 151	12 907	5 736	7 171	6 057	
Baluchistan	151	4 899	4 610	4 258	357	376	
Delhi	1 944	14 795	14 454	10 663	3 791	2 155	
TOTAL, 1937	75 776	1 044 751	928 939	804 221	116 866	86 482	
1936	72 588	1 003 254	900 137	781,264	112,617	76 741	
1935	67,89	1 044 358	957 319	839 840	113,267	71 253	
1934	70 642	1 060,340	972,549	831 438	136,211	78,879	
1933	74 340	1 005,157	913 198	765,375	143,176	78 112	
TOTALS	1932	73 455	955,993	883 696	733,171	146 010	78 096
	1931	63 296	935 041	819 387	670,835	144 723	83
	1930	70 559	898,97	795 436	657 044	134 176	78
	1929	67 540	1 018 822	867 949	730 459	134,379	7
	1928	63 079	941 955	797,866	661 755	133,268	

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES

Cases.

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity	Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House breaking with intent to commit Offence	
		Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	185	561	72	7608	1831	634	119	1325	54	034	4748	30561	2444
Calcutta	109	19	9	779	53			22	20	504	1433	580	232
Suburbs													
Rihar	1601	356	69	4546	1056	345	54	04	0	11060	335	19783	1533
Orissa	180	81	6	794	283	12	1	214	13	3803	1026	216	477
United Provinces	2845	1084	71	8511	2370	566	143	432	974	19623	384	33603	4097
Punjab	635	1083	421	10657	3071	114	43	4015	1135	8896	3104	19743	3318
Delhi	46	22	4	342	139			65	17	83	351	04	124
N.W. Frontier	60	683	147	2887	1087	10	15	401	43	1603	352	1415	173
Burma													
Madras	848	346	173	4150	1652	51	18	1531	552	26935	3518	10031	216
Central Provinces and Berar													
Assam	936	107	38	2376	674	35	5	301	129	6208	124	7589	816
Coorg				5						91	26	51	3
Madras	1644	115	36	7503	85	134	9	592	141	1700	572	8135	2095
Bombay	81	412	134	3919	1758	198	37	938	46	8233	334	8011	1738
Bombay Town and Island	113	61	10	982	364	2	1			361	118	80	214
Sad	615	232	110	2575	645	19	13	1590	499	051	36	3321	88
Bombay	15	7	3	67	40	17	4		1	378	115	219	47
Almer Merwara	35	19	3	240	40	13	3	99	18	1214	84	781	92
TOTAL 1907	14475	6211	1874	57961	18138	2090	481	19036	6408	132438	3306	148304	20173
1908	13061	5489	1763	56130	18237	2684	62	17578	683	132179	32940	148359	2653
1915	1370	600	1795	54927	18254	3184	71	17650	6817	123076	325	147408	2708
1924	1410	669	1932	67048	22941	4170	1042	21315	7410	138901	3160	159584	3554
1933	15553	6791	2039	67983	23044	4679	1267	20556	7003	136758	338	158242	268
1931	17468	7006	2055	67347	21850	6594	1810	22122	6339	138663	33471	167039	22693
1930	17095	6299	1960	65373	20769	6821	1388	24440	7861	130611	3016	160481	21033
1929	18519	7804	1755	64503	20406	4888	716	5179	7782	141593	3408	165582	21451
	1452	6400	187	64438	20053	3223	779	7196	8533	150948	3757	171930	2596

Average rates for years 1907 to 1935 are in use as of Burma

JAILS

Jail administration in India is regulated by the Jails Committee, which conducted

The Jails Committee — The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails Committee. With this is bound up the question of well-behaved prisoners as convict Officers.

Intelligence Bureau and records of the Department of the Interior.

Intelligence Bureau has in its possession a number of these records from the Department of the Interior.

The Pomlay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases. The number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those who were continually under the consideration of the

The Laws of 1939

BY

RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, *Advocate, Bombay High Court, Editor, "Bombay Law Reporter"*

AND

MANHAR R. YAKIL, *Barrister-at Law, Assistant Editor, "Bombay Law Reporter."*

excessive speed. For certain offences, e.g., driving when under the influence of drink, the section makes it imperative upon the Court to disqualify the offender for a specified period. A person who has been disqualified may, under

than six months the original registering authority may cancel the registration. S 24 requires the owner of a motor vehicle which has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use to report the fact to the regis-

the endorsement was only in respect of exceeding a speed limit, he will be entitled to have a clean license issued on the expiration of one year from the date of the order.

Chapter III deals with the registration of motor vehicles. Under ss 22 and 23 it is necessary to register a motor vehicle by a

Chapter IV deals with the control of transport vehicles. S 44 deals with the formation and constitution of a Provincial Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities. A person who has any financial interest, whether as proprietor, employee or otherwise in any transport undertaking cannot be appointed as, or continue as a member of, any such transport

is removed must be intimated to the owner and it must be returned without unnecessary delay

Chapter VII deals with the power of the Central Government to make rules regarding motor vehicles temporarily leaving or visiting British India. Under a 9 rules may be made for the grant of travelling passes or certificates to persons temporarily taking motor vehicles out of British India to any place outside India or to persons temporarily proceeding out of British India and desiring to drive a motor

respect of any judgment unless before or after the commencement of the proceedings in which the judgment is given the judge has had notice of the proceedings in which the judgment is given. A 10 on the insolvency of a person insured against liabilities which he may incur to third

At present the Income Tax Act, 1939, provides for a super tax payable by shareholders on the dividends received by them.

Under a 131 rules made under the Act by the

One of the methods adopted so far to avoid super tax payable by shareholders was to

enable a Bill to be
Private
passed

unjust

11. The Indian Patents and Designs Act.—
The amendments made in the principal Act
mainly refer to matters of procedure

12. The Workmen's Compensation (Amend-
ment) Act.—The High Courts in India

Amendment 1939, the Intestate Succession
Act, 1925, and the

Willow or willow or any lineal descendant thereof

21 The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act—
A slight amendment is made in the existing Chittagong Port Act

(1939 of 3)

22 The Indian Census Act—The next census in British India is due in 1941 and this

12. The Indian Patents and Designs Act.—The amendments made in the principal Act mainly refer to matters of procedure.

13. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act.—The High Courts in

was governed by the last Intestate Succession

usual

<p>restatement modernized community where a taken by the shares largest female or intestate (et filii) property is taken by the widow and children in equal shares (s. 52). Section 51 makes provision for division of share of the deceased child of intestate having lineal desc. a widow she or he (s. 54) widow or widower or any lineal descendant (s. 52)</p>	<p>testate on a new scale. Salted or dry fish pay a duty of 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>. Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and pepper</p>
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, interviews, or other methods.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to analyze it. This involves looking for patterns, trends, and insights that can help inform the decision-making process.

4. After analysis, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy. This should outline the steps that need to be taken to achieve the goal.

5. Finally, the plan is implemented. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress along the way.

21 The Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act— A slight amendment is made in the title	24 The Indian Census Act.—The next
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35. The Defence of India Act.—This is purely a war measure. It is drawn up on the lines of (Amen in present India the the ten

36. The Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act.—This is drawn up on the lines of the Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act—1937. The purpose of this Act is to prevent award of double claim for the same

India and the League of Nations.

India's position in the League of Nations brought into direct and formal contact

with the world of nations and the world of peace. The League of Nations is the first

time that the world has seen a body of nations which is not a mere collection of

states, but a body of nations which is a true and living organism. The League of

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The League of Nations is the first time that the world has seen a body of

nations which is not a mere collection of states, but a body of nations which is

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire

India's New Status

existence as far as possible in the background and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice

the event of such conflict within those limits the Secretary of State acts if he acts at all as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates but rather with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as

the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921 in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922 and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930 India is also represented or several permanent League bodies e.g. the governing body of the International Labour Office the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee the

Committee of Atul Chatterjee deputy Commissioner of the International position was d Chairman in elected President for the year

in the report of the Indian Delegation in 1933 a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India. The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country, was extremely poor and sanitation left

to be desired.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

employed in continuous process factories. As the number of provisions were made for the health of the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns,

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically the whole world was in the state of a great convulsion.

And the various and successive effects of the Great War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long

INTERNATIONAL
LABOUR
OFFICE

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had however, already been partially prepared

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Before 1890 there was little or nothing

to eleven per day and to sixty per week

5. A operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday and provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval

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TABLE I.—*Estimated value of work in the cotton mill industry in the*

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employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that case mill owners in Bombay, no doubt,

a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages."

It will have been noticed that so far

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,336
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,193
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were, how-

Subsequent amendments have passed in 1909 of work in the cotton mill industry in

1906 vs. 1911 Act.

1911 vs. 1915

employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that year millowners in Bombay announced a rent of 101 per cent on wages. The government

a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages.

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25

Industries	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops)	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,193
Others	350	291,327	3,915,631
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were as com

the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were however still showing adverse balances in their

On balance the findings and recommendations

The most disastrous of the strikes which

DRESSED GRIEVANCES.

and Mr. Charles Lawrence

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN

two for position and advantage on Indian workers, but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrial countries of the world, they were of an extraordinary nature and character. This was due to the fact that in treating new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with extreme caution and a measure of caution.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Returning to the history of the labour movement in India, it is to be noted that several attempts to effect legislative reforms have been made by the Imperial Government. It was generally held that much of the legislation was of a very hasty character and that it was not in accordance with the views of the labourers who had a sound and extensive knowledge of the labour situation in India. The Labour Conference at Bombay (1919) was a distinguished assembly of labour leaders, who met to discuss the labour situation in India. They were met by the Government of India, who were met by the Government of India, who were met by the Government of India. After their return to India, these leaders issued newspapers and pamphlets and also in the form of reports and expressions of the labour situation. These demands were met by the Government of India.

to be a "great" in the labour movement. The Government of India was unable to draft the Report.

1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very important one in the history of the labour movement in India. It was a year of great importance. In the year there were several events of importance. In January 1929 which lasted for several weeks. An Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government found that the immediate cause of the strike was the inflammatory speeches made by extreme labour leaders. In February all the big leaders among the ranks of the labourers were arrested and sent to the Government. References have already been made to the publication of the Report of the Labour Conference at Bombay. The Government of India has also been made of the passing of the Trade Union Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in passing a similar bill in the provincial legislature. A Bill was also passed providing for temporary compensation by factory employers to their workmen workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute

WAGE-CUTS.

the above-mentioned kind of action which

informs and in the press. The Department has on some of the questions referred to the Labour Office for enquiry were as follows:

Extent of Wage Reductions—Wages

Question of Uniformity in the Reductions—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay owners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

Extent of Fall in Cost of Living—

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL

been prior to 1934

**INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL**

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour

on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act | substances, (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons,

the case of women where technical reasons |
 require that work should be done at night or

(b) *Wages*—‘Wages’ for purposes of the | (d) *Time of Payment*—The wages of all

ed annually from the wages of about 25 000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(f) *Fines*—No fines are to be imposed on

has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with

(a) *Deductions for Absence from Duty —*

such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways

REPRODUCED AND ADAPTED FROM THE 1985 YEARBOOK BY THE

advances given for travelling expenses and

in the Tobacco Act Children's hours are

(5) *Procedure*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of delinquency.

unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six

LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act 1935 full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in conditions which are favourable to the workers.

While Government propose to do all or blue so long as it is the flag of a genuine labour

obvious that non-acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislation by employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

recognition by employers of unions of their

interest to observe that no piece of enacted in India has had a more assage through the Legislature than it was witnessed in the Bombay

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 525

various administrative officers were brought into holidays or rest intervals. Nearly 62 per cent. of the 10,010 men working on coal for the inquiry had

requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock taking making of accounts settlements or on other prescribed occasions

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1927 the Government of Bombay

(c) the remuneration of workers engaged on

than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion therefore that it was not

SCHEDULE.

Category of earnings.	Date of increase	REMARKS
1	2	3
Below Rs 13 8-0	3 Annas in the 1 rupee	Provided that no person falling in this
Rs 13 8-0 and below Rs 2	" " "	" " "
Rs 25 and below Rs 35	" " "	" " "
Rs 35 and below Rs 40	" " "	" " "
Rs 40 and below Rs 75	" " "	" " "
Rs 75 and over	" " "	" " "

(1) The basis on which the increase will be calculated shall be the net earnings of each the Committee's interim recommendations would increase the wages bill of all cotton textile mill

(3) The earnings shown in the Schedule above relate to a pay period of 26 working days Arbitration, and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour Government further recommended that the

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY
COMMITTEE**

(1) Wage increases estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12 per cent. The method to be followed in giving the increases was the same as that recommended by the Bom-

(12) Provision of a sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis

(3) Government to set up a Labour Exchange

(4) The Labour Commission not to be the final

effect of the various recommendations and suggestions which they made. If accepted in toto would be to raise the wages till by about 21 per cent per annum

(6) The Mazdoor Sabha to be reconstituted on a sound basis with the assistance of the Labour Commissioner, that it should foster

is seen as the statement of the Commission (were however, restricted to an examination

(1) The constitution of a wage fixation

producer shall be so calculated from time to time as to allow for all factory and other charges in which imported drugs, especially of German manufacture, are to be sold. Both prior to and

The maximum price fixed for sales at the wholesale and retail stages shall not be less than a figure exceeding the ruling price at the same time as to the prices to be paid by the purchaser. In cases where it was felt that excessive prices were being charged, to report the same to the Police. In the British

1880-81

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of authority. It is and always has been the policy of Government to do everything possible to foster and encourage the growth of bona fide trade unionism in India. At the same time

appointed Chairman and Mr K D Guha, Director of Industries Nagpur a Member Mr S. H. Patilwalla, Manager, Impressa Mills and Mr R. S. Rulkar President, Nagpur Textile

Calcutta Municipal Sweepers Sweepers getting less than Rs. 30—Rs. 1.

Ahmedabad Municipality Rs. 2 per month under Rs. 30 Rs. 30 and over—one anna per month.

United Provinces—

Textile Mills The local Mazdoor Sabha at Cawnpore convened a Dear Food Allowance Conference on 21st January 1940 to formulate the demands of the workers. On the eve of

concerns and two annas per day in some others.

Sugar Factories Two annas per day

Times of India Press Five per cent for those getting Rs. 100 per month or less.

Manufacturers Rs. 2 per month

Mostly round about 10

Ra. 18—1 anna six pice in the rupee Ra. 18 to Ra. 24—one anna in the rupee Ra. 24 and under Ra. 30—nine pice in the rupee and over Ra. 30 to Ra. 75—half an anna in the rupee. Similar allowances but with a different grading of monthly earnings were to be given to workers in cotton and woollen mills in the Province.

Madras—

Cotton Mills One anna per day to male workers and half an anna per day to women and children.

Mahal Mills (cotton) 5 per cent to those earning less than Rs. 50.

Municipal Sweepers Rs. 3 per month.

Bihar—

Several strikes occurred during the year in the Jharia coalfield in which the workers demanded an increase of wages, a dearness allowance or a war bonus amounting to 20 to 40 per cent above the pre-war level of wages. In view of the prevailing agitation for increased wages on the ground that the cost of living had increased the Government of India with the concurrence of the Provincial Government and the coal industry appointed Mr. A. H. H. as a special officer to make an inquiry into the changes in the cost of living due to war conditions in the Jharia coalfield. The inquiry had not concluded when we went to press.

Other Provinces—

Similar details to those given above are not available

The general tendency in the grant of these

6 Hours of night shift work.

7 Sickness Insurance.

8 Amendment of the Payment of Wages

categories.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF LABOUR

Governments regarding Trade Unions whose objects are not confined to one Province

2. Industrial Housing

3. Holidays with Pay

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India in this new factory legislation and legislation

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1902 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight countries of any importance in India since 1931 and the

141,000 maritime workers lascars etc. thousands of small factories in India which are available to show the statistics show are the which are controlled by

of the six million for no share but in, as much as 100 million of epidemic forty four years.

Factory Statistics 1894-1933

Year	Number of factories	Average daily number employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
1894	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1896	1,003	334,594	60,803	27,432	422,829
1902	1,533	424,375	85,442	31,377	541,194
1906	1,853	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910	2,359	674,945	115,340	52,078	842,363
1914	2,976	746,773	146,157	60,043	952,973
1918	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922	4,144	1,066,457	206,887	67,078	1,340,422
1926	7,231	1,204,674	249,569	60,094	1,514,337
1930	8,148	1,225,423	254,905	37,972	1,518,300
1932	8,634	1,244,008	270,460	18,362	1,532,830
1933	8,831	1,300,121	235,344	13,437	1,548,902
1934	9,375	1,444,710	239,775	12,677	1,697,162
1935	9,930	1,477,163	237,973	10,633	1,725,769
1936	9,743	1,451,914	245,093	10,747	1,707,754

* The figures for 1937 and 1938 are exclusive of Burma.

"Adolescents" are a new class created by the Indian Factories Act, 1934 to cover persons between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children. In the above table, however the

figures for male and female adolescents have been shown separately in the statistics for the years 1923-1933. In the figures for 1934 and adult women.

Association, Bombay, 1922 that no children in any textile mill in at year. The following factory statistics for vices and age and sex

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1938

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1,818	128 706	50 974	9 468	5 097	194 330
Bombay	2 495	402,449	71,591	4 120	943	479 103
Sind	322	24 600	4 955	203	117	29 875
Bengal	1 735	495 183	59 859	6 275	1 474	562 791
United Provinces	530	148 400	5,119	1 154	412	155 085
Punjab	780	61 486	8,494	1 453	835	72 268
Bihar	311	86 137	6,994	326	187	93 034
Orissa	80	3 108	1 362	53	16	4 545
Central Provinces & Berar	737	41 631	19 641	515	187	61 974
Assam	765	35 540	10 681	3 394	1 062	60 677
North West Frontier Province	30	1 144	30	2	5	1 181
Baluchistan	14	1 995	14		47	2 046
Ajmer Merwara	35	12 619	1 048	11	208	13 886
Delhi	78	14 029	267	74	129	15 308
Bangalore and Coorg	13	1 012	507	14	24	1,557
Total	9 743	1 459 019	240 932	27 062	10 742	1 737 755

Mining Statistics 1924-1938

Year	Total number of mines which came under the Act	Number of persons employed		
		Underground and open work men	Above ground	Total
1924	1 804	167 779	90 498	258 277
1925	2 011	168 544	84 903	253 857
1926	1 897	180 371	70 742	260 113
1927	1 992	196 541	72 949	269 290
1928	1 948	157 398	70 273	267 671
1929	1 731	191 908	69 783	269 701
1930	1 669	191 915	69 752	261 667
1931	1 471	1 06 48	60 144	230 782
1932	1 781	151 924	52 734	204 658
1933	1 404	153 940	52 560	206 500
1934	1 675	170 800	58 561	229 361
1935	1 813	189 063	64 707	253 970
1936	1 973	190 917	69 476	260 593
1937	1 905	190 554	72 304	267 858
1938	1 953	210 944	81 226	300 060

MIGRATION

The principal industry of India is agriculture. It is there that there are naturally no movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is because the cost of recovery of the cost of

Association, Bombay 1922 that no children in any textile mill is at year. The following factory statistics for vices and age and sex

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1928

Province	Number of Factories	Average daily number of Workers employed				
		Adult Males	Adult Women	Adolescents	Children	Total
Madras	1 818	128 406	50 974	9 469	5 037	194 335
Bombay	2 495	402 449	71 591	4 110	943	4 9103
Sind	302	24 600	4 955	203	117	29 875
Bengal	1 735	405 183	50 950	6 275	1 474	562 901
United Provinces	530	148 400	5 119	1 154	412	155 085
Punjab	780	61 486	8 494	1 453	635	71 068
Bihar	311	86 137	6 384	350	187	93 144
Orissa	80	3 108	1 368	53	16	4 545
Central Provinces & Berar	737	41 631	10 641	515	187	61 944
Assam	65	35 540	10 681	3 394	1 065	60 670
North West Frontier Province	30	1 144	30	2	5	1 181
Baluchistan	14	1 985	14		47	2 046
Ajmer Merwara	35	12 619	1 049	11	208	13 887
Delhi	78	14 970	267	74	128	15 399
Bangalore and Coorg	13	1 012	507	14	24	1,557
Total	9 743	1 459 010	240 932	27 062	10 742	1 737 746

The annual All India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed by age and sex in mills in British India. 27.9034 or over 94 per cent were employed in jute mills in Bengal.

Mining Statistics, 1924-1938

Year	Number of persons employed			
1924	1 804	167 770	90 498	258,277
1925	2 011	168 554	84,303	253 857
1926	1,897	183 371	70,742	260,113
1927	1 992	196 541	72 949	269 290
1928	1 948	197 324	70 273	267,671
1929	1 732	194 004	69 783	269 701
1930	1 669	191 915	69 752	261 667
1931	1 471	170 638	60 144	230 782
1932	1 291	151 924	52 734	204 658
1933	1 474	153 942	52 565	206 507
1934	1 675	170 920	58 561	229,381
1935	1 813	189,263	61 707	253,970
1936	1 973	199 917	69 676	269 593
1937	1,925	205 554	72,304	267 858
1938	1 953	221 994	82,276	306,260

MIGRATION.

The principal industry of India is agriculture there are naturally no movements of population from one part of the country to another from India to

were taken therein. Emigration of labour from India is mainly to Malaya, Ceylon and Natal. Problems connected with the immigration of Indians into Ceylon have recently become very acute and we therefore deal with it in a separate section below.

In January 1940, the Government of India promulgated new rules designed to prevent the emigration of skilled workers from India

provinces.

The system of recruitment followed in case of the better paid and—especially in the engineering industry—skilled work—as different. Here also, usually a foreman or a headman is selected because the type of man generally available on the spot.

a contract for a period of apprenticeship is, before engaging new men Messrs E D

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation
with trade unions should adopt a common

RECOMMENDATION OF DEPARTMENT

the provisions of this act shall be the same as those of the act of 1913.

The provisions of this act shall be the same as those of the act of 1913.

a contract for a period of apprenticeship is before engaging new men Messrs E D

(d) Employers associations in co operation
with trade unions should adopt a common

DECLARATION OF PLANTATION

and (v) employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certified agents. The total number of adult labourers working and not working on tea estates in Assam was 24,100 in 1931 and 25,000 in 1932.

and the general aim of the Act was to assist the tea industry and other employers and to assist the Government of Assam in the development of the tea industry. The Government of Assam, in 1931, appointed a Tea Garden Labour Commission to inquire into the conditions of labour in tea gardens and to recommend measures for their improvement. The Commission reported in 1932 that the conditions of labour in tea gardens were generally poor and that the Government should take steps to improve them.

a contract for a period of apprenticeship is before engaging new men Messrs

(d) Employers associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery,

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATI
FACTORY FOR ASSAM

after 1934

with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding registration (sections 7 to 11) and it is further

settled on the returns amounted to Rs. 1 1-9 Rs. 5-13 4 and Rs. 6 2 4 respectively in the Assam Valley and to Rs. 6 2-5, Rs. 6 6 1 and Rs. 7 15-2 respectively in the Burma Valley. In addition to cash wages all estate labourers have the usual

charge for this estate labourers to be met from an annual sum on the Emigrant Labour Commission to be paid at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4 per cent of the gross value of the estate determined for each year of levy. The

by several gardens.

The Government of Assam is applying a Tea Labour Land in accordance with the Tea Labour Land

an annual sum of £100,000 to be paid to the Government of India. The Government of India have agreed to pay the sum of £100,000 to the Government of India. The Government of India have agreed to pay the sum of £100,000 to the Government of India.

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 10 MAY 1934

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Although certain of the conditions of employment have improved since the outbreak of the war, the general conditions of employment have not improved.

HOURS OF WORK

As a result of the outbreak of War here
certain wages and conditions of employment have improved.

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are —

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48		Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
<i>Perennial</i>				<i>Seasonal</i>			
For Men	5	24	71	For Men	25	11	64
For Women	12	19	69	For Women	34	9	57

In all cases where co is necessary such as in plants and certain water work is arranged on shifts—the different shi

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1934

Mineral Field	Over seers	Miners	Loaders.	Skilled Labour	Un skilled Labour
---------------	---------------	--------	----------	-------------------	-------------------------

As far as railways are concerned hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules 1931,

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma Shell Corporation

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS

There is a complete absence of uniformity as

within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of

accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants

In cases where large bodies of non pensionable Government servants are brought under the

a reserve fund amounting to Rs 3 72 lakhs receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits

Certain grains and foodstuffs are purchased by the Controller of Prices on the advice of the Committee of the Congress to make enquiries in their respective administrations into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workmen.

of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted. employer in every industry to which the Act has been applied is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines

for the last fifteen years. Early in 1946, the Government of India asked all local Governments and their employees, and with the exception of the industrial establishments conducted by

It is not for the purpose of making a statement in evidence and

Records in the State of Bombay. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for the purpose in the budget estimate of the M. S. for the year 1929-30 and this was increased to Rs. 90,000 in the estimate for 1930-31. All children employed in the infant class for the first three are exempted and those that are found to be suffering from malnutrition are given 6 ounces of milk every day free of charge. 2,373 children were in receipt of this benefit when the scheme was started in March 1927. The number of children who were in receipt of the benefit as at 31st March 1931 was 4,411.

Maternity Benefits Bill introduced by Mr. A. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1926 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was withdrawn by the Assembly in August 1926 but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Delhi have passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to

the children in such rooms (over-cribs) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are however not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Bhopal have provided them for over fifteen years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified nurses (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the mill-owners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these centres by the appointment of a lady Inspector of Factories as early as 1914. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more

all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in ; increase was due to the increase in the number of

Myths of destiny and the wolf are not village heresies. Centuries have been passed in

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

TABLE No. I.
(July 1914=100)

Year	January	April	July.	October	Annual Average
1918	134	144	143	170	154
1919	182	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	163	160	177	183	175
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	163	152	154
1924	159	150	157	161	157
1925	157	153	157	153	155
1926	155	153	157	155	155
1927	156	153	158	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	145	149	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931	117	111	109	109	110
1932	110	104	109	103	109
1933	109	101	101	100	103
1934	96	93	97	100	97
1935	94	94	101	103	101
1936	103	100	101	103	102
1937	104	104			

TABLE No. 11

Average Prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average
1934			97	100	92
1935	99	95	101	101	100
1936	103	100	101	102	101
1937	104	100	107	103	106
1938	107	100	106	100	106
1939	105	103	100	109	106
1940	114	110			

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar.

Working class cost of living indexes for scope and method of compilation of the index

*Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers
(August 1926 to July 1927=100)*

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual average.
1903	93	91	97	97	95
1920	99	96	98	98	97
1930	93	89	88	89	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	72
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935	72	69	71	70	71
1936	70	69	71	72	71
1937	74	75	77	76	76
1938	73	69	71	72	71
1939	70	69	72	75	73
1940	81	78			

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers
(February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year	January	April	July	October	Annual Average
1928		92	95	95	
1929	100	98	100	102	101
1930	104	94	92	85	92
1931	76	72	71	72	73
1932	72	72	74	74	73
1933	73	67	68	69	69
1934	68	67	73	76	72
1935	75	72	71	72	72
1936	69	65	70	74	71
1937	73	73	73	72	73
1938	76	70	71	71	72
1939	74	71	74	75	
1940	80	74			

Cost of living index figures are now being compiled and published by Burma and various other Provinces in India. The Government of Burma compiles index numbers on base 1931=100 for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon Burmans Tamils Telugus and Oriyas Hindustanis. Government of the I compiles two separate and Jubbulpore with the Province of compiled for

Oriyas Hindustanis
Government of the
compiles two separate
and Jubbulpore with
the Province of
compiled for

There
in

from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100 The Gov. = 100 Have been compiled since January 1936

*Cost of Living Index Numbers in Provinces other than Bombay
N.B.—Please see above note for Base Periods*

Year and Month	Madras	Lahore	Nagpur	Patna	Cuttack.	Rangoon (Burman)
1935						
January	98	122	61	100	96	80
February	97	118	60	100	96	82
March	96	120	59	100	95	83
April	97	121	60	102	97	82
May	99	120	59	103	99	86
June	93	120	60	104	101	83
July	98	121	60	107	104	90
August	98	120	61	109	103	89
September	103	123	64	112	112	86
October	104	125	63	116	112	87
November	105	147	67	124	117	86
December	108	147	74	115	117	85
1940						
January	107	—	71	114	114	88
February	104	—	67	114	108	90
March	105	—	67	112	—	91
April	106	—	69	—	—	91
May	107	—	71	—	—	—

STANDARD OF LIFE.

Food	48 60	49 31	45 25	64 10	28 00	52 7	52 63
Fuel and light	7 11	6 65	9 60	9 62	7 95	5 2	6 67
Clothing	7 70	9 12	11 86	10 70	10 85	10 6	4 50
House rent	12 81	10 97	6 27	1 02	1 44	13 9	11 14
Miscellaneous	25 73	23 95	23 02	13 60	13 75	17 6	25 00
Total	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 0	100 00

NOTE.—The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection.—

—	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Rangoon (Burmese)	Madras.
Average size of the family (in persons)	3.70	4.05	4.87	4.33	3.76	3.01	6.03
Average monthly income	Rs. 17.50	Rs. 20.46	Rs. 29.39	Rs. 24.14	Rs. 10.16	Rs. 38.58	Rs. 51.37

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the

the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant

workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient the same can not be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several

diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note however has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry —

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs. 500 to 600	Rs. 400 to 600	Rs. 350 to 550
„ (Indian)		250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen		150 to 200	100 to 225	75 to 200
Maistries		90 to 120	60 to 110	45 to 80
Steam Engine Drivers		50 to 75	40 to 70	30 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants		70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd		45 to 70	40 to 60	30 to 50
Firemen		30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers		4 0 0		
Carpenters 1st Class	Daily	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 12 0
2nd		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters Linemen		3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
Superior		2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
Ordinary		1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists Superior		3 4 0	2 8 0	
Ordinary		1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths		2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Hammermen		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers		3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders Superior		2 8 0	2 4 0	
Ordinary		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders		2 8 0	1 12 0	
Masons		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers		1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics Assistants		1 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Weight Lifters		1 4 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
Semi-skilled workers (all occupations)		0 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men		0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women		0 8 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to

take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain percentage increase or decrease between two sets of figures. Attempts made by Bombay Labour Office to do this d

on which the percentage dearness of food allow. In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted

and application. In practice, the connotation number of days actually worked by all the indi-
 of the to applied gross ea amount envelope

some for this the amount is not the nearly twenty industries and the
 envelope is not earnings less and further deduc- the Province of Bombay was divided

*I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important
Graded Occupations—All Factories—1934*

Areas	Moulders	Black smiths.	Fitters	Mechanists (turners)	Carpenters	Painters.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1 Bombay City	42 4 9 (502)	50 1 - 6 (534)	55 13 7 (3 985)	54 3 5 (1 614)	51 4 11 (2,543)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2 Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3 Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	39 15 9 (24)
4 Ahmedabad Kaira, and Panch Mahals	70 12 10 (94)	70 8 5 (64)	71 11 0 (411)	56 4 10 (249)	51 1 9 (35)	37 8 0 (23)
5 Broach and Surat	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (9)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	NH
6 East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 4 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7 Poona Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 0 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 6 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 6 (53)
8 Sholapur City	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9 Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10 Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (223)	43 7 0 (83)
Presidency Proper	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2 772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1 420)

A H—These figures are for the year 1934. No changes have been made in the figures to provide for any cuts or increases in wages that may have taken place since that year.

II General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and 'Common' Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories—1931

Areas	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
			Rs a p	Rs a p
1 Bombay City	35 20	87 7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2 Bombay Suburban Thana Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2 735	90 0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3 Ahmedabad City	8 476	97 4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4 Ahmedabad Kalra and Panch Mahals	2 136	87 1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5 Broach and Surat	703	89 1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6 East and West Khandesh	2 142	89 4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7 Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4 811	87 5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8 Sholapur City	1 850	92 7	0 14 2	27 1 4
9 Sholapur and Satara	531	89 8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10 Belgaum Dharwar Bijapur and Karpur	3 887	91 2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62 941	88 8	1 9 5	38 3 3

* B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

III Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations May 1931

Area	Proof Readers	Compositors	Letter Press Machine men	Ballers	Binders	Type Casters
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1 272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (67)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	33 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (37)
Presidency Proper	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1 796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

* B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

IV General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934

Area	Number of persons employed	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings
Bombay City	505	91.7	Rs. a p. 1 8 0	Rs. a p. 37 4 10
Bombay Suburban Thana				25 4 2
"				26 2 2
"				20 14 11
"				27 0 0
"				34 4 9

✓ B—The note under Table I applies to this Table also

V Average Daily Earnings* in the numerically most important occupational ones in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Province of Bombay according to the results of the General Wage Census of 1934 with the increases† given in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee (Interim Report) plus the Dearness Allowances wherever granted

Areas *	Frame Tenters ‡	Siders	Doffers	Reelers	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
Bombay City	Rs. a p. 1 5 0 (708)	Rs. a p. 1 3 3 (1 394)	Rs. a p. 0 13 10 (9 556)	Rs. a p. 0 13 9 (6 316)	Rs. a p. 0 15 0 (13 367)	Rs. a p. 1 10 0 (94 666)
Bombay Suburban Thana Kolkata and Ratnagiri	1 5 1 (3 5)	1 2 0 (808)	0 13 9 (444)	0 14 0 (211)	0 13 11 (505)	1 9 0 (1 490)
Ahmedabad City	1 7 8 (0 043)	1 3 11 (11 316)	0 14 1 (8 03)	0 14 8 (1 693)	0 15 1 (6 514)	1 7 0 (05 340)
Ahmedabad Kaira and Lanch Mahals	1 1 8 (217)	0 14 5 (464)	0 9 2 (318)	0 10 10 (51)	0 10 3 (94)	1 11 5 (908)
Dروح and Surat	0 15 11 (185)	0 14 4 (389)	0 9 2 (077)	0 8 3 (70)	0 9 6 (319)	1 5 4 (945)
East and West Khandesh	0 15 5 (399)	0 10 7 (744)	0 7 5 (418)	0 9 4 (347)	0 8 5 (819)	1 6 9 (1007)
Poona Nasik and Ahmed nagar	1 1 2 (46)	0 15 3 (111)	0 9 0 (68)	0 7 2 (00)	0 9 6 (8)	1 7 5 (069)
Solapur City	0 13 11 (813)	0 12 6 (1 690)	0 9 11 (100)	0 7 11 (1 440)	0 8 7 (2 108)	1 9 0 (2 439)
Solapur and Satara	0 9 1 (109)	0 8 6 (016)	0 4 9 (147)	0 5 4 (303)	0 5 8 (98)	0 14 4 (0)
Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar and Kanara	0 13 0 (447)	0 9 2 (759)	0 5 11 (84)	0 9 5 (1 115)	0 5 3 (63)	0 12 1 (060)

* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† The figures according to the results of the general Wage Census have been increased according to the rates of increase specified for different categories of earnings in the Schedule given at page 9 of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Interim Report and which has been reproduced at page 53 of this section.

‡ Frame Tenters include Drawing Slubbing Inter and Roving Tenters.

It was not until 1941 that the numerically most important occupations in

W. L. Mays Jr.

Centres *	Frame Tenters	Spilers	Doffers.	Reelers.	Winders	Two Loom Weavers
Bombay	Rs. a p 1 4 4 (5 464)	Rs. a p 1 3 10 (9 240)	Rs. a p 0 14 ~ (8 040)	Rs. a p 0 12 5 (5 901)	Rs. a p 0 14 7 (14 853)	Rs. a p 1 9 8 (21 463)
Ahmedabad	1 3 11 (35 6)	1 4 10 (7 193)	0 13 5 (5 781)	0 11 3 (1 438)	0 11 9 (6 372)	1 11 8 (22 077)
Sholapur	0 12 11 (813)	0 11 3 (1 735)	0 9 5 (1 344)	0 5 11 (1 200)	0 7 6 (2 480)	1 9 1 (2 644)

* The figures for earnings in the above table were taken from the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. The figures for July 1937 for the other textile areas in the Province of Bombay were not published when we went to Press.

The differences in the two sets of figures in Tables Nos. V and VI show that there was a distinct fall in earnings all round between 1934 and 1937. This was particularly so in Ahmedabad where according to the Delhi Agreement of 1935 a cut of 6½ per cent. was effected all round.

VII The General Averages of Daily Earnings for all operatives in all factory Industries in the Province of Bombay excluding the Engineering the Textile and the Printing Industries according to the General Wage Census 1934

Ind stry	General averages of Daily Earnings for		
	All Men	All Women.	All Adult Operatives
Oils, Paints and Soap	Rs a p 0 14 7 (2 400)	Rs a p 0 5 4 (613)	Rs a p 0 13 3 (3 103)
Match Manufacturing	1 0 5 (3 234)	0 9 11 (2,174)	0 13 11 (5 468)
Rubber, Crepe and Leather	0 15 7 (1 066)	0 10 5 (80)	0 15 2 (1 146)
Refined Sugar Manufacturing	0 10 1 (977)	0 3 0 (14)	0 10 0 (991)
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	0 15 5 (653)	0 10 5 (212)	0 14 2 (865)
Aerated Water Manufacturing	1 0 3 (788)	0 13 0 (11)	1 0 2 (792)
Glass Manufacturing	0 11 10 (670)	0 6 6 (58)	0 11 5 (7 8)
Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing	0 10 11 (475)	0 6 2 (190)	0 9 7 (665)
Flour Milling	1 1 11 (590)	0 0 10 (46)	1 1 4 (636)
Paper Manufacturing	0 14 10 (38)	0 4 10 (260)	0 20 21 (622)
Dairying, Biscuit and Sweet	0 15 5 (429)	0 10 0 (35)	0 15 1 (524)
Tiles Manufacturing	0 11 7 (377)	0 7 3 (107)	0 10 7 (484)
Power Laundries	1 3 6 (24)	0 11 10 (10)	1 3 3 (252)
Distilleries	0 14 1 (164)	0 7 0 (3)	0 14 0 (167)
Gold and Silver Thread	0 9 7 (47)	0 8 1 (1)	0 9 7 (42)

¹ B—The note under Table I applies in the case of this Table also.

The Reports of the Central Provinces and Berar Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Coimbatore Court of Inquiry which were published during the year 1938 give the figures of average earnings in individual mills in various centres but no general figures for the centres as a whole. For further detailed information regarding wages in these areas the reader must refer to the reports indicated as it is not possible to reproduce figures for individual mills in note

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to damages only if he can prove that the injury was caused by the negligence of his employer or orders or disregard of safety devices. De-

registered in London, ...

Amounts of Compensation Payable—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or dependent ...

... the employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does ...

... dependent ...

... a paternal grandparent

General—The interests of dependants in ...

During the year 1930, two amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, ...

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All-India, 1924-37

Year	Number of cases			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal	Non fatal	Total	Fatal cases	Non fatal cases	All cases
1924*—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	240	3 808	4 147	8 0085	66 248	1 49 333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1 516	1 891
1925—						
Adults	583	10 751	11 334	3 45 990	2 90 535	6 41 525
Minors	7	39	37	200	2 391	2 591
1926—						
Adults	661	13 347	14 048	4 25 935	3 94 385	8 20 321
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1 155
1927—						
Adults	777	14 397	15 174	5 81 400	5 07 944	11 09 344
Minors	6	36	42	840	1 030	1 870
1928—						
Adults	810	15 809	16 717	5 21 510	5 69 741	10 91 251
Minors	9	42	51	2 494	1 935	4 429
1929—						
Adults	886	17 942	18 829	5 87 190	6 70 573	12 57 763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2 001	2 401
1930—						
Adults	867	20 606	23 523	6 59 300	7 85 750	12 45 050
Minors	4	47	51	1 100	612	1 712
1931—						
Adults	696	16 764	17 460	4 44 246	6 20 885	10 65 131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1 225
1932—						
Adults	600	13 641	14 241	3 60 164	4 62 093	8 22 257
Minors	1	19	20	200	638	838
1933—						
Adults	506	14 015	14 541	3 31 307	4 82 477	8 13 784
Minors		18	18	..	115	115
1934—						
Adults	597	16 271	16 868	3 71 562	4 96 437	8 67 999
Minors	1	21	22	200	643	843
1935—						
Adults	692	22 083	22 975	5 02 331	6 38 383	11 40 714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751
1936—						
Adults	1 038	27 444	28 480	7 40 331	7 20 943	14 63 274
Minors	2	28	30	150	756	906
1937—						
Adults	763	28 874	29 612	5 46 242	7 40 504	12 86 746
Minors		3	3		18	18

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December

ACT ON INDUSTRY.

deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims in Bombay. The cost of production but not to the cost of living.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned: but, whereas many of these self appointed committees

trous general strike which it conducted in 1929 The latter strike almost killed the trade union movement in the cotton textile industry in Bom-

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned trade unions were faced with a three edged weapon. On one side workmen taking

violated any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any

<p>secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion</p>	<p>trous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike almost killed the trade union movement in the cotton textile industry in Bombay and although the Red Flag Ginn Kanar</p>
---	--

IN THE YEAR 1900

Registered Trade Unions in British India

Year	Number of registered trade unions	Unions financial returns		
		Number	Membership	Income Rs (in lakhs)
1927-28	20	29	160 619	1 64
1928-29	75	67	181 077	3 17
1929-30	104	90	240 355	4 33
1930-31	119	106	219 115	4 07
1931-32	131	121	235 693	4 78
1932-33	170	147	237 309	5 57
1933-34	191	160	204 071	5 03
1934-35	213	183	284 518	5 29
1935-36	241	205	268 306	5 00
1936-37	296	228	261 074	4 28
1937-38	420	343	390 112	6 93

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1933 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below —

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions

Class of industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership
Textile	3	76 786	42.28
Seamen	2	29 961	16.50
Railways	9	25 096	13.83
Posts and Telegraphs	32	6 302	3.47
Municipal	10	7 416	4.10
Miscellaneous	91	36 006	19.83
Total	146	1 91 597	100.00

are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid | At the eleventh session of the All India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1923

the 17th April 1938, it was decided to another opportunity was afforded to the repre-

Mr. S. V. Iruelkar
Secretary in his place
convicted to 18 months
for offences under Secti
the Indian Penal Code

by one year more

As far as unions of cotton mill workers in the

reserved for representatives of labour. The
Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces,
Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and

the most honest and energetic of representatives of the constituency and has paid up his subscrip-

and the allocation of the four seats in Assam :—

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies —

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr G. Krishnamurthi Ayl	Railway Trade Unions
Mr Genta Chelapathi Chetti Garu	
Mr N. G. Ramaswami Nayadu Ayl	
Mr I. R. K. Sarma Ayl	
Mr Subbarao Karunakaram Garu	Factory Labour
Mr V. V. Narasimham Garu	West Godavari cum Krishna cum Guntur Factory Labour

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr D. K. Jagtap	Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions
Mr Gulzarilal Nanda	Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats)
Mr K. K. Desai	Iditto
Mr Jambadas M. Melta	Millary Unions (Two seats)
Mr S. H. Jhaveria	Iditto
Mr A. H. Mirza	Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr J. N. Gupta	
Mr Aftab Ali	
Mr Suresh Chandra Banerjee	
Mr Nilarendra Dutt Mazumdar	
Mr Sit Nath Banerjee	
Mr M. A. Zaman	
Mr B. M. Kerkjee	
Mr Litta Sirdar	

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Raja Ram Sastri	Trade Union Constituency
Mr Suraj Prasad Anandji	Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour
Mr B. K. Mukerjee	Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Lala Sitaram Mehta	Trade Unions
Mr Dewan Chaman Lal	East Punjab
Mr Salach Solan Lal	North Punjab Labour Constituencies

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr	Mining Trade Unions
Mr Babu Natta Ram	Jamshedpur Factory Labour
Mr	Monghyr cum Jamalpur Factory Labour
Mr Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta	Hazratnagar Mining Labour

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr G S Page

Trade Union Labour

Mr V R Kalappa

Factory Labour

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Bideshy Pan Tanty

Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh

Mr Phairab Chandra Das

Jorhat, Nazira and East Golaghat

Mr Babu Binode Kumar J Sarwan

Thakurbari, Diswanath and Paneri

Mr Babu Parmesvat Parila Ahir

Sikhar Srimangal and Longai Valley

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Babu Pyari Sankara Roy

Orissa Labour Constituency

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr N A Dechar

Sind Labour Constituency

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM | became defunct went to the wall owing mainly
IN INDIA | to the fact that their officials were not able

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES
LEGISLATION.**

supplying light or water to the public and any

Industrial Disputes in India 1913-39

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Number of working days lost
1911	396	600 351	6 984 496	1930	148	196 301	2 961 731
1912	2 8	435 434	3 9 7 7	1931	166	203 008	2 404 1 3
1913	213	301 044	5 051 04	1932	118	198 099	1 9 437
1914	133	319 462	8 731 918	1933	146	164 938	1 641 11
1915	134	204 1	1 5 8 193	1934	153	208 008	4 73 59
1916	1 8	186 811	1 037 4 3	1935	145	114 217	9 3 475
1917	129	131 655	2 019 3 0	1936	157	169 029	2 380 0
1918	203	506 851	31 647 4 14	1937	3 9	647 8 11	8 08 257
1919	141	537 016	12 165 631	1938	399	401 075	9 198 708
				1939	409	409 189	4 09 795

MAJOR STRIKES IN INDIA DURING 1939-40

an inquiry into the strikers' grievances and the strikers resumed work unconditionally on 11th October 1939.

... of the Labour Union. The strike ... ASSOCIATION OF ...

... (the boy) the general strike for dearth ...

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

2nd Session (Geneva 1900) G—Sir Louis Hershaw and Capt D I Vines Seamen's Delegate—Mr A M Mazzarello

Conventions

7 Minimum Age (Sea)—(F)
8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(F)

9 Placing of Seamen

3rd Session (Geneva 1901) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr I N Gupta F—Sir Nowroji Saklitala W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr A G Clow

Conventions

10 " " " " " "
11 " " " " " "
12 " " " " " "
13 " " " " " "
14 " " " " " "
15 " " " " " "
(AB)
16 Medical Examination of (Sea)—(AB)

4th Session (Geneva 1922) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Hershaw E—Sir Alexander Murray W—Mr Joseph Baptista Secretary—Mr C H S

5th Session
M Dahan
Hay W—

6th Session (Geneva 1904) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Hershaw E—Sir Alexander Murray W—Mr Joseph Baptista

7th Session (Geneva 1905) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Hershaw E—Sir Thomas Smith W—Mr N M Joshi Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

20 Night Work (Bakeries).
8th Session (Geneva 1906) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Hershaw E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr Lalpat Rai Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

21 Inspection of Emigrants—(AC)
9th Session (Geneva 1906) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Hershaw E—Sir Arthur Froom W—Mr M Daud Secretary—Mr R N Gilchrist

Conventions

22 Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB)
23 Repatriation of Seamen

10th Session (Geneva 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee Sir Louis Hershaw and Dr R P Paranjpe (Substitute) E—Mr C D Vitha W—Mr V V Giri Secretary—Mr S Lal

Conventions

Ch
C
M
tar,
Conventions
ht (Packages Trans-
11th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr G Graham

12th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr G Graham

13th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr G Graham

14th Session (Geneva 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr G Graham

15th Session (Geneva 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr A L Ojha

16th Session (Geneva 1932) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr A G Clow E—Mr A L Ojha Secretary—Mr A L Ojha

17th Session (Geneva 1933) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings E—Sir Piroze C Sethna W—Mr Attab Ali Secretary—Mr K R Menon

18th Session (Geneva 1934) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr J F Gennings E—Sir Piroze C Sethna W—Mr Attab Ali Secretary—Mr K R Menon

18th Session (Geneva, 1934) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A. G. Clow, L—Seth Hasturthal Lalbhai W—Mr Jammadas M Mehta, Secretary—Mr A Diddin

Conventions

- 41 Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB)
- 42 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised)
- 43 Sheet Glass Works
- 44 Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph B. ... Mr H A Laljee, W—Mr V M Ramaswami Mudaliar, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

- 45 Underground Work (Women)—(A)
- 46 Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised)
- 47 Forty Hour Week
- 48 Maintenance of Migrants Pension rights
- 49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass Bottle Works)

20th Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr S N Roy, L—Sir H Mehta W—Rao Sahib R W Kaly, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman

Conventions

- 50 Recruiting of Indigenous Workers
- 51 Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works)
- 52 Holidays with Pay

21st Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Mr A Diddin L—Mr M A Mister W—Mr Alt. F Morley

Conventions

- 53 Officers Com.
- 54 Holidays with
- 55 Shipowners
- Seamen)
- 56 Sickness Insu
- 57 Hours of Work

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936) as at the 21st Session

Conventions

- 58 Minimum Ag

23rd Session (Geneva, 1936) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Mr ... Secretary—Mr S R

Conventions

- 59 Minimum Ag
- 60 Minimum Ag (ment) (Revised)
- 61 Reduction o
- 62 Safety Provi.

24th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 63 Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction and in agriculture

25th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 64 Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers

26th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 65 Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers

27th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 66 Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment

28th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 67 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

29th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- A = Unconditional ratification
- B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention
- C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference
- D = Legislation passed
- E = Legislation in progress or in preparation

30th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 68 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

31st Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 69 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

32nd Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 70 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

33rd Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 71 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

34th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 72 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

35th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 73 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

36th Session (Geneva, 1938) G—Sir Firuz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, L—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S V Parulekar, M.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr M Ikramullah

Conventions

- 74 Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

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GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS

Secretary The Honourable Mr M S A
HYDARI C I E I C N

The Workmen's Compensation Act is adminis-
tered by the Commissioner for Workmen's

Deputy Secretary H T

Under Secretaries 1
and D H CROFTON I C

BENGAL

The growth of healthy trade unionism has
received much attention and rules to regulate the

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paratory to retirement. With the object of the Commission

Act.

in the Commission in the Labour

the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta, and weekly rates

Labour Welfare Officer I J S RAM
Lady Welfare Worker Miss I G. DAVID

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab the Director of Industries

the

S K

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions—D S BAKHLE, I.C.S.

Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour: GULZARILAL NANDA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Registrar of Unions, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act N A MEHRAN M.B.E. F.E.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions—RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM LAL, M.B.E.

Chief Inspector of Factories W H ABEL.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chief Inspector of Factories T W JOHNSTONE, O.B.E.

the members of labour are Board but the Board acts capriciously.

Advert II 1 The Governor on Labour Mr
GEOFFREY LOWWALL BURTON K C I E I C S

Director of Industries K D GUHA M S C
(L P O I)

Inspector of Trade Unions D V I E G E
I C S

Chief Inspector of Factories I T KOMAN
NAYAR

Labour Officer Ralibbi K S P T I S C
(L P O I)

UNITED PROVINCES

Advert II 1 The Governor on Labour
Dr LAXMA LAL C I E I C S

Inspector of Industries Mr Laxma Lal C I E I C S
Inspector of Factories Mr Laxma Lal C I E I C S
Inspector of Trade Unions Mr Laxma Lal C I E I C S
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workers, one on the ground of increased mechanisation of the plant and the other on the ground that the numbers employed were in excess of

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

It is important to note that in the Indian States, with regard to the labour of the

hours
etc.
In

TRAVANCORE.

Commissioner of Labour C. KEMURA DAS,
 B.A. M.Sc. (Lpool) F.I.C. (London)

sch
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NEW & REVISED EDITION

SANITATION IN INDIA



THE 4th edition of Dr Turner's manual on Municipal Sanitation in India Every chapter revised Valuable statistics Entirely new sections dealing with "Food", "Malaria and Mosquitoes", "Air and Ventilation", "Soils and Building Sites", "Village Sanitation", have been incorporated in this new edition Several new illustrations Indispensable to Public Health Officers Municipalities, Local Boards, Medical and Sanitary Students, Etc

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A Handy and Practical Guide.

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows —

	Miles	1st Class.	2nd Class
Delhi, B B & C I Railway, via new Nagla-Muttra direct route	801	Rs 12 0	Rs 5 0
Delhi G I P Railway, via Agra	957	Rs 12 0	Rs 5 0
Simla, via Delhi Muttra and Delhi	1 301	146 3 0	73 12 0
Calcutta, G I P, from Bombay, via Jubbulpore & Naini	1,349	144 2 9	72 1 9
Calcutta, G I P from Bombay, via Nagpur ..	1 223	135 12 9	67 14 9
Madras G I P, from Bombay, via Raichur	794	100 12 0	50 5 0
Lahore via Nagla Muttra and Delhi	1,158	133 6 0	66 10 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club service between Dacca and Calcutta with
 a view to the regular flying of mail aircraft of extension to Assam for
 the purpose of the flying of mail aircraft of extension to Assam for

When Total

drome Officer

Flying training is given in India through Clubs

1

10,000

2,000

6,000

in 1932. The following are the names of the pilots who have been granted licences by the Civil Aviation Authority:

The following are the names of the pilots who have been granted licences by the Civil Aviation Authority:

Aero Club of India and Burma—The Club of India and Burma besides being

The following are the names of the pilots who have been granted licences by the Civil Aviation Authority:

(b) *Provincial Governments*—The Government of India has granted licences to three candidates for

The following are the names of the pilots who have been granted licences by the Civil Aviation Authority:

students for technical training in England. One student has been given a grant of Rs 3,000 and the other a grant of Rs 1,000.

Aeronautical Technical Institute—The Air the Aeronautical Institute which has been started in India is now open for the reception of students according to the syllabus issued by the

The following are the names of the pilots who have been granted licences by the Civil Aviation Authority:

Indian Air
and
1932.

The following table shows the number of aircraft in the service of the various countries at the end of 1918.

Number of aircraft in service at the end of 1918.

Army Officer

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

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to repair and maintain and spare parts are readily obtainable. The aircraft will be complete with a view to his employment as a Pilot Officer. This pilot was given further training by Government.

of the scheme two further schemes were sanc-

(b) *Provincial Governments*—The Government Wireless Operators—Three candidates for

The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay have awarded assistance amounting to Ground Engineers—48 ground engineers obtained licences in 1935. Ten were trained by the flying club, 22 by the Aeronautical

the Labour
e Indian Air
amended by the
Act 1934. The
Government to
Experiments are being conducted by India to take measures for the sanitary control of air
with intermediate from any Indian to long

men were elected by the India Meteorological Commission for Air Navigation

and current weather observatory at Coimbatore

represented at the 25th session
of the International Commission for Air Navigation
the Hague during May and June
J. A. Phillips, C.S.I., I.C.S. (ret'd.)

Agony—The presentation of a

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports including reports of dangerous phenomena. New editions of the International Code of Meteorological Organization for the Aviation Weather Codes were issued.

On the Trans-India air route the routine arrangements for the issue of forecast, upper wind and current weather reports by W.T. to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued. Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at

to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines, air and marine lights, prohibited areas etc.

Aircraft Manufacture.—The demand for aircraft caused by the war has led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and it is learnt that at least two Indian industrial concerns are interested in

Weather reports and forecasts are now supplied to Air Services of India Limited for the Bombay Forbinder service and to Indian Company to get the required machinery and have also agreed to purchase in the first instance 50 planes a year from them.

Air Routes.

ways and Indian Transcontinental Airways Limited between London and Calcutta. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karatic Indian service.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

could navigate the canal easily in its

all fell only to the exercise of the right of

of 1941

at 10
goods reached
per cent. 10

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of observation such as the cost of reference, philosophy and art of one of the subjects.

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before been tried

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of palaces mosques halls of state baths kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort a mile and a half in circumference with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India Rajputana the land of chivalry,

At Madure and Trichinopoly will be found

Standard Louis

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Fidelity

Bureau 57, Haymarket London will work out in other places almost as well known containing
 tours to parties
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HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON

ABBOTTABAD —Springfield Abbot Woodlock	MADRAS —Rosotto & Connemare
AGRA —Cecil Imperial Empress Laurie's	MAHABLESWAR —Central Hotel de Russe,
AMMEDABAD —Grand Central	Ripon Hotel Granville
AJMER —Empire O Neil	MAHF —Riverside
ALLAHABAD —Alliance Barnett's	MATHERAN —Rugby S Lord's Central Lord
AMRITSAR —Cambridge Imperial	Dave Hindu
AURANGABAD —State Hotel Cool Mahal	MEERUT —Royal
BANGALORE —The West End Lavender's	MOUNT ABI —Rajputana The Mount
Central	MURREE —Cecil Viewforth Brightlands
BANRILLY —Royal Civil & Military	MUSCOORIF —Cecil Charlieville Hackman's,
BARODA —Baroda Hotel The Guest House	Savoy
BELGAUM —Hotel Green	MUTTRA —Royal
BENARAS —Clarke's Cecil Bristol Hotel	MYSORE —Metropole Savoy
BEZWADA —Morris	NAGPUR —Empire
BHOPAL —Bhopal Hotel	NASK —Guest House (Pros Mrs McGowan)

JUBBULPORE —Jackson's Cecil
 JULIENBER —Jubilee
 KANPUR —Carlton Guest House
 KARACHI —Bristol Carlton North Western.
 KARWAR —Grand

RANGOON —Allandale Minto Mansions Royal
 Strand

Ceylon.

Camp View
 Grand Oriental,
 rand.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan* — Amir's Bungalow Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Belgium — 9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill
Brazil — Asian Building Nicol Road Ballard Estate
China — Rajjab Mahal 127 No 1 New Marine Lines Fort Bombay
Cuba — Petite Fleur Banade Road Dadar Bombay
Czechoslovakia — Patel House Wodehouse Road Colaba
Denmark — Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Egypt — Cambata Building Churchgate Reclamation
Finland — Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
France — 11 Cuffe Parade Colaba
Germany — German interests are looked after by the Consul Genl for Switzerland at Bombay
Greece — 71 Ravelin Street Fort
Hungary — Volkart Building Craham Road Ballard Estate Bombay
Iran — Warden Bungalow opp P O Colaba
Iraq — Panorama 203 Walkeshwar Road Malabar Hill
Italy — Vallabh Bhuvan Warden Road Cumballa Hill
Japan — United India Life Bldg Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road Fort Bombay
Latvia — 6 Outram Road Fort Bombay
Luxemburg — No 9 Carmichael Road Cumballa Hill Temporary Belvedere Court
Queens Road Churchgate Reclamation
Monaco — Mohamed Building 39 Pylons Road Khadak Bombay 9
Netherlands — J N Institute Bldg 314 Hornby Road
Nicaragua — Alice Building Hornby Road Fort
Norway — Imperial Chambers Wilson Road Ballard Estate
Poland — Karwa Castle Walkeshwar Road
Portugal — 11 Cuffe Parade Colaba
Romania — Sandhurst House Sandhurst Bridge New Queens Road
Spain — Ritz Hotel Churchgate Reclamation (Provisional address)
Sweden — Vulcan House Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Switzerland — Manekjee Wadia Building 175 Esplanade Road
Thailand (Siam) — C O Wallace & Company Wallace Street Fort
Turkey — Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America — Bombay Mutual Life Building Hornby Road

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic* — 5 Fairlie Place (c/o Messrs Miller & Co)
Bolivia — 7 Old Court House Street
Columbia — 13A Sudder Street
Dominican Republic — 104 Savabazar Street
Ecuador — 6 Lyons Range (c/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Estonia — Moussell & Co Mercantile Buildings Lal Bazar
Hays — 36 Galstaun Mansions
Hungary — 4 Fairlie Place (c/o Gladstone Wells & Co)
Panama — 9 Esplanade Mansions
Peru — 36 Galstaun Mansions
Thailand — 8 Gellender House Clive Street
Turkey — C O Moussell & Co Mercantile Buildings Lal Bazar
Venezuela — 13A Sudder Street

Note — There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica Liberia Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 20th January 1940

Name	Appointment	Station
Afghanistan		
Monsieur Muhammad Shafi Khan	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Abdul Wahab Khan	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Muhammad Shualb Khan	Do	Karachi
Argentine Republic		
*J B Turnbull (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
J A E Evans (Acting)	Do	Do
Belgium		
Monsieur R Gerard (on leave)	Consul General	Bombay
Monsieur Rene Van Rooy (Acting)	Do	Do
Monsieur M Coose	Do	Calcutta
*J J Flockhart	Consul	Karachi
*D M Reid OBE MC	Do	Madras
Monsieur R. Beruck	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
Bolivia		
*B Matthews (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
A J Thompson DSO (Acting)	Do	Do
Brazil		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay
Monsieur Jaime N Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do
Señor Ignacio Soares de Bulhoes	Consul	Calcutta
Monsieur F de M Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur H V Simmons	Vice Consul	Do
China		
Chao Chin Hung	Consul General	Calcutta
Sh Shou Hing	Consul	Do
Yo-Shih Chen	Vice-Consul	Bombay
Colombia		
*H Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta
Cuba		
Monsieur F Bonachea (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur F de M Braganca (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur W F Ials	Consul	Bombay
Czechoslovakia		
Monsieur Ladislav Urban	Consul	Bombay
*G M Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*J J Walmsley	Do	Karachi
Denmark		
*Monsieur B A Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay
*A N Wardley	Do	Calcutta
*A Hansen	Do	Calcutta
*A Moller	Do	Madras
*G C H Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta
*J J McNulty	Do	Karachi

*Honorary

Name	Appointment	Station
Dominican Republic		
*Dr R N Roy Vacant	Vice Consul	Calcutta Do
Ecuador		
*L W Batcombe	Consul	Calcutta
Egypt		
Monsieur Mohammed Sadek Abu Khadra Ahmad Choukry (Acting)	Consul General Do	Embassy Do
Estonia		
*A Sommerfeld	Consul	Calcutta
Finland		
*C H A R Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay
*A Booker	Do	Calcutta
*C G Alexander	Vice Consul	Madras
France		
Monsieur P Dubois Vacant	Consul General Consul	Calcutta Do
Monsieur U Sudreau	Do	Bombay
Monsieur E Didot	Vice Consul	Calcutta
*J A Oliver	Consular Agent	Chittagong
*T C Beaumont	Do	Kanchi
*Monsieur M Silvani	Do	Madras
*P F Picot (on leave)	Do	Colaba (Br)
R Harper	Do	Do
Germany		
Consul in charge of the Consulate General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of the interests of German Consulates in India		
Greece		
*Monsieur M Presvelos (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
*Monsieur G G Orghadi (Acting)	Do	Do
*Philon N Philon	Consul	Bombay
*Colonel H J Mahon O I E V D (on leave)	Do	Kanchi
J Humphrey (Acting)	Do	Do
*N N Pantazopoulos	Deputy Consul	Bombay
Haiti		
Monsieur F de M Braganca	Consul	Calcutta
Hungary		
*K J Nicholson	Consul	Calcutta (Also in charge of Consulate at Madras)
*Monsieur Akos Milko Vacant	Do Do	Bombay Madras

Name	Appointment	Station
Iran		
Monsieur A. Massoud Ansari	Consul General	Delhi
Monsieur Melik Rouster	Consul	Do
Monsieur Ali Akbar Khatvani	Do	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Calcutta
Monsieur Ebrahim Bayandi	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Monsieur Abbas Rafiat	Do	Quetta
Iraq		
Sayid Abdul Illah Hashidh	Consul General	Bombay
Vacant	Vice Consul	Do
Italy		
Monsieur M. Z. Bianco	Consul General	Bombay
Count G. L. M. Ferretti	Consul	Calcutta
Vacant	Vice Consul	Bombay
Dr. L. Silvani	Do	Madras
*Mons. R. Stuparich	Do	Karachi
Japan		
Torao Wakamatsu	Consul General	Calcutta
Vacant	Consul	Do
Kiyoshi Fukui	Do	Bombay
T. Fukui	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Ryozo Tsurumi	Do	Bombay
Kenji Kageyama	Do	Calcutta
Latvia		
*Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do	Madras
Liberia		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
Luxemburg		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay
R. C. L. Van Damme (Acting)	Do	Do
Moscow		
*Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahmood	Consul	Bombay
Nepal		
Prasada Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenant	Consul General	Delhi
Colonel Daman Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana		
Netherlands		
Monsieur A. Merens	Consul General	Calcutta
*G. Veltorst	Consul	Bombay
*C. F. van Aken	Do	Calcutta
*A. D. Charles	Do	Madras
*Mons. C. Vercell	Do	Karachi
Monsieur F. J. Lekhoult	Vice Consul	Calcutta
Nicaragua		
*C. H. A. E. Hardesty (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
C. W. H. P. Waut (Acting)	Do	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta

Name	Appointment.	Station
Norway		
*Monsieur G. Lichen (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta
Monsieur S. Gylseth (Acting)	Do	Do
*Torleif Ahlstrand	Consul	Bombay
*W. T. Williams	Do	Madras
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*J. J. Flockhart	Do	Karachi
Monsieur Fredrik Mayen	Do	Calcutta
Peru		
Monsieur A. S. Cerro (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur P. de M. Bragança (Acting)	Do	Do
Vacant	Consul	Do
Poland		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul General	Bombay
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta
*Monsieur R. Przedpelski (Acting as Consul)	Vice Consul	Do
Portugal		
Monsieur C. P. Da Mesquita Ferreira	Consul General	Bombay
*O. C. Moses	Consul	Calcutta
*Rev. Alberto Lopes	Do	Madras
*Monsieur A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice Consul	Bombay
*Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Do	Karachi
Roumania		
*Major S. A. Paymaster	Consul	Bombay
Salvador		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Siam (Thailand)		
*T. S. Cladstone	Consul General	Calcutta
*J. M. B. Gibbons (Acting)	Consul	Bombay
Spain		
Señor Sebastian de Erice O Shea	Consul	Bombay
*Dr. D. B. Fraser (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice Consul	Do
*Dr. D. D. Ghose	Do	Calcutta
*W. Young	Do	Karachi
Vacant	Do	Madras
Sweden		
Monsieur Gustaf Lowenhard (on leave)	Consul General	Calcutta
Monsieur P. Ekstrom (Acting)	Do	Do
*Monsieur S. C. Sundgren	Consul	Bombay
*C. G. Ryllen Cavallius	Do	Karachi
*R. M. McConechy	Do	Madras
Switzerland		
Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (in charge of the Consulate General)	Consul	Bombay
Ernest Flury	Do	Calcutta.
*Monsieur F. Voegeli	Do	Karachi
*Monsieur F. Hofmann (on leave)	Consul General	Madras
*Monsieur Jacob Anderregg (Acting)	Do	Do

Name.	Appointment.	Station
Turkey		
*Monsieur L. C. Mousell (on leave) ..	Consul	Calcutta
E. A. Langham (Acting)	Do	Do
United States of America		
J. C. White ..	Consul General	Calcutta.
Edward M. Groth	Consul	Do
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.	Do	Bombay
Clarence E. Macy	Do	Kanachi
Curtis C. Jordan	Do	Madras
G. Wallace La Rue	Vice Consul	Bombay
D. V. Anderson ..	Do	Do
Charles M. Gerrity	Do	Do
John J. Macdonald	Consul	Calcutta
C. H. Oakes	Do	Do
Bernard C. Connelly	Vice Consul	Kanachi
A. F. Lippincott	Do	Madras
H. M. Lewis	Do	Calcutta
R. W. Byrd	Do	Do
D. C. Ellis, Jr.	Do	Do
B. T. Benson	Do	Do
Venezuela		
*H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta

* Honorary

Hill Stations.

There is a very good road into the mts.
Hikers to Narlaunda Kotgarh and Riss
are lodged in rest houses that line
The scenery in these parts is magnific

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.



The expedition established its headquarters at
Rongb

rest and to operate from Inqueza, summit of the mountain in August were brought

was Mr. H. W. T. ...
 Davi ...
 Tilmar ...
 reach ...

Lt Col C F Stoehr R E and Lt D M
 Burn R E lost their lives on 12th August
 1932 while climbing on Paojtarni near Pah gam
 in Kashmir

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak ...
 (lost)

... in 1939 by a ...
 expedition led by M Andre Roch and
 fine peaks were scaled Dunsagiri and
 Wedre Peak
 In 1938 Mr C S Houston ...

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of peaks were climbed the ... number ...
 being Chomolhari 23 007
 Spencer Chapman with ...
 Main Peak 23 860 ft by C

The New Capital.

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In October 1912, by proclamation, there

Statement of 1904 on Account of the Capital

W. A. J.

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 briefly as follows: A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected, a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same

Freemasonry in India.

Bombay—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, No. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1794 both of which were carried on the lists until 1813 when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No 322) to the 8th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Mordaunt was asked to constitute a Lodge to which the name of St. Andrew by which

**LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
BOMBAY—Contd**

	Number	Place
*1 Friendship	2307	Ajmer
2* Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar
23 Faith	2438	Keamari
24 Dharwar	25*7	Dharwar
25 Khan Bahadur B Rajkotwala	*531	Karachi
*6 St Andrew	500	Kamptee
*7 Kathiawar	2787	Rajkote
*8 Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu
29 Research	3184	Bombay
30 Light of the Craft	3 65	Jubbulpore
31 St Lawrence Jenkins	3*75	Bombay
3* Burnett	3*84	Poona
33 Ubique in the East	3338	Kirkee
34 Bhor Ghant	3465	Bombay
35 Central India	3487	Indore
36 Chhatisgarh	3507	Raipur
37 Army & Navy	3651	Bombay
39 Deolali	3710	Deolali
39 Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur
40 Gymkhana	3796	Bombay
41 Haig Brown	38*0	Bombay
42 Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay
43 Light in Arabia	38 0	Aden
44 Knight	3918	Deolali
45 Scinde	4*84	Karachi
46 Indus	43*5	Karachi
47 Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona
48 Cornwallis	5062	Bombay
49 Dawn of Peace	5260	Lonavla
50 Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay
51 Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay
52 Vishvanath	5716	Bombay
53 Morning Star	5831	Bombay

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1939-40

District Grand Master Rt Wor Bro A Barr Pollock PGD

Deputy District Grand Master Wor Bro F W Hockenfull M.L.A. PGD

Assistant A. C. De CIE ICS (Retd.) PAGDC

Hon. Mr Justice P G Rowland ICS

Senior Grand Warden

Junior Grand Warden

Grand Chaplain

Grand Chaplain

Grand Treasurer

Grand Registrar

President of the Board

Grand Secretary

Grand Director of Ceremonies

Senior Grand Deacon

Senior Grand Deacon

Senior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Junior Grand Deacon

Grand Sword Bearer

Grand Supt of Works

Deputy Grand Dir. of Cerma.

Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerma.

Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerma.

Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerma.

W Br Mohendra Banerji

H Oswald

Rev Canon J Porter

Rev C P N Rowland

F T Cordwell (Elected).

S N Banerjee

S W Rediff

Cuy D Robinson,

W J Herlihy

A D Boldy

H Evans

L N Khunna,

R MacDonald

R T Smith,

N C Das

J Findlay

Capt S C Shaw

Lt.-Col B G Mallis

J Parkinson,

R D Ricketts,

A L Blank ICS

R J Vania,

C O Small,

B. C Sen,

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1939-40—Contd

Asst Grand Dir of Cerms
 Asst Grand Dir of Cerms
 Deputy Grand Sword Bearer
 Grand Standard Bearer
 Grand Standard Bearer
 Asst Grand Standard Bearer
 Grand Organist
 Asst Grand Secretary
 Grand Pursuivant
 Asst Grand Pursuivant
 Grand Tyler
 Grand Steward (Chairman)
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward
 Grand Steward

W Br N N Ravanadam
 S F Ellish K.F.
 L K Lewis
 C Eccleston
 F G Smith
 S M Ayton
 Br K I L Harris
 W Br O A B Mackenzie
 J Smith
 A J Patel
 C A Ward
 L S W Hayward
 I N Sen
 A Clark
 F W Stone
 C C B Hestham
 J K A Choudhury

The Grand Lodge of Bengal

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

Major A G Cymphell G Supdt Northern India

N Fredale G Supdt Central India

Ltj adier F C M Iams G Supdt Southern India

A C Muledon G Supdt Eastern India

I H Taunton ICS G Supdt S and

The Grand Secretary is R W Bro Khan Lal adur

are working in India at the

Bombay

" 219 419, 648.

Calcutta.

" 464 465 490 and 56

Lahore

No 19

Simla

No 422

Royal Arch Masonry—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal

J. Mason

delunct

Punjab

22 Chapters Most Ex Comp Rt Rev Lord Bishop of Lahore (1) O.B. 10 M A D D Grand Superintendent

Durma

7 Chapters Most Ex Comp W H Chatterjee V D Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution in Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M F Camp, Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Kt W M R J P, under whom there are 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe of Scottish F A Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and divided into separate Districts but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal

23 Lodges Rt W Bro A Barrallack
District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges Rt W Bro W A C Bromham
P G D District Grand Master

16 Lodges Rt W Bro W A C Bromham
P G D District Grand Master

Punjab

10 Lodges Rt W Bro Rt Rev The Lord
Bishop of Lahore C E O B F V D
M A D D District Grand Master

Burma

5 Lodges Rt W Bro W H Chance V D
District Grand Master

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S C Lodges but essentially in R A Chapters in which the Excellent R A M and other degrees can be obtained. S C Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt Wor Master as the S C Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Pt W Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M M M working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Cn

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India of the Ancient and Accepted Rite no degree higher than the 18th is worked in India under England but under Scotland the 30th is worked. The Knight Templar degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K H S and Kt of St John. They are governed by the Grand Council in London direct.

The Conclaves working in India are —

No 43 Lombay and No 160 Sinala

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay and 7 under Madras.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, education of Masons and widows in poor

to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below —

D C S Bengal

Guy D Robinson P D G W (Bombay)
19 Park Street Calcutta

D G S Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanjilal Davar P A G R
P D G W Freemasons Hall Ravelin Street,
Fort Bombay

D G S Burma EC

F Meyer P G Deacon (Eng) Rangoon

D G S Madras

Rao Bahadur S T Srinivasa Gopala Chari
P G D Freemasons Hall Karmore Madras

D U S Punjab

G Reeves Brown P A G D of C (Eng)
Freemasons Hall Lahore

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as (1) Scottish Masonic and (2) Scottish India

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1939-40 —

The Hon ble Mr Justice C P Blackwell Kt MBE
Dr Sir Temulji B Narlman Kt K H J I

Grand Master
Immediate Past Grand Master
Grand Master Depute
Subs Grand Master
G Supdt. Northern India
G Supdt. Central India
G Supdt. Southern India
G Supdt. Eastern India
G Supdt. Sind India
Senior G Warden.
Senior G Warden.
Senior G Warden
Junior G Warden
Junior G Warden.
Junior G Warden
Junior G Warden
Grand Secretary
Grand Treasurer
Grand Chaplain
Grand Chaplain.
Grand Chaplain.
Senior G Deacon.
Senior G Deacon.
Senior G Deacon.
Senior G Deacon.
Senior G Deacon.
Senior G Deacon
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Junior G Deacon.
Grand Architect
Asst G Architect
Asst G Architect.
Asst G Architect.
Asst G Architect.
Asst G Architect
Asst G Arch tect
Grand Jeweller
Asst G Jeweller
Asst G Jeweler
Asst G Jeweller
Asst G Jewel er
Asst G Jeweller
Asst G Jeweller
Asst G Jeweller
C Bible Bearer
G Bible Bearer
G Zend Avesta Bearer
G Zend Avesta Bearer
G Koran Bearer
G Koran Bearer
G Gita Bearer
C Gita Bearer
G Dir of Ceremonies.
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies.
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies.
Asst G Dir of Ceremonies.
Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Lard

Dadabhoi P M 34th and in 1297
W H George P M 568
T P Bhaskara Sastry P M 569
H P Hinchcliffe P M 742 and in 1064
R Y Morrison P M 813
Daulat Rai P M 831 and in 1384
A R Tooke P M 1031
J G Calderwood P M 808
Jyotesh Chandra Sett P M 404
Manilal M Shah P M 563
E R Rutterford P M 691
J E Thomas I M 1163
Manohar Lal Kapur P M 1096
C P Chowra P M 1293
D G Smollett P M 1066
T C Jaini P M 644
Dr S M Khambatta J P P M 800
Dr Minocher T Anklesaria P M 1009 and in 1363
Khan Bahadur E J Jhirad, P M 1233
Sorab P Davar P M 1097
Lalchand Shani Lal P M 1384 and in 1395
D S Craik P M 1208
Jelangir M Mistry P M 475
Dadabhoi H Mistry P M 506
P E Walde P M 1127
T R Rajaram P M 1148
A C J Ewin P M 1296
A N Dubash I M 1298
R D Sidhwa I M 1363
Dr A B Osbourne P M 337
A R Collins P M 611
F B Ghaswalla J P P M 342
Burjor P Garda R W M 800 P M 1366
Nawab Asir—

Hiran Lal Mukherji P M 371
Capt A H Gora P M 691
Lalaji D Allbless I M 800
J M Donaldson I M 813
A Irwin I M 1131
H S Jaiswalla MBE I M 1097
William Stuart I M 134
J M Hakat I M 404
Rajah I harm Karan Bahadur R W M 569
J I Rotblat I M 661 and in 1008
P O Moore I M 756

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A S F I for the year 1932-40—Contd.

D C Marumdar P W 1101

Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Bard
Grand Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
Asst G Sword Bearer
G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Asst G Dir of Music
Grand Organist

Grand Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Asst G Stand Bearer
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Presdt of G Stewards
Vice Presdt of G Stwds.
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds
Vice Presdt of G Stwds

Rustim S Mi try P M 1366

J Toner R W M 490

Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Asst Grand Marshal
Grand Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Asst G Inner Guard
Grand Tyler

GRAND STEWARDS.

Davil B Osler
J A D Thom
Feroze M Surveyor
G V Gupte
Walter H Hibbard M T E
Sharam Yawerji
Dr A C Malvade
Dhirendra Mohan Mitra
Leonard R Stannard
H P Arajanwalla
George E. Mendes

337 R A Davies
339 Fhiroze F Taraporewalla
342 Bhikhubhai C. Mehta
343 H A Roberts
363 Abdul Hoosein Abdul Carim
371 Varadshaw K. Adjanla
349 Mohanlal B Maniar
404 W Jones
474 Raymond Whelley
475 George W. Wilkins
485 Khan Bahadur Mir Ahmed Khan

490
506
563
568

Grand Stewards—*contd*

Mahadeo A Dhorla	507 Abubucker H A Latif	1143
S Reider	735 Molanuddin Ahmed Khan	1143
H S Solony	1 Simp on L Jones	1 45
Lionel A Tully	A F Howat	1 05
Dwarkan P Chowbey	783 Kavaraj K Sopariwala	1 35
Manchershah K. Mehta	800 J W Lyon	1 55
Frederick Stayman	813 Asandac C Kenilramaney	1 3
C W Warhinton	8 8 Frederick J Dodd	1 9
Purnath B Nair	831 Capt Chibbar Singh	1 81
C Williams	909 P L Venkata Rao	1 90
I Blair Hill	953 Lakshman D Kapur	1 96
K G Bhagvader	95 8 W Kenkre	120
T F Campbell	1041 K A Munrocher Homji	1 4
Nadirshah R Mulla	1041 F C Hurrell	134
Hutchand K. Advani	1064 William Bell	134
M S Narasinga Row	1065 J N Dubash	1363
J D Harrison	1066 F F Horlock MBE	1364
Dr Sohrab J Popat	1069 Harji C Mehta	1366
Heit F H Gullson MBE	1090 Dr Syed Zarif Hussain	1384
D K Desai	1101 Syed Nisralli	13 4
S H Elliott	11 7 Sand Ali Khan	1395
Robert Johnston	1131	

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India—*

Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE	Number of Lodge	NAME OF LODGE
337 Hope	Karachi	903 Cataract	Gokak Falls
338 Perseverance	Bombay	9 8 Hestler	Munster
341 Rising Star of W I	Bombay	957 Coronation	Khanpura
343 St Andrews in the East	Poona	1031 Elstun	Sindh
363 Victoria	Delgam	1041 Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay
371 St David in the East	Calcutta	1064 Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad Sind
380 St Paul	Mhow	10 5 Metropolis	Vizianagram
404 St Thomas in the East	Calcutta	1066 Forman	Bombay
474 Endeavour	Calcutta	1068 St Andrew	Lahore
475 Barton	Lonavla	1069 Beaman	Bombay
485 Harmony	Karachi	1090 Gibbs	Bangalore
500 Caledonia	Bombay	1101 Scindia	Gwalior
506 Rising Sun	Bombay	1105 Godavery	Rajahmundry
526 Rajputana	Acmuch	1127 St James in the East	Calcutta
563 Salem	Ahmedabad	1131 Calcutta Effa Janing	Calcutta
568 Southern Cross	Oorahm	1143 Asoka	Madras
569 Morland	Hyderabad (Dn)	1163 Imperial	New Delhi
594 Hamilton	Surat	1205 Doric	Calcutta
587 Ishm	Bombay	1208 Universal Peace	Tarrackpore
594 Alfrid Hope	Karachi	1233 Temperance & Benevolence	Karachi
611 Bonnie Doon	Colonbo	1256 Black Mountain	Lawalpindi & Murree
634 Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad	1273 Karachi	Karachi
644 In Dependence	Lucknow	1279 Wallace	Kanchrapura
661 Caledonia	Meerut	1291 Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar
691 Bolton	Quetta	1299 Star of the South	Bangalore
707 Level	Kirkee	1296 Wilson	Bombay
735 Hubli	Hubli	1297 Jennings	Bombay
742 Royal Jubilee	"	1298 Bharat	Nuftun (Iran)
756 Lakram	"		Madras
783 Clarity	"		Bombay
787 Hyderabad	"		1 & Rawalpindi
800 Zoroaster	"		Bombay
813 Albion	Calcutta	1294 Afghan	Rampur
828 The Scots	Bombay	1298 Mother India	Bombay
831 Clair	Meerut	1295 Raza	Alligah

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India—It was last century and a half has exercised a profound influence upon the development of the Zoological Survey of India and for reacting influence upon the development of the Zoological Survey of India.

A geodetic framework is therefore essential. Out of a total of one million square miles, which

are situated outside India

which is more than one-third of the total area of the Empire

Observation of the direction and force of gravity,

The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, including the

lat

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at

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a re-consideration of the whole of the

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party

This new series has been rendered necessary

Forest and cantonment surveys;

also, irrigation, railway and city

It was intended that this 1935 survey should be

of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for

n. and
revenue

reduction of scale for the less important areas

Although new surveys are carried out every

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments and the public, for

Military Measurements and Air Survey—The different questions being asked are:

possible assistance and continuous research; in only 10 minutes, total section 10

Legislature this Body was again enlarged in for Malaria. This was transferred to Dethl

For this purpose a chemical laboratory has been | for storage dams and reservoirs, location of

PROVING OF WILLS

Scale of probate duty.—

stated in a separate schedule. It is the prac-

Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation | the Peninsular area appear to be inert and there-

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper | Factors Controlling Damage and Loss

1827 Sept (before 26th Sept 1827) — The miles and the total area over which the shock of Kohistan, near Lahore, was des (was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2 000 000

26th August 1877 — F (Nepal) and North Bihar 100 houses were levelled to similar fate overtook other continuous agitation for full 4 hours.

An earthquake of great Burma more particularly An on 23rd March 1839. It shocks continued for four or fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagalung suffered heavily.

10th February 1842 — Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at

and numerous springs which are indicative of a fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was, however local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected

10th January 1869 — Experienced in Assam (Cachar) total area where shocks were felt was

damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15—25 miles N.W.—S.E.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 1st Jan. 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Lanna. An area of 111,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 3rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 111,000 square miles. Numerous other shocks continued to May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epidemic was due to the great Lushan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma but a violent shock was felt on 25th Jan. 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, Tibet and so on as far as Lahore. It was not strong felt in Pimanchal (Assam) where many casualties were caused. The total area over which it was felt was 2,000,000 square miles. The earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th November 1927.—Was experienced in Rangoon but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to "forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the delta alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible the probability of such a type of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Lawaiphin, Prahawar and Aitok are regarded as very unstable as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North West Himalayas was at

about 100,000 square miles. The earthquake was followed by very heavy raining and lasted for 24 hours. The entire 11,000 square miles of mountainous ground was covered by a foresting of uprooted trees and all the hills into the drying and of all surface movements. It is thought that the movement was restricted to the immediate south of the Shan States, with the movement being the forward movement of some 3000 feet to the N. of the Shan States.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 2nd Jan. 1921 after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 2,000,000 square miles. The town of Lushan (a town) sustained damage, but not nearly so much as the country. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of wood the earthquake support of the houses and from roofs and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Lushan range movement along which some was settled by the total denudation of the mountains which presumably support the region.

2nd 4th November 1921.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Siam, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

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Dun Simla Multan Dera Ismail Khan

	19th April 1939	1° 57'
	6th Nov	10° 00'
		16° 34'
		20° 54'
		1° 13'
		13° 06'
	9th Mar	14° 47'
	21st Aug	0° 47'
	7th Feb	13° 00'
	11th July	04° 45'
	13th Oct	00° 00'
	17th Feb	04° 15'
	30th Apr	09° 16'
	27th May	03° 33'
	29th July	14° 49'
	21st Aug	05° 55'
	14th Oct	11° 25'
	11th Nov	0° 43'
	18th Jan	23° 55'
	5th May	23° 47'
	30th Nov	16° 30'
	21st Nov	14° 05'
	13th Nov	16° 35'
	21st Nov	16° 53'
	2nd Feb	00° 17'
	12th Feb	08° 55'
	18th March	10° 13'
	4th April	00° 14'
	27th May	14° 39'
	26th June	06° 17'
	Srinagar (Kashmir) 19th Jan.	16° 34'
	" 21st Nov	16° 37'
	" 21st Nov	04° 5'
	" 19th Dec	16° 00'
	Shikarpur (Cutch) 12th Dec	"

3rd May 1938 Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

Droah

Ganbat

7th February 1939—Two shocks were felt at Droah in Chitral at intervals of two seconds but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

Kalat

Lahore

Peshawar

Quetta

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows—

Burma 28 north-eastern India including Sikkim Nepal and Tibet 31, north western India including Kashmir Chitral and Baluchistan 21 and Peninsular India 2.

In all cases Indian Standard time is given.

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA.

By M R SAHNI,

Geological Survey of India,

(After W D West)



Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Audit Department.

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India) is as follows—

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
<i>Letters</i>	<i>Anna Pies</i>		
Not exceeding one tola	1 0	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
And every additional tola	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets</i>			
For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof	0 6		
For every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof in excess of two and a half tolas	0 3		

For parcel	Via Gibraltars	Over-land	Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter
	Rs a p	Rs a p	

mum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Barma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Persia, Siam, and the Straits Settlements.

the value payable system

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit

To all other destination—4 lbs 6 oz

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Barma, Hong Kong, Malaya, Tozo (British) the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas

To all other destinations—1 lb 2 oz

Parcels—11 lbs. or 20 lbs

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length breadth and thickness taken together and 2½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll 40 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 3½ inches in any one direction

"	"	"	£2	"	"	£3	0 10
"	"	"	£3	"	"	£4	0 13
"	"	"	£4	"	"	£5	1 0
"	"	"	£5	"	"	£6	1 0
for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder is less than 10 pence the charge for it shall be 10 pence							10
or business papers and samples							10

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only)

Registration fee

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas

For insurance of letters and parcels to Africa and
Cyprus and of letters to Portuguese India—
insurance fees mentioned under "Island
Tari"

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma,
British Borneo and Japan, to Singapore and
parcels to Portuguese India

Where the value insured does not exceed £1 10 0 4s

For every additional £1 10 0 or fraction thereof 4s

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great
Britain and Northern Ireland and to British
Possessions and Foreign possessions (other than
those mentioned above) to which insurance is
available

Where the value insured does not exceed £12 4s

For every additional £12 or fraction thereof 4s

(1) For a postcard 2 pence plus ordinary postage

(2) For a letter and packet 1 penny for each
ounce or part thereof plus ordinary postage

For Air Mail to foreign countries see April
1914 Supplement to the Post and Telegraph
Guide

Magnitude of Business in the Post Office—

At the close of 1912 there were 1,518
post offices, 26,212 post offices and 10,547
miles of mail lines. During the year 1,541
million articles including 99 million registered
articles were posted, stamps worth Rs. 63.6
millions were sold for postal purposes, about
40 million money orders of the total value of
Rs. 42 millions were issued, 115 thousands
of Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs. 23
lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs. 154 millions were
collected for Wadsworth and others on 1/1

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph, Engineer, one Asst. Chief Engineer and

by a number of attached officers

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the
two Departments was sanctioned by the Secre-
tary of State and introduced from 1st April.
The superior staff of the Direction in addition
to the Director General himself consists on the
engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief
Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Deputy Chief

The audit work of the Telegraph Department
is like that of the Post Office, entrusted to
the Accountant-General Posts and T.
assisted by a staff of Deputy and Asst.
Accountants-General

With effect from 1/4/1937 Burma C.
separated from the Indian Posts and T.

Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date

Inland Telegrams and Tariff—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

	For delivery in India	
	Private and State Express	Ordinary
	Rs a	Rs a
Minimum charge	1 2	0 9
Each additional word over 8	0 2	0 1

		For delivery in Burma
		<i>Private and State</i>
		Express Ordinary
		Rs a Rs a
Minimum charge		2 4 1 2
Each additional word over 8		0 4 0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet)		For delivery in Ceylon	
	<i>Private and State</i>		<i>Private and State</i>	
	Ex press	Ord inary	Ex press	Ord inary
	Rs. &	Rs. &	Rs. &	Rs. &
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12	2 0	1 0
Each additional word over 12	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2
The address is charged for				

Additional charges	
Minimum for reply paid telegram .. .	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram
Notification of delivery	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less	4 annas
Collation	"

For a ceptance of an
Express telegram
during the hours
when an office is
closed.

Communication not
closed ..
If only one of the
offices is closed ..
If the telegram
has to pass
through any
closed interme-
diate office an
additional fee
in respect of
each such office.

Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram	The usual land charge plus a discount of 8 ad

Boat hire	Amount actually received
-----------	----	----	--------------------------

Copies of telegrams each 100
words or less \$ 4.00 each.

Press telegrams	For delivery in India	For delivery in Ceylon
Ex- press Rs 2	Ord- inary. Rs 2	Ex- press Rs 1

Minimum charge ..	1	0	0	8	1
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0	2	0	1	0

The address is free

Greeting	Telegrams—Greetings	sent to
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13	13
14	14	14
15	15	15
16	16	16
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91	91	91
92	92	92
93	93	93
94	94	94
95	95	95
96	96	96
97	97	97
98	98	98
99	99	99
100	100	100

The charges payable will be 12 annas for each such telegram according to class Ordinary or Express consisting of more than 6 words as follows —

- 4 words in the addressee's name and address,
- 1 word as sender's name
- The message consisting of Stock will be counted as one word.

grams instead of using the
payment of 2 annas in addition to the
appropriate to the class of message
(or Ordinary)

This DE LUXE service is not applicable
telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write
before the address the special code
-LX- which will not be charged for

Foreign Tariff—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Cables are not now accepted to the following countries or communication countries—Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, and France.

(Only 14/11 1/2
p.m. p.m. 1/2)

Europe via I.R.C.—

Crest Britain and Northern Ireland	0 11 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Ireland	0 11 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Belgium	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland	1 2 0 9 0 6
Germany	1 4 0 10 0 7
Switzerland	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain	1 4 0 10 0 7
France	1 2 0 9 1/2 0 6 1/2
Italy City of the Vatican	1 5 0 10 1/2
Other Offices	1 4 0 10 0 7
Norway	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria	1 5 0 10 1/2
Russia	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7
Turkey	1 5 0 10 1/2
Czechoslovakia	1 5 0 10 1/2 0 7
Union of South Africa and S.W. Africa via I.R.C.	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2

America via I.R.C.—

N.A. Cables	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia etc. via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Manitoba via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Vancouver B.C. via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
New York, Boston etc.	1 11 0 13 1/2 0 9
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	1 13 0 14 1/2 0 10
Chicago	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco Seattle, etc.	2 3 1 1 1/2 0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4 1 10 1 1 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	3 2 1 9 1 1
Valparaiso	3 4 1 10 1 1 1/2
Jamaica via I.R.C.	
Imperial	0 13 0 6 1/2 0 4 1/2
Havana	2 5 1 2 1/2 0 10 1/2

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate

Daily Letter Telegrams—

One third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (1/2 p.m. & T Guide).

Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices

Local rules apply regarding Registration, Reply Mail etc.

Full rates published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is 12/10 annas per word (ordinary) or 12/10 annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (including supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships of war through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph—

Total charge
per word
Ordinary Code
Rs. p. As

- (1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below 0 13 0 8
- (2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's ships of War or ships of the Royal Indian Navy 0 8 0 3
- (3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships .. 0 12 0 7 1/2

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R.P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g. R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER TELEGRAMS

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout, are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (i.e. Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT., etc.) is charged for such telegrams.

Growth of Telegrams—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures—

		1897-98	1933-39
Inland	{ Private	4,107,270	12,201,585
	{ State	860,382	958,161
	{ Press	35,910	440,325
		1897-98	1933-39
Foreign	{ Private	735,679	2,690,137
	{ State	9,896	23,823
	{ Press	5,278	59,374
		5,754,415	16,373,405

The outturn of the workshops during 1933-39 represented a total value of Rs. 19,85,000.

Wireless—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1933-39 was thirty three, viz., Ahmedabad (two stations), Allahabad (two stations), Bombay (two stations), Calcutta (three stations), Car Nicobar, Chittagong, Delhi (three stations), Gaya (two stations), Hyderabad, Jodhpur (two stations),

Seven of these stations were for communication with ships at sea and twenty two worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed telegraph service between

March 1939 the phone exchanges line connectives. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 23 with 49,329 telephones.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1939 was 12,563.

Posts and Telegraphs—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1933-39 was Rs. 39,23,776 and Rs. 17,44,29,090 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1939 amounted to Rs. 11,67,60,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 11,48,62,000, the result being a net gain Rs. 18,98,000.

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done, but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places, but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over populated, the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools, and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the

is that India's danger from the public health point of view is daily out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children, of the effect of feeding on filthy acrid and testiest, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylostomiasis and diarrhoea can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation. These observations are as true to-day as when they were made.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923 when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchausti Panchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines after consultation with the provinces in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's last annual report —

Province	Births (per mille)		Deaths (per mille)	
	1937	1936	1937.	1936
British India	34.5	35.6	22.4	22.8
N W Frontier Province	29	31	19.9	17.0
Punjab	42	43	21.3	21.0
Delhi	45	45	23.8	23.8
U P	33	37	19.8	21.2
Bihar	5	33	21.0	20.5
Orissa	34	36	27.6	27.0
Bengal	33	32	23.6	23.7
C P	38	39	30.1	3.4
Bombay	38	39	25.4	26.0
Sind	18	19	11.1	11.5
Madras	36	35	22.3	22.0
Coorg	24	24	2.2	23.7
Assam	29	29	20.9	18.4
Ajmer Merwara	37	40	29.8	24.1

the fever
parasites
number of
and death

Province	Cholera	Small Pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respira- tory Diseases	Other causes	Total
British India	D 99,054 R 0.4	54,810 0.0	28,169 0.1	3,569,590 13.1	267,479 1.0	487,319 1.8	1,635,954 5.9	6,112,354 21.4
N W F P	D 24 R 0.001	973 0.4	0	39,979 15.8	468 0.2	3,005 1.2	5,721 2.3	50,170 19.9
Punjab	D 105 R 0.004	3,991 0.2	4 0.0	376,803 14.5	10,470 0.4	68,957 2.3	105,938 4.1	556,763 21.8
Delhi	D 105 R 0.004	3,991 0.2	4 0.0	376,803 14.5	10,470 0.4	68,957 2.3	105,938 4.1	556,763 21.8
U Provinces	D 6,341 R 0.1	3,200 0.06	24,036 0.5	79,263 15.1	17,126 0.3	44,675 0.9	147,400 2.8	1,035,003 19.8
Bihar	D 13,949 R 0.4	7,485 0.2	14,0 0.04	584,873 16.9	4,008 0.1	3,300 0.1	114,365 3.3	7,434 21.0
Orissa	D 5,076 R 0.7	2,269 0.3	0	105,931 14.7	17,194 2.4	4,895 0.7	63,810 8.9	129,165 2.6
Bengal	D 37,710 R 0.6	27,844 0.5	0	775,586 14.9	56,800 1.1	96,986 1.9	262,945 4.7	1,229.1 23.6
C Provinces	D 1,107 R 0.07	460 0.03	1,000 0.06	28,359 17.0	33,761 2.0	45,518 2.7	135,809 6.2	600,038 493,808
Bombay	D 10,920 R 0.6	1,810 0.09	606 0.03	164,130 8.5	28,094 1.4	111,487 5.8	176,139 9.1	23.4 46,860
Sind	D 2 R 0.0	793 0.2	16 0.004	27,410 8.5	1,177 0.3	9,008 2.1	8,359 2.0	11.1 1,054,430
Madras	D 23,307 R 0.5	2,446 0.05	1,127 0.0	286,694 6.1	84,276 1.8	95,906 2.0	360,674 11.9	22.8 4,443
Coorg.	D 1 R 0.0	9 0.05	8 0.05	3,471 21.1	143 0.9	223 1.4	630 3.8	27.2 174,084
Assam	D 5,44 R 0.4	2,187 0.3	109,376 13.0	12,88 1.5	6,700 0.8	39,468 4.7	17,441 17.441	29.9 29.9
Ajmer Merwara	D 1 R 0.0	9 0.05	8 0.05	3,471 21.1	143 0.9	223 1.4	630 3.8	27.2 174,084

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated

D—Deaths R—Rate 1 M.

The State Health Commission in its most recently published report which covers the year 1937, has pointed out the serious nature of the problem of rural health.

being in order types of public health organizations suited to rural population. In a letter addressed to the Government of India, the Commission has suggested a number of measures of reorganization.

In 1937 both the birth and death rates showed a slight decrease as compared with 1936.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

India compares unfavourably with many other countries in the world.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931—37 are given in the following table —

—	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths	Death rate p m	Annual excess of births over deaths
1871-1880	Not available		3 540 200	20	
1881-1890	4 565 637	24	5 058 578	26	490 891
1891-1900	7 174 694	34	6 660 417	31	512 277
1901-1910	8 591 136	38	7 657 513	34	933 623
1911-1920	8 810 018	37	8 140 364	34	667 654
1921-1930	8 345 364	35	6 847 063	26	1 995 301
1931	9 135 890	35	6 615 099	25	2 520 791
1932	9 054 506	34	5 805 666	20	3 248 840
1933	9 678 876	36	6 096 787	22	3 582 089
1934	9 288 897	34	6 856 244	25	2 432 653
1935	9 698 794	35	6 578 711	24	3 120 083
1936	9 931 143	35	6 375 731	23	3 555 412
1937	9 388 457	34.5	6 112 375	22.4	3 276 082

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1937

1937	Average Strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged from Service		Average Constantly sick.	
		No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No	Ratio per 1 000
Officers	2 055	866	421.4	7	3.41	37	18.00			28.00	13.64
Other Ranks	47 338	95 908	567.8	100	2.15	520	10.97			1 280.21	27.02
Women	4 148	1 306	319.7	15	3.60	42	10.13			45.95	11.06
Women confinement		780		"						30.24	
Children	6 157	2 006	358.3	70	12.83	16	2.60			63.78	11.17
Royal Navy		106		3						6.40	
Royal Air Force	2 105	828	393.3	11	5.23	20	9.50			24.78	11.77

Among officers of the British Army in India 421.6 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals during the year compared with 424.8 in 1936.

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 2,111 cases. Diseases next in order being dysentery, typhoid fever, and diarrhoea.

Of British soldiers 26,904 or 26.9 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals compared with 26.1 in 1936 and 540.5 in 1913. There were 107 deaths or 2.15 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 129 or 2.43 per 1,000 in 1936.

The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were:

General injuries	23
Infectious diseases	19

both groups as compared with 1936 (also a good year) of 14.3 per 1,000 of strength among British troops and 2.0 per 1,000 of strength among Indian troops. The admission ratio appears generally to be on the downward trend and although an improvement on that of previous decades, in 1930 it was 1,071.5 per 1,000 for British troops and 762.3 per 1,000 among Indian troops, cannot be considered satisfactory according to modern health standards as long as

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1937.

	Average strength	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent to U.K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	1,841	661	359.0	84	35	17	9.23			21	19
Indian Ranks	98,901	38,735	391.7	175	1.77			543	5.49	1,498	15
Followers	23,701	6,613	279.0	94	3.96			94	3.96	233	15
Others*		1,661		25				57			

* Includes Reservists Indian Territorial Force Royal Indian Marine Indian State Forces, R.A.F. Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital in 1937 was 359.0 per thousand of strength as compared with 364.3 in 1936. Among soldiers 38,735 or 391.7 per 1,000 of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 426.6 in 1936. There was thus a decrease of 34.8 per 1,000 on the 1936 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers shows a decrease of 0.39 per 1,000 from 2.16 in 1936 to 1.77 in 1937.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 years. It was regarded as a number of these, against doubt.

more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the beggar and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Muir M.D. F.R.C.S. the Leprosy

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. E. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the

to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(i) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in the immediate fighting for the

FROM INDIA.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy

concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects—

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable, and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

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India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 400,000 blind persons in the country. This number has been found to be much too low. Thus in the

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India in conjunction with Government. They take to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind".

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave £50 for organising eye courses for the teachers and £120 for free distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organised and general publicity done.

St Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund—In November 1933 His Excellency the

MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India's major public health problem. It is estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of 100 million people are affected each year.

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THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

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So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a

of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was under taken in India and Mesopotamia by the St John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St John of

are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 27 Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are —

- 1 The care of the sick and wounded men the

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To stimulate interest in the aims and objects | courses for Public Health Nurses in London
 the Institute is now organized by the India:

Constitution—His Excellency the Viceroy | Special mention must be made of the Army
 is President of the Society. The Managing | child welfare centres, most of which receive
 These

to a maximum total of 10 lakhs of rupees. Sale Royal Indian Navy

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL)

AND

St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St. John Ambulance Association was | During the year 1932, 50,894 persons attended

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing and | A new course of instruction in Air Raid also c sick r

(c) sale and i facta tram

(d) foval

(e) tion a suffe war denomination.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates, members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation

t of whose
Red Cross

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of dispensary hospitals in different parts of India.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to Provincial branches. It gives scholarship to a number of women students at the schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and It has in the past brought from Europe a certain number of European medical

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27,750 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of

of India (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, (e) she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who,

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was | midwives have been trained in addition to large
have been partially trained. Of
Fund has done much to pave the
registration and supervision of
is. It has also done much
work. Registration is urgently
Fund is now administered by the
Child Welfare Bureau of the
Cross Society

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was | nurses and residences for the medical and teach
opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th | ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi.
February 1916. It is a residential Medical Col- | within easy reach of old Delhi city. The
The

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain | yearly supply of fully trained nurses both to
of out-
this way
Anglo
increased
farther

the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in

Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees, one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it

Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and the Nursing Journal of India began to be published in February, 1910.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India

Association of India and its officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Students of India are not employed or to supply nurses with a membership with the avowed objects of unifying nursing education *pro de corps* among nurses a dignity and honour of the Trained Nurses' Association membership of 1172. The superintendents was started.

SECRET
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SECRET, FCW
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attn, Kewick.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkable history. A Brahman by the name of the sacred mystery and by

Three fundamental causes have led to this government which was planned to give a test and by

Three fundamental causes have led to this government which was planned to give a test and by

the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. That the long and gloomy franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people. We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as persons of equal status.

stimulated political activity and political sentiment.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian

The House of Commons decided that the ques-

Provinces.	No Enrolled.	Number who voted.	Per cent.
LOWER HOUSE.			
Madras	1,523 248	479 278	31 5
Bombay	305 750	129 535	42 4
Bengal	896 588	46 759	5 2
United Provinces	494 752	95 558	19 3
Punjab	173 459	54 216	33 56
Bihar	215 490	17 037	7 9
Central Provinces and Berar	259 750	63 744	24 5
Assam	29 680	8 678	29 23
North-West Frontier Province	4 895	3 498	71 4
Orissa	70 526	4 670	6 62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34 7
UPPER HOUSE.			
Madras	2 578	1,420	55 1
Bombay	1 636	923	56 4
Bengal	2 136	437	20 5
United Provinces	1 684	593	35 5
Bihar	882	594	67 34
Assam	559	512	91 57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House is self-determination a guarantee that never will they be exposed to such ruthless ravishing as

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicat-

lies in the fact that the women constituencies in which men voters predominate.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored in the past few years calculated to benefit women.

percentage
franchise
the last

Provinces.	No Enrolled.	Number who voted	Per cent
LOWER HOUSE			
Madras	1 523 218	470 278	31.5
Bombay	305 750	129 535	42.4
Bengal	896 538	48 755	5.2
United Provinces	494 750	95 553	19.3
Punjab	173 459	58 716	33.86
Bihar	215 499	17 037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar	252 750	63 744	24.5
Assam	29 680	8 678	29.23
North West Frontier Province	4 895	3 499	71.4
Orissa	70 526	4 600	6.62
Sind	27 910	9 705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE			
Madras	2 578	1 470	55.1
Bombay	1 636	973	56.4
Bengal	2 138	437	20.5
United Provinces	1 694	509	35.6
Bihar	880	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of self-determination a guarantee that never will they be exposed to such ruthless ravishing as

The School of Oriental and African Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter departments as follows (1) India Burma

The School is temporarily evacuated to Christ's College Cambridge. The School's new building is in course of erection on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

from time to time for special courses of public lectures to be given by distinguished orientalists not on the staff.

Patron, H M the King *Chairman of the Governing Body* The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of GCMG PC, FSA *Director, Professor* R L Turner, M.C., M.A. Litt.D. *Secretary* F J R Bottrill M.A.

Teaching Staff

Name	Subjects	Status
Ethel O Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer
1 T Grahame Bailey M.A. B.D., D.Litt	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	The Viceroy's Reader in Urdu.
1 Rev G P Bargery I Litt	Hausa	Reader
2 L D Barnett C.B., M.A., Litt.D	Indian History and Sanskrit	Lecturer
B Ebrahima D Phil	Hebrew Palaeography	Research Lecturer
K de B Codrington, M.A.	Indian Art .. .	Non-Lecturer
2 G H Darab Khan M.A.	Persian . . .	Lecturer
3 H H Dodwell M.A.	History . . .	Professor
2 J Heyworth Dunne D.Litt	Arabic	Lecturer
9 E. Dora Edwards M.A. D.Litt	Chinese . . .	Professor
2 J R Firth M.A.	Linguistics & Indian Phonetics	Lecturer
1 S G Vesey FitzGerald M.A., LL.D	Indian Law .. .	Reader
Margaret M Green M.A. . .	West African Languages	Lecturer
2 Betty Helmann Ph.D. . .	Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy	"
2 S W D H Henning D Phil ..	Iranian Studies ..	Parsons Community's Lecturer

<i>Name</i>	<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Status</i>
Beatrice Honikman M.A.	African Phonetics	Lecturer
H Ivo Clifton	Chinese	Assistant Lecturer
Commander V F Isomonger R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer
A Lloyd James M.A.	Phonetics	Professor
Hester M. Lambert M.A.	Marathi	Lecturer
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V Minorsky	Persian	Professor
C S Mundy	Turkish	Lecturer
M M Al Nowasbi B.A.	Arabic	Assistant Lecturer
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M D Ratnasuriya Ph.D.	Sinhalese Epigraphy and Indian History	
F J Richards M.A.	Indian Archaeology	Hon. Lecturer
Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	Lecturer
C A. Rylands M.A.	Sanskrit	"
Walter Symon Ph.D.	Chinese	Reader
W Stede Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	Lecturer
J A Stewart M.C. C.I.E. M.A. LL.D. I.C.S.	Burmese	Reader
L. P. Elwell Sutton M.A.	Iraqi Arabic	Lecturer
S H Taqizadeh	Persian	
S Topalian	Turkish Persian and Armenian	
A S Tritton M.A. D.Litt.	Arabic	Professor
A N Tucker M.A. Ph.D.	Bantu and Sudanic Languages	Lecturer
B L. Turner M.C. M.A. Litt.D.	Sanskrit	Professor
Ida C Ward D.Litt. D.Lit.	West African Languages	Reader
I Wartski, M.A.	Modern Hebrew	Ahmad Ha'am Lecturer
Sir Richard O. Winstedt K.B.E. C.M.G. M.A. D.Litt.	Malay	Reader
S Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	Lecturer
Yu Dawchuyuan	Chinese Tibetan and Mongolian	Assistant Lecturer
Kadry Zafir M.A.	Arabic	Lecturer

1 University Reader and Appointed Teacher

2 Recognised Teacher in the University of London

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The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as suspicious and prejudiced of the population, according to the methods

Madras

The Madras coast line of 1750 miles is fish in order to test the suitability of those methods for Indian conditions, have reached as far as the 5 fathom

can be based and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran composed of logs and other convenient centres, the catamaran is largely a net for export

fisherman of experience was recruited from] They are so varied and far removed from the usual methods of fishing in the sea

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are/

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, shoals, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is with Europeans, technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organisation the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after

and Europe were recommended by the Local Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert. He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government which

Fresh water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap read buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be made without a reference to Mr. H. T. the Fisheries shed in 1923 informative ng industry and contains he a logical trade of the

scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the

but survey has observed the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution.

who realised the benefit to their trade of using benefit of fishermen is the paramount consid-

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During the current year an ice factory and a Inland Fisheries.—Government at the begin-
ning of 1938 approved of a scheme for the develop-

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2021-22
2022-23

The Punjab.

The **CHAM**
relates

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Experiment. A comparison of the fertility of Ova from wild and domesticated trout was continued during the year. The mortality amongst Ova from domesticated fish was 32 per cent and infertility 13 per cent. In the case of wild fish the figures were 41 per cent respectively.

The Hatcheries at Mahill (Kulu) obtained 109 fertile Ova of Brown Trout.

Work continued on the survey of trout waters, carp farming, and the introduction of exotic species in the waters of the province.

Travancore.

This State has no native fisheries to the

COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their applications, for the registration of Copyright Protection translations and musical compositions. In the

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British settlement while the boundaries are defined as

in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad | evergreen forests

Moist Hill Forests—These
length of the Western
axis from the North West
to Blutan mostly between
but descending in places to
sling on southerly aspects to

only locally

| The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chal* pine

5 Tropical Thorn
throughout the
Western Chats from
Indre and Nepal
to 35 inches per year
open forest of thorn
species of *Acacia* are
corresponding area in
lower rainfall 10 to

Service officers was stopped in 1920

The C. Institute Forest Service — Thopp

(more than realized for not only is the executive

comprises four branches —

(1) The Indian Forest Service. This still contains 219 officers. Of these 163 were recruited direct to the service. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service — This service was created in 1913 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers

The original Forest School, established in 1874 came directly under the Government of India in 1884 when it became as the Imperial Forest College, and at first for all the provinces was the Forest College was Madras, Bombay and others and stated the Imperial Service Forest College with effect 1

laboratory and museum and bookshelves. The surrounding grounds about 4 acres constitute a park and include tennis courts while there is a playground adjacent.

The staff of the college consists at present of the Director and the Assistant Director. Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture in their special subjects.

Among the

Following the transfer of forests to popular control under the reformed constitution the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of officers for these new bodies the Forest

for the two years course. Only those are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States or who have a guarantee of employment on their successful completion of the course.

Research.—The Forest School founded at Coimbatore in 1907 is the first of its kind in India. It is situated in the Western Ghats near the town of Coimbatore.

It is a Government institution and is situated in the Western Ghats near the town of Coimbatore. It is a Government institution and is situated in the Western Ghats near the town of Coimbatore.

for the forest here are mainly Eucalyptus which is planted.

The forest here are mainly Eucalyptus which is planted.

been solved by means of light tramways, the

Bibliography—A large number of bulletins
ations has been issued by the
Institute and of these a list
1 from the President, Forest
ite and college, New Forest,



WAKE UP, INDIA!
BUY DEFENCE LOANS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Beam Stations—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Bham, respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay. Wireless stations at Bham and Grimaly are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number and total in any thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between lighthouses and shore stations are by the Port Trusts at Bombay and

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction

at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years

Radio-Telephone Service—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many

In December 1930 a radiotelephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus both at Madras and at Rangoon.

Many technical problems are involved in the substantial funds for the purpose. A spe

Any private telephone owner can use the

The first important development ordered

Broadcasting—For several years limited

Small scale trading in
The Government of India decided to appoh

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 20 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended

Licences—Broadcast receiving licences are issued at a fee of Rs. 100 per annum.

mental purposes are much sought after and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Headquarters of All India Radio N. 1
Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi

Telegraphic Address: CONBROADCAST

contact between All India
is established through

bonnaires issued from
to elicit reactions and
ers

There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation in India. 7 Receiving Centres are also in operation at the present moment at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichy, Dacca and Jesselwar. Two more are under construction.

Each station is under the control of a Station Director who exercises supervision in respect

(i) Advisory Committee established at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Lucknow in consultation with the Provincial Governments to keep the Controller in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters.

(ii) The five Radio Journals of All India: Radio, The Indian Listener (English), Awar (Urdu), Barang (Hindi), Betar Jagat (Bengali) and Vanoli (Tamil).

(iii) Correspondence with Listeners from whom both appreciations and criticisms are received.

Growth of Broadcasting—The working of the Department resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,91,950 with effect from the year 1930-31 to 1932-33.

Up to the 31st March 1933 Rs. 23,88,067 have been spent out of the total allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs on capital programme.

The growth of Broadcast Receiver Licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the

	Head quarters	Other Offices
Officers	7	252
Staff	53	214
Total	60	466

Programmes—Programmes both European and Indian are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Directors of Pro-

Licences
9,075
12,037
17,881
28
40

ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(With effect from May 1, 1940)

Station	Power in K W	Call sign	Frequency in Kcs	Wave length (Metres)	Transmission Time Indian Standard Time (Subtract 5 1/2 hours for C.M.T.)
1 Delhi	MW 20	VLD	840	356.6	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi	SW 10	VLD 2	900	333.3	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi	SW 5	VLD 3	15200	19.62	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1400 iii 1700 to 2300
Delhi	SW 10 (Experimental)	VLD 4	11800	25.27	(As VLD 3)
2 Bombay	MW 15	VUL	1231	244	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1430 iii 1700 to 2300
Bombay	SW 10	VLD 2	900	333.3	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1230 to 1430 iii 1700 to 2300
3 Madras	MW 20	VUM	1450	211	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1430 iii 1600 to 2230
Madras	SW 10	VUM 2	9570	31.35	i 0730 to 0900 ii 1300 to 1430 iii 1600 to 2230
4 Calcutta	MW 15	VLC	810	370.4	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1030 to 1130 iii 1230 to 1430 iv 1700 to 2230
Calcutta	SW 10	VUC 2	9030	33.43	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1030 to 1130 iii 1230 to 1430 iv 1700 to 2230
5 Lahore	MW 5	VUL	1086	276	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1800 to 2300
6 Lucknow	MW 5	VUW	1022	293.5	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1730 to 2300
7 Tikhinopolv	MW 5	VUT	738	396	i 0730 to 0930 ii 1200 to 1300 iii 1730 to 2300
8 Dacca	MW 5	VUY	1167	257.1	1700 to 2230
9 Faisalwar	MW 20	VUP	1500	200	i 0830 to 0930 ii 1700 to 2230

Indian States are taking up actively the installation of Public Stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation while Travancore, Mysore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future.

Number of Receivers.—While the number of Wireless Receivers in India has increased the total for all India falls far short at the end of April 1939. The wireless receiver for the vast population of India is far behind when one compares it with the progress in Europe, America or Japan where it is becoming an indispensable domestic social institution.

Taking the figures of wireless licences there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933 and July 1935. The number in April 1935 was 43,351 in April 1934 53,810 and in April 1933 36,4 and in April 1932 100,388. At the end of 1938 there were 21,000 licence holders in Bombay Presidency which has the largest number in India.

Radio Imports.—The imports of apparatus into India has increased in recent years. Imports have increased from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1933 to Rs. 35 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for 1933-34 was Rs. 47.7 lakhs while in 1938-39 was about 41 lakhs. For the ten months 1st April 1939 to 31st January 1940 the value of imports was Rs. 40.5

wireless apparatus to India. The United States comes second and the Netherlands third.

During the year 1934-35 imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,19,1 to Rs. 4,63,16 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs. 1,49,11 to Rs. 2,30,314. Imports from the United Kingdom have increased since 1931-32 being second to the United States of America with exports to India valued at Rs. 16,07,354 during the same year. In 1933-34 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 12,51,844 and in 1934-35 to Rs. 16,86,6. Imports from the U.S.A. in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 15,36,17 and in 1934-35 to Rs. 17,63,01. For the ten months 1st April 1939 to 31st January 1940 total imports from the United Kingdom were of the value of Rs. 14,00,01 and for the U.S.A. Rs. 17,95,7.

In 1935-36 the total Indian imports were valued at Rs. 23 lakhs and in 1934-35 at Rs. 16

lakhs and amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs is the share of complete receivers being Rs. 2½ lakhs. In 1933-34 complete Receivers accounted for over Rs. 2½ lakhs and in 1938-39 to over Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom which now heads the list of countries supplying

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS

The following Tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS

1938-39	Rs. 40.9 lakhs
1937-38	„ 47.7
1936-37	35.2
1935-36	28
1934-35	16
1933-34	11
1932-33	10

BOMBAY IMPORTS

1938-39	Rs. 16.58 lakhs
1937-38	„ 26.19
1936-37	18.06
1935-36	15.70
1934-35	8.7
1933-34	6
1932-33	

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH

Principal Articles	1937-38 (Twelve months)		1938-39 (Twelve months)		1939-40 (Ten months 1st April to 31st January)	
	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs	No	Value Rs
<i>Complete Wireless receivers</i>						
From United Kingdom	5 137	6 94 791	6 635	8 15 183	9 741	10 60 020
Netherlands	6 4 3	6 96 381	7 334	5 65 089	8 274	7 73 6 6
United States of America	15 092	12 75 340	11 860	10 30 754	13 150	10 40 4 9
Other countries	2 915	2 60 903	2 077	2 34 500	3 824	3 66 466
Total	27 567	28 11 415	29 110	25 85 528	35 031	32 41 114
<i>Wireless Valves</i>						
From United Kingdom	15 499	86 476	17 406	78,806	17 4 9	79 060
United States of America	44 951	59 833	45 197	56 436	43 860	61 0 3
Other countries	20 1 1	65 195	7 96	18 743	14 130	25 570
Total	80 6 1	11 504	70 399	1 53 950	75 46	1 66 450
<i>Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves</i>		5 95 499		3 81 615		7 55 119
<i>Others</i>		11 51 614		9 76 605		3 09 110
<i>Total of Wireless apparatus</i>						
From United Kingdom		15 54 884		16 87 726		14 0 94
Netherlands		17 60 785		6 36 051		8 63 501
United States of America		15 36 917		12 63 017		17 49 572
Other countries		4 18 146		5 10 939		4 74 4
Grand Total		47 70 032		40 97 733		40 0 805

The Press.

Slavery, but in Bombay they were absolutely free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare who was Governor of Bombay from 1831

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offence Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of

This system continued with only minor

India.

The Presidency Banks—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the

of —

ents vice-presidents and the
les of the Local Boards,
n elected from amongst the
in interests by each Local Board.

- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board
- (d) not more than two non-officials nominated by the Central Government

The Directors

Managing Director
 Dy Managing Director

S. William Lamond
 A. R. Chisholm Esq (Offg.)

Presidents Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards

CALCUTTA—

H. H. Iarn Esq
 C. B. Morton Esq O.P.E. M.C.
 B. A. C. Neville Esq

President
 Vice-President.
 Secretary

BOMBAY—

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
 The Hon ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy
 A. McCulloch Esq

President
 Vice-President
 Secretary

MADRAS—

C. G. Alexander Esq
 Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengalathan Chetty
 R. S. Paton Esq (Offg.)

President
 Vice-President.
 Secretary

Appointed by the Central Government

The Hon ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das C.I.E. Lahore

Elected under Section 8 (1) (ii) of the Act by the Local Boards

Rai Bahadur Moonshi Lal Tapishah Calcutta
 E. F. Stillman Esq Bombay
 G. H. Hoelzer Esq Madras

Manager in London

R. R. Burrell Esq

BRANCHES

Burra Bazaar,
 Calcutta
 Clive Street Calcutta
 Park Street Calcutta

Ambala Cant
 Amraoti
 Amritsar
 Asansol

Cannanada
 Cochin
 Coimbatore
 Colombo

Cuttack
 Guntur
 Gwalior
 Hapur (Sub Branch)
 Hathras
 Howrah
 Hubli
 Hyderabad (Deccan)
 Hyderabad (Sind)
 Indore
 Jaipur
 Jaipur
 Jaipur
 Jaipur
 Jambhedpur
 Jhansi
 Jodhpur
 Jubbulpore
 Jalandhar
 Karachi
 Kanpur (Sub Branch)
 Katni
 Khamgaon
 Khandwa
 Kumbakonam

Lahore	Muzaffarnagar	Peshawar City	Sholapur
Larkana	Muzaffarpur	Isfahani (Sub Branch)	Sialkot.
Lucknow	Mylingyan	Iscona.	Simla.
Ludhiana	Mymensingh	Iscona City	Sitapur.
Lyallpur	Nadiad	Isorbandar	Srinagar (Kashmir)
Madera	Nagpur	Purnea	Sukkur.
Mandalay	Naini Tal	Quetta.	Surat.
Mangalore	Nanded	Isalpur	Tellicheerry
Maunipatam	Nandyal.	Rajahmundry	Tirunelveli
Meerut	Narangunge	Rajkot	Tirupur.
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch)	Nasik	Rampur	Trichinopoly
Monghyr (Sub Branch)	Necapatam	Rangoon	Trichur
Montgomery	Nellore	Ratlam (Sub-Branch)	Trivandrum.
Moradabad	New Delhi	Rawalpindi	Tuticorin
Moulmein.	Nowshera	Saharanpur	Ujjain
Multan	Okara (Sub Branch)	Salem	Vellore
Murree.	Ootacamund	Sambal (Sub Branch)	Vizagapatam.
Mussoorie	Palac de (Sub Branch)	Sargodha	Vizianagram
Muttra	Patna	Secunderabad	Wardha
	Peshawar	Shillong	Yerwada

as security for advances

(2) The amount which may be advanced to

(4) Drawing accepting discounting buying given against any security not be
and selling of Bills of exchange and other in which a trustee may invest
negotiable securities. under the Indian Trusts Act, 1

Government Deposits

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 58 years or so —

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total	—	Bank of Bengal	Bank of Bombay	Bank of Madras	Total
30th June 1881	230	61	63	344	1913	247	167	68	482
1886	329	82	29	430	1914	290	197	93	580
1891	332	97	63	489	1915	263	187	10	659
1896	405	88	57	540	1916	336	263	115	714
1901	187	90	63	340	1917	1338	716	409	2463
1906	166	93	46	305	1918	664	549	413	1626
1911	198	129	7	404	1919	346	298	14*	56
1912	210	15	75	440	1920	801	663	170	1634
					30th Jan 1921	364	206	139	709

IMPERIAL BANK

30th June 1921	4000
1922	16
1923	1056
1924	4008
1925	405
1926	3054
1927	1004
1928	96
1929	4074
1930	1391
1931	1596
1932	1908
1933	580
1934	91

RESERVE BANK

31st Dec. 1935	604
1936	714
1937	670
1938	1118
1939	1285

Government Deposits

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below —
In Lakhs of Rupees

—	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits	Proportion of Government deposits to 1 + 2 & 4
1st Decr 1901	360	153	340	1463	14.3 percent.
1905	360	213	37	2745	8.3
1907	360	279	335	2311	8.8
1908	360	294	35	2361	8.4
1909	360	309	307	3.65	7.4
1910	360	318	339	3*34	9.7
1911	360	331	433	3419	9.6
1912	375	34	4.6	3578	9.0
1913	375	361	587	3644	11.8
1914	375	370	581	4000	10.5
1915	375	388	43	3460	9.5
1916	375	389	5	4170	9.0
1917	375	358	771	6771	9.3
1918	375	363	864	5097	12.9
1919	375	310	772	708	8.8
1920	375	335	901	725	9.6
30th June (Imperial Bank)					
1901	547	375	0	016	21.8
1905	56	371	167	6336	18.6
1907	562	411	12.6	7047	13.5
1908	560	435	2.03	7660	10.2
1909	560	457	2050	7588	20.7
1910	56	477	354	7530	27.4
1911	56	490	1004	7317	10.6
1912	56	507	706	7331	8.6
1913	560	517	074	233	10.9
1914	56	507	1391	7003	14.6
1915	560	537	1596	6615	17.1
1916	560	540	1908	6146	20.8
1917	56	520	542	7403	6.4
1918	560	507	791	7483	8.4

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL

—	Capital	Reserve	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
1st December							
1900	200	103	155	582	043	136	11 per cent
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14
1910	200	175	193	1609	514	363	14
1911	200	180	270	1677	709	301	14
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	821	16
1915	200	204	265	1978	785	793	16
1916	200	213	274	2143	770	68	16
1917	200	201	448	2934	1492	773	17
1918	200	2180	584	2390	894	779	17
1919	200	200	405	3054	997	864	17
1920	200	210	434	3398	1201	910	18

* Includes Rs 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments

† 87
‡ 71

BANK OF BOMBAY

	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
1900	100	0	87	43*	1*9	89	11 per cent
1905	100	87	9*	676	259	158	1*
1906	100	9	101	83*	354	177	12 "
1907	100	96	112	8*1	3*4	184	13 "
19 0	100	101	94	83	377	149	12 "
1909	100	103	1*0	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	100	105	15*	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	100	106	107	11 4	463	*08	14 "
1912	100	106	117	11*4	515	210	14 "
1913	100	106	2 0	1015	477	*37	14 "
1914	100	119	183	1081	646	*02	15 "
191*	100	100	136	1079	4*3	276	15 "
1916	100	90	14*	1307	667	31*	15 "
1917	100	9	2.5	2817	1393	744	17*
1918	100	101	177	1749	642	353	18*
1919	100	111	*6*	2756	9 4	*15	19*
19 0	100	1*0	349	2749	8 0	*98	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
1900	60	**	35	260	82	67	8 per cent
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906	60	3*	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907	60	36	35	416	16*	84	10 "
1908	60	40	5*	447	153	84	11 "
1909	60	41	49	500	141	79	1*
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	60	62	59	6 5	165	104	12 "
191	75	70	75	743	190	113	1*
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	1*
1914	75	76	91	761	67	134	1*
*15	75	65	83	803	* 6	184	1*
1916	75	65	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917	75	*0	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918	75	60	10*	954	271	139	12 "
1919	75	45	104	1*15	438	175	12 "
19 0	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK

30 h June	Capital	Reserve	Govt depo s	Other depo s	Cash	In est- ments	Dividend for year
19*1	547	371	2 0	016	3433	165*	16 per cent
19*	56	411	1672	6336	3305	900	16 "
19 3	56*	435	1*56	7047	2913	9 5	16 "
19*4	56	457	* 08	7662	*19*	1175	16 "
1925	562	477	2 5	588	358	1413	16 "
19 6	56*	49*	3 54	7530	4 03	2188	16 "
19*7	56*	507	1004	317	*.83	*050	16 "
19 8	56	517	796	7331	1377	*535	16 "
1929	56	5*7	*074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930	562	537	1391	003	1696	2969	16 "
1931	56*	642	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
193*	56	515	1903	6149	2*01	2979	12 "
1933	6	5 0	58*	74 3	2308	3973	1*
1934	56	5*7	791	7483	2165	393	1*
1935	6	4	"	*43	1078	3783	1*
1936	56	550	"	894	19 6	4 54	1*
1937	56	0	"	8314	*168	4065	12 "
1 38	56	5 2	"	8119	16.8	39	1*
193	56	5 7	"	839	1450	4 8	1*

* Govt deposits were taken over by the Government Bank on 1st April 1934

Reserve Bank—The Reserve Bank of India, promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscout by the Bank; the purchase from

composed of —

(a) A Governor and appointed by the C. consideration of the by the Board

(b) Four Directors Central Government

supplied to it by the Central Government

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The

Business which the Bank may transact—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz:—The accepting of money on deposit with-

shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1939 was as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs a p		Rs a p
Notes held in the Banking Dept	17 66 06 597 8 0	A Gold Coins and Bullion —	
Notes in circulation —		(a) Held in India	41 54 47 808 11 8
(a) Legal Tender in India	2,25,50 40 178 0 0	(b) Held outside India	2,96 97 782 0 10
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11 42 60 000 0 0	Sterling Securities	1 07 20 11 290 6 6
Total notes issued	2 54 29 73 635 8 0	Total of A	1 51 91 168 8 9 3 0
		B Rupee Coin	64 01 57 963 4 6
		Govt. of India Rupee Securities	38 33 79 793 0 6
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper	Val
Total Liabilities	2 54 29 73 635 8 0	Total Assets	2 54 29 73 635 8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 59.793 per cent

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES.

ASSETS

	Rs	a	p		Rs	a	p
Capital paid up	5 00 00 000	0	0	Notes —			
Reserve Fund	5 00 00 000	0	0	(a) Legal Tender in India	17 50 30 177	8	0
Deposits —				(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7 36 7 0	0	0
(a) Government—				Rupree Coin	4 08 815	2	0
(1) Central Government of India	6 73 17 101	12	11	Subsidiary Coin	3 65 331	7	2
(2) Government of Burma	1 53 00 708	15	8	Bills Purchased and counted —			
(3) Other Government Accounts	4 53 32 988	6	5	(a) Internal	Nil		
(b) Banks	18 86 71 450	13	6	(b) External	Nil		
(c) Others	1 15 83 179	12	2	(c) Government Treasury Bills	10 10 80 6	0	10 1
Bills Payable	8 91 267	14	3	Balances held abroad *	6 07 50 562	12	6
Other Liabilities	54 00 781	0	2	Loans and Advances to Governments	1 70 00 000	0	0
Total Liabilities	43 51 06 278	11	1	Other Loans and Advances			
				Investments	Nil		
				Other Assets	6 42 08 514	3	8
				Total Assets	1 05 05 406	15	8
					43 51 06 2 8 11	1	1

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor—Sir James B Taylor K.C.I.E.

Deputy Governor—Maulal B Nanavati

Bombay Register	Kasturbhai Lalji
Bombay Register	B. M. Birla Calcutta
Register	Raj Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka
	C. R. Srinivas
	374 Rang
	Delhi Regist
	ster

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c)—
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E. M.B.E.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)
The Hon. Mr C. E. Jones C.I.E., L.C.S.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception

(In lakhs of Rupees)

31st Dec	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Government deposits	Other deposits	Notes and Coin.	Bills Purchased and Discounted.	Balances held abroad.	Loans and Advances to Government	Investment
1935	500	500	604	2860	157		1733	100	5
1936	500	500	714	1614	1106		1436		6
1937	500	500	976	2142	2941		363	100	6
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	806	114	106	6
1939	500	500	1285	2002	1774	1010	637	100	6

THE EXCHANGE BANKS

**TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS
SECURED IN INDIA.
In Lakhs of Rupees**

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits

1918
1919
1920
1921
1922

195
10
74
335
380
533
618
743
748
751
753
684
706
705
715
683
711
605
631
674
707
713
761
50

Exchange Banks Investments

Turning now to the question of the invest

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also

and China	3 264 000
Eastern Bank Ltd	5 55 000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2 513 000
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd	1 893 000
National Bank of India Ltd	2 623 000
	10 838 000

- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State
 (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion
 (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets —

In Thousands of £

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co	1 287	778	4 751	6 036
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	363	18	7 394	2 581
Bank of Taiwan Ltd	772	482	19 091	14 633
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	3 000	3 000	48 191	31 772
Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris	2 000	2 542	48 801	10 642
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1 000	500	7 499	7 170
Grindlay & Co Ltd	250	100	3 744	2 445
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1 239	7,119	52 049	37 240
Lloyds Bank Ltd	15 810	9 503	433 379	231,372
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1 075	14 832	10 837
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3 529	3 929	71 256	34 710
National Bank of India Ltd	2,000	2,200	27 856	
National City Bank of New York	19 193	12,995	577 043	450
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	3,855	1 542	12,922	
Netherlands Trading Society	4 676	1 343	41 337	
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers) Ltd	125	175	4 002	
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd	5 892	8 714	92 086	

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within the last few years, had its origin in Bank of India. Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank of India, which is the largest of the Joint Stock Banks in India, has since then been the leading bank in the country.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to Chartered	35	52	1,116	678
"	37	55	699	473
"	10	—	12	9
"	160	113	1,859	1,078
"	20	27	277	124
"	12	1	183	121
"	3	3	81	38
"	4	—	24	17
"	168	67	2,688	1,731
"	12	14	385	157
"	31	17	714	256
"	39	8	144	191

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India —

In Lakhs of rupees.

	Capital	Reserve	Deposits
1875	14	2	27
1880	18	3	63
1885	18	5	94
1890	33	17	270
1895	63	31	566
1900	82	45	807
1906	133	56	1,155
1910	275	100	2,565
1915	281	156	1,787
1916	287	173	2,471
1917	303	162	3,117
1918	436	165	4,059
1919	539	224	5,890
1920	837	255	7,114
1921	838	300	7,859
1922	802	261	8,163
1923	699	284	8,442
1924	690	280	8,250
1925	673	366	8,935
1926	676	409	9,084
1927	688	419	9,285
1928	674	434	9,272
1929	786	366	9,271
1930	744	440	9,223
1931	777	426	9,234
1932	781	439	9,167
1933	778	455	9,177
1934	709	467	9,444
1935	817	502	9,814
1936	848	546	10,114

LONDON OFFICES AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	21 33 Bishopsgate E C 2
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25 Old Broad Street, E C 2
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms</i>		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	33 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2.
Central Bank of India	Central Exchange Bank of India	64 Bishopsgate E C 2
Karnati Industrial Bank	Barclay's Bank	169 Fenchurch Street E. C 3
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	120 Old Broad Street E. C 2
Sindia Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto	Ditto
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41 Lothbury E C 2
<i>Exchange Banks</i>		
American Express Co (Inc)	London Office	79 Bishopsgate E C 2
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	9 Bishopsgate E C 2
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House 40-41 Old Broad Street E C 2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	Ditto	33 Bishopsgate E C 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto	8 13 King William Street, F C 4
Eastern Bank	Ditto	23 Crosby Sq E C 3
Grindlay & Co	Ditto	54, Parliament Street S W 1
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71 Lombard Street E C 3
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15 Gracechurch St., E C 3
Mitsui Bank	Ditto	100 Old Broad St. E C 2.
National Bank of India	Ditto	46 Bishopsgate E C 2
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117 Old Broad Street E C 2
Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij	National Provincial Bank	15 Bishopsgate E. C 2.
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank	London Representative	85 Gracechurch Street E C 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street Pl
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7 Bishopsgate E C 2

Note—P & O Banking Corporation Ltd. is merged into Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China as from 1st February 1932

INDIAN BANKERS AND SHROFFS

respect of such advances

(and shroffs receive deposits and advances on other securities of a slightly higher rate are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate than the ordinary rate of 3 per cent. per annum)

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks and advances on other securities of a slightly higher rate are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate than the ordinary rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Year	Bank Rate	Shroffs Rate	Ordinary Rate
1928	6 945	5 456	6 313
1929	6 878	5 788	5 80
1930	6 508	5 277	7 044
1931	6 735	7 353	5 007
1932	6 002	4 033	3 865
1933	3 627	3 5	3 5
1934	3 5	3 5	3 45
1935	3 5	3 41	3
1936	3	2	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3
1939	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members of these clearing houses are the principal banks of the country and they negotiate all cheques drawn on them and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on them by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below —

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually
In lakhs of Rupees

—	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon	Colombo	Karachi.	Total
1903 ..		876.	1484			340	10568
1904 ..		9492	1536			365	11393
1905 ..		10927	1560			324	12811
1906 ..		10912	1583			400	12895
1907 ..	2 444	12645	1548			530	37167
1908 ..	21281	12585	1754			643	36983
1909 ..	19776	14375	1948			702	36801
1910 ..	22038	16652	2117	4765		755	46527
1911 ..	25763	17605	2083	5399		762	51612
1912 ..	25831	20831	1152	6045		1159	58016
1913 ..	33133	21800	2340	6198		1219	64760
1914 ..	28031	17696	2127	4989		1315	54158
1915 ..	3,066	16462	1887	4069		1352	56036
1916 ..	48017	24051	2495	4553		1503	80919
1917 ..	47193	33655	2339	4966		2028	90181
1918 ..	74397	63369	2528	6927		2429	139613
1919 ..	90,41	76250	3004	8837		2266	180593
1920 ..	153388	106353	7500	10779		3120	301140
1921 ..	91672	89788	3847	11875		3579	200761
1922 ..	94426	86684	4279	12220	9681	5734	210523
1923 ..	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4084	195983
1924 ..	92449	65750	6546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925 ..	101833	51944	5716	12493	14976	4119	191083
1926 ..	95944	47066	5683	12511	16035	3166	175404
1927 ..	107392	39496	56 9	17609	15997	3037	179510
1928 ..	104819	54308	6540	17035	15446	2945	200093
1929 ..	90765	70969	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930 ..	89313	71703	5718	11483	17093	2550	191863
1931 ..	75677	63952	4461	8156	8350	2319	163320
1932 ..	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933 ..	8 368	64552	5159	5407	7000	2563	167669
1934 ..	86573	68371	5781	5737	8607	2973	177675
1935 ..	93547	75043	6289	6900	8597	2978	193606
1936 ..	80437	72154	8393	7 80	9457	3099	190721
1937 ..	90750	83667	70978	8763	12693	3658	
1938 ..	91457	79097	10145	7841	10883	3241	
1939 ..	10 611	83700	9701	9457	11457	3557	

Table of Wages, Income, &c.

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c

TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c
Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 15 Rupees per month of 31 Days

[illegible]

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by

they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share in the traffic, both passenger and goods, falling in of the original contracts.

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question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced. Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway De-

(b) the representative of the predominant

may be arranged to be the following new

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The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on

Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent Controller of Stores and

from
seen is

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appoint-

Clearing Accounts Office

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of

Management

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager,

The Indian Gauge.

The standard gauge for India is five six inches. When construction was the broad-gauge school was strong, and thought advisable to have a order to resist the influence of, in 1870, when the State system

It was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3 inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system

contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the

East Indian Railway and

Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be

Separation of the Railway from General Finances—The separation of the railway from general finances was under consideration

ways—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in the following particulars:

are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the should be rapidly Indianised and that

for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

Re-organisation machinery — The committee

(i) to secure an improvement in net earnings due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways while providing adequate services by both means of transport, and

(ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the

Investigation

Closer Contact with the Public

The closest possible contact between the Committee and the public was introduced in 1932-33 by

Mr. Pope's second report were —

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric

Mr. Pope's second report were —

- 1 Intensive use of locomotives
- 2 Intensive use of coaching stock.
- 3 Intensive use of machinery and plant
- 4 Uneconomical wagons
- 5 Cx
- 6 H

of track to be electrified as a scheme involved the elimination of the Dhore Ghat Reversing Station

Note on Publicity (1932-33)

Special propaganda was undertaken by the Central Publicity Bureau with a view to the elimination of internal traffic

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- 8 M

Job analysis was continued on most of the

Publicity was also undertaken on all railways and 238 important melas and fairs were held during the year

Commodity	1932-33 *		1933-34		Increase + Decrease— in earnings Rs (in lakhs)
	No of tons originating (in millions)	Rs (in crores)	No of tons originating (in millions.)	Rs (in crores)	
<i>Decreases</i>					
Fuel for Public and Foreign Railways	22.89	12.10	22.74	11.59	-51
Metallic ores	3.9	1.41	3.64	1.06	-35
Wheat	1.86	1.6	1.76	2.43	-2
Molasses	1.01	1.70	0.83	1.01	-19
Gram and pulse and other grain	2.5	3.47	2.5	3.31	-16
Military traffic	0.47	0.47	0.3	0.31	-9
Marble and stone	2.70	0.93	3.2	0.91	-8
Fruits and Vegetables fresh.	4.05	1.34	3.17	1.27	-7
Salt	1.43	1.83	1.25	1.78	-5
Wood unwrought	1.29	0.83	1.26	0.85	-4
Cotton manufactured	0.71	2.60	0.72	2.51	-1
Kerosene oil	0.77	1.53	0.80	1.53	-1
<i>Increases</i>					
Oilseeds	2.32	3.03	2.74	3.60	+5
Other commodities	10.07	11.43	10.50	11.77	+34
Fodder	0.83	0.84	2.3	0.87	+23
Provisions	1.15	2.47	1.5	3.06	+19
Iron and Steel wrought	1.32	4.3	1.50	2.63	+14
Rice	3.17	3.30	3.51	3.33	+9
Sugar refined and un refined	1.07	2.11	1.19	2.16	+5
Materials and stores on re venue accounts	13.3	91	13.80	2.9	+4
Tobacco	0.51	1.44	0.33	0.83	+4
Petrol	0.37	1.14	0.3	1.17	+3
Railway materials	0.96	1.45	2.96	0.4	+7
Live stock	0.17	0.54	0.18	0.53	+1
Jute raw	1.08	1.17	1.03	1.14	+1
Cotton raw	1.70	1.74	1.03	2.83	+1
Manures	0	0.12	0.23	0.13	
Total	83.1	66.42	84.37	60.4	-6

* Excludes Mysore State Railway for which figures by commodities are not available—tons originating being 0.45 millions and earnings Rs 20 lakhs.

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on 31st March 1934 was made up of—

Broad-gauge	21,164.61 miles
Metre-gauge	15,861.72 "
Narrow-gauge	4,107.20 "

Class I allways	Number of seats in passenger carriages			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes this mileage is divided between the classes three of railways as follows—

Class I	36,534.2 miles
Class II	3,435.9 "
Class III	1,124.63 "

5.67	22,076	4,112	10,766	2
3.31	9,662	12,053	14,715	

During the year 1933-34 the mileage of new lines under construction was 4,744 miles

Financial Results of Working
traffic receipts of the State now amounted to Rs 94.45 crores a decrease of Rs 53 lakhs a year

(Based on actuals of 1934-39)

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

1	1 per cent on capital of Rs 691 '3 '0 at charge—commercial lines		
		99 30 4	
		15 61	
		1,23 43	
	Total Receipts		99 30 4
()		64 66 06	
		4 68	
		40 15	
		4 93	
	Interest—		
	On capital at charge	96 85 11	
	On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	11 0	
	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	57 93	
	Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines	691 3	
	Total Charges		1,03 4 9
			3,7 4
(1)	Deficit		
(iv)	Contribution of 1/5th of surplus		69 3
3	Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus (iv)		
	Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—		
	(i) Interest on capital	1 37 28	
	(ii) Loss in working	49 80	
	() Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines	67 80	
4	Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1939-40		4, 2
	After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 1 37 lakhs on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses have in recent years given the following returns —		
		Per cent	
1923-24	5 24		
1924-25	5 85		
1925-26	5 31		
1926-27	4 95		
1927-8	5 30		
United States of America			
France			
English Railways			
South African Railways			
Argentine Railways			
Canadian Railways			
India			

1928-9
1929-30
1930-31
1931-32
1932-33
1933-34
1934-35
1937-38
1938-39

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries bearing out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

Year	Operating Ratio
1930	74 15
1935	84 15
1938	9 40
1939-40	77 60
1940-41	71 05
1941-42	81 1
1942-43	81 0
1943-44	80 69
1944-45	6 04
1945-46	61 35
1946-47	6 77
1947-48	65 0
1948-49	71 05
1949-50	71 61
1950-51	71
1951-52	69 0
1952-53	69 5
1953-54	65
1954-55	65
1955-56	64 4

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been ex-

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields, and tidal creeks.

Indo-Burma Connection

but route. One of the open country capable of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only a range of hills.

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Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system

Particulars	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
1 Mileage open at close of the year Miles	40,813	40,041	40,001	44,001	43,143	43,128	41,296	41,173
2 Total Capital outlay including loans and open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs 876,340	Rs 7,95,111	Rs 8,84,413	Rs 9,45,473	Rs 9,54,848	Rs 9,40,140	Rs 8,45,840	Rs 8,45,840
3 Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	97,000	96,000	90,000	1,08,000	1,18,111	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,07,111
4 Gross earnings per mean mile worked	2,365	2,365	2,250	2,455	2,733	2,455	2,612	2,612
5 Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	433	400	44	450	454	473	490	491
6 Gross earnings per train mile	5,811	5,811	5,811	5,811	5,811	5,811	5,811	5,811
7 Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	69,091	69,091	69,091	69,091	69,091	69,091	69,091	69,091
8 Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
9 Working expenses per train mile	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011
10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	71.04	71.04	71.04	71.04	71.04	71.04	71.04	71.04
11 Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	28,115	27,309	28,309	34,516	35,055	34,515	34,515	35,055
12 Net earnings per mile open	706	685	706	781	805	781	781	805
13 Net earnings per train mile	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	3.21	3.11	3.11	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64
Train miles (in thousands) Train miles, 1938-39	40,813	40,041	40,001	44,001	43,143	43,128	41,296	41,173

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd.

Particulars	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
16 Goods train miles (in thousands) Train miles	Steam 48,934 Elec 558	44,980 550	46,955 573	50,527 559	51,023 566	54,857 586	58,570 591	60,009 634
17 Mixed train miles (in thousands)	Steam 20,014 Elec Nil	31,574 Nil	32,183 Nil	34,181 Nil	35,400	31,976	30,753	39,009
18 Total, including miscellaneous train miles (in thousands)	Steam 16,195 Elec 2,172	161,444 2,173	164,912 2,244	171,617 2,171	175,533 2,144	180,853 633	183,431 1,970	188,002 2,017
19 Unit mileage of passengers (in thousands)	18,056,818	17,006,454	17,760,380	17,764,609	18,154,118	18,270,659	18,817,240	18,847,246
20 Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	18,346,765	17,202,541	18,708,817	20,351,615	20,553,684	21,435,408	22,770,638	22,168,840
21 Average miles a ton of goods was carried	248	244	244.5	240.8	236.6	248.0	200.9	250.8
22 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	6.15	6.35	6.20	6.07	6.04	6.25	5.78	5.98
Average miles a passenger was carried								
23 1st class	183.1	191.6	192.0	200.4	212.4	210.4	210.5	215.7
24 2nd class	60	60.8	61.7	64.6	61	73.5	78.7	78.0
25 Intermediate class	45.9	47.7	48.1	49.1	48.3	48.1	50.1	50.9
26 3rd class	35	34.4	34.3	35.3	35.3	35.1	35.3	34.5
27 Total	85.7	85.1	85.0	85.8	86.0	86.8	86.0	86.3
Average rate charged per passenger per mile								
28 1st class	17.2	18	18.1	18.0	17.8	18.0	18.0	17.8
29 2nd class	8.28	8.8	8.76	8.73	8.39	8.37	8.3	8.49
30 Intermediate class	4.22	4.26	4.22	4.4	4.22	4.10	4.14	4.08
31 3rd class	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08	3.03	2.90	2.97	2.95
32 Total	8.31	8.42	8.37	8.28	8.23	8.10	8.17	8.15

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year

Railways	19 9 30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
STATE LINES										
Aden	11 9	19	18							
Almora Dandell (Provin. Ind.)*	†									
Alor-X E. U.	10									
Annapur-Manend sagarh	40	53								
Assam Bengal *	1 104	1 131	1 131	1 131	1 306 41	1 306 41	1 306 41	1 06 41	1 703 53	1 09 32
Banga ore-Haridwar *	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bengal Nagpur*	2 87	2 418	2 413	2 413	3 411 5	3 304 17	3 304 8	3 302 3	3 302 3	3 302 10
Berwada Extensioo*	21	21	21	21						
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	2 058	1 035	1 035	1 035	3 600 20	3 600 20	3 601 20	3 511 61	3 402 16	3 5 0 16
Brosch Jambusar *	2 046	2 057	2 057	2 057	2 055 61	2 0 9 89	2 059 89	2 059 89		
Burma	83	(c) 80	80							
Cawnpore-Burwal (o)	36	36	36							
Dera Ismail Khan Fank Decanvill *	4 026	4 187	4 219	4 219	4 224 4	4 301 17	4 301 3	4 300 93	4 300 40	4 300 43
East Indian	1 93	845	843	843	1 997 65	2 009 71	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 009 55	2 009 55
Eastern Bengal	625	625	625	625						
Satpura *	(b) 280	3 182	3 165	3 165	3 727 09	3 165 6	3 727 16	3 727 16	3 7 16	3 7 16
Great Ind an Peninsula	174	174	174	174	174 41	174 41	239 50	239 52	239 50	239 50
Jodhpur Hyderabad** (British Section)	32	34	34	34						
Jorhat Provincial	60	59	59	59						
Kalka Simla	103	103	103	103						
Kangra Valley	174	173	173	173						

* Worked by a Company

** Worked by Indian State

(a) Includes 16 79 miles of mixed (5' 6" and 3' 3") gauge line between Burwal and Haridwar and also 2 18 miles of the O & R. Railway line at Benares.

includes Agra Delhi Chord, Baran Kotah Bhopal Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore-Banda

under Burma. ‡ Included under Bombay Baroda and Central India. § Closed for traffic from 1st October 1938

from 1st August 1939 mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (c) above and also 2 18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals Ores and Metals for which returns of the Production in India are available for the years 1937 and 1938

Minerals Ores and Metals	1937 (Revised)		1938		Variat per cen (on rup ba
	Rupees	£(Rs 13 3)	Rupees	£(Rs 13 4)	
1 Coal	7 81 0 ^a 439	5 8 ^a 364	10 64 ^a 3 83	7 94 2 0 7	+1
2 Steel*	6 68 63 554	5 0 ^a 7 334	6 96 5 93	5 19 9 40	+
3 Manganese Ore (a)	4 29 53 068	3 ^a 99 554	3 9 ^a 94 763	2 932 445	-
4 Iron (Pig iron) (b)	2 8 8 201	2 1 ^a 6 180	3 44 16 000	2 568 358	+
5 Gold	3 03 95 8 1	2 285 404	3 04 75 39	2 ^a 4 ^a 93	+
6 Petroleum	1 37 06 864	1 030 591	1 65 43 14	1 234 563	+5
7 Mica (b)	1 43 60 036	1 079 0 ^a	1 13 25 346	845 1 5	-1
8 Building materials	97 07 81 ^a	(c) ^a 9 911	1 1 ^a 65 39 ^a	840 01	+1
9 Salt	81 47 365	61 ^a 544	95 18 383	710 3 ^a	-2
10 Copper	61 67 490	463 7 ^a 1	44 0 ^a 580	3 3 551	-
11 Ferro manganese*	10 69 453	80 410	24 63 590	183 850	+13
12 Ilmenite	11 ^a 96 399	84 086	15 46 436	115 406	+3
13 Saltpetre (b)	11 17 844	84 048	11 63 446	87 19	+
14 Kyanite etc	7 08 623	53 240	7 46 514	55 710	+1
15 Chromite	8 35 589	6 ^a 8 6	6 8 ^a 50 ^a	50 933	-
16 Clays	3 ^a 5 578	(c) ^a 4 480	3 6 ^a 70	23 090	+1
17 Monazite	1 40 365	10 554	^a 33 00	17 440	+6
18 Gypsum	1 18 543	8 913	1 71 903	1 ^a 8 ^a 9	+4
19 Steatite	1 55 ^a 1	11 6 ^a 1	1 64 580	12 581	+4
20 Magnesite	1 63 938	12 3 ^a 6	1 60 593	11 994	-1
21 Fuller's earth	5 01	5 640	^a 9 5 ^a	5 89 ^a	+5
22 Diamonds	54 979	4 134	68 813	5 135	+23
23 Zircon	39 036	^a 93 ^a	40 ^a 3	3 040	+4
24 Silver	3 ^a 343	2 43	^a 877	^a 210	80
25 Barytes	1 49 260	11 3	^a 31 ^a	187	80
26 Ochres	^a 8 193	(c) ^a 1 ^a 0	^a 3 885	^a 151	+5
27 Bauxite	61 839	4 649	5 540	1 90 6	-39
28 Graphite	16 30	1 2 ^a 6	0 691	1 544	+8
29 Iron-ore (spatial)	1 06	80	1 ^a 630	94	+1 000
30 Tungsten-ore	^a 4 500	1 84 ^a	9 600	716	-8
31 Asbestos	6 0 ^a	453	4 48	334	-35
32 Felspar	3 390	^a 55	4 335	324	+
33 Beryl	1 969	148	1 537	119	-14
34 Garnet sand	1 650	1 ^a 4	600	45	-63
35 Bentonite	900	68	330	3	-63
36 Corundum			230	19	+100
37 Sapphire	550	41	150	11	-100
38 Apatite	1 660	125	119	9	-100
39 Copper-ore			101	8	-100
40 Aquamarine			14	1	+100
41 Tantalite	301	23			-100
42 Antimony ore					-100
TOTAL	30 49 43 161	^a 2 0 ^a 3 05	34 13 93 36	25 47 116	+11

(a) Export f.o.b. values (b) Export values (c) Revised * Underevaluated

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Goodwana mines but there are a number of smaller fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at another

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937	1938	Increase	Increase
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	244 563	274 324	29 765	
Baluchistan	17 479	21 842	4 363	
Bengal	6 527 820	7 453 372	1 217 552	
Bihar	13 836 717	15 944 079	1 527 362	
Central India	334 231	376 597	42 366	
Central Provinces	1 504 159	1 654 826	150 667	
Eastern States Agency	1 244 944	1 463 693	218 749	
Hyderabad	1 076 241	1 211 163	134 922	
Orissa	47 127	44 425		2 702
Punjab	166 632	184 024	17 392	
Rajputana	32 167	34 717	2 550	
Total	20 186 346	24 342 646	4 156 300	2 702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937		1938	
	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)	Value per ton	Value (£1 = Rs 13 4)	Value per ton
Assam	Rs 19 25 402	144 768	Rs 21 92 719	186 024
Baluchistan	1 09 715	8 249	1 43 910	10 739

MANGANESE ORE.

in the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in certain painting and glazing for the brown

ground recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,552 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928. All producing districts are now actively engaged in the output of Manganese ore.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports including the quantities

GOLD.

SALT.*

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1934, most of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras, with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay.

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937, the production in Burma also a large decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol. 74, Part 3, 1939)
Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 and 1938

	1937			1938		
	Quantity Tons	Value (£l-Rs 13 3) Rs	£	Quantity Tons	Value (£l-Rs 13 3) Rs	£
India—						
Bengal	112	7 865	591	267	3 595	140
Bombay	489,742	22 86 482	171 916	406 992	18 84 939	149
Gwallior (a)	55	2 680	202	183	9 711	251
Madras	421 614	20 87,038	156 0-0	453 954	31 00 561	245
Northern India	465 712	31,74 494	238 693	582 391	40 36 224	30
Sind	116 386	5 88 816	44 272	95 876	4 83 353	11
TOTAL	1 493 021	81 47 365	612 584	1 533 683	55 15 553	44
Aden					2 4 614	17
Burma						40
(a)						11
From—						
Germany						33
Aden and dependencies	295 879	52 80 684	397 044	216 883	26 07 967	201
Egypt	1 000	15 269	1 143	61 203	6 67 123	49
Other countries	530	97 489	7 330	26 111	3 46 867	24
TOTAL	338 986	60 62 910	455 858	331 955	41 99 758	313

Stock Exchanges.

Secretary is 11111 Street Port Bombay. A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee of 10 which elects several

At first the admittance fee for a broker was

Chambers of Commerce.

do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber or the East India Section of it, have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian com-

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

- (a) of inland and foreign trade, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the Indian community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with the Government or authority supreme municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular to shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts or undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

Office-Bearers for 1940-41

President —Amritlal Gha

Vice-President —Chunnilal B Mehta

Honorary Treasurer —N R Sarkar Calcutta

Secretary —D G Mulherkar

Office —28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi

Representatives of the Federation on various Committees.

Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses —

M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B., Bombay, Gagan
vihari L. Mehta Calcutta, Rao Bahadur C
Gopal Menon, Madras.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research —
D P Khanna, Calcutta.

Standing Pure Committee —Ashutosh
Calcutta

—muttee —Ratilal Mulji Candhi

Market Expansion Board —
Aspatguri

Indian Central Advisory Board —
Lala Shri Ram New Delhi Lala Palampat
Singhania Cawnpore

Indian Accountancy Board —Sirdar P S
Sodhbans Lahore

Indian Institute of Science Bangalore —
Kapilram H Vakil MSc Tech (Manc),
FIC MI Chem E, FIAC Bombay

*Covering Food of the International Labour
Organisation* —D S Lulkar London.

Permanent Agricultural Committee —(Inter-
national Labour Organisation) Walchand
Hirachand, Bombay

*International Organisation of Industrial Employ-
ers* —(General Council) D S Lulkar, London.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found-
ed in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta.
The Bengal Chamber is registered with a
declaration of membership of 300. Its objects
are the usual purposes connected with the
protection of trade "in particular in Cal-
cutta." There are two classes of members.
Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and
Honorary.

Merchants bankers shipowners represen-
tatives of commercial railway and insurance
companies brokers, persons and firms engaged
in commerce, agriculture mining or manu-
facture and joint stock companies or other
corporations formed for any purpose or object
connected with commerce agriculture, mining
or manufacture, and persons engaged in or
connected with art, science or literature may be
elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the
Chamber for the year 1940-41 —

President —The Hon ble Mr J H S Richard-
son

Vice President —G B Morton Esq M C
Members —J H Burder H H Burn,
H G Cooper M C D C M, D R Kinloch E B
Pratt, R R Haddow and H G Stokes

Secretary —D C Fairbairn *Deputy Secre-
tary* J J B Sutherland *Assistant Secretaries*
T L Mathieson J B Morrison and W D
Dryden

The following are the public bodies (also
others) to which the Chamber has the right
returning representatives, and there
tives returned for the current year

The Council State —The Hon ble Mr
Richardson

The Bengal Legislative Assembly—F. H. French, J. R. Walker, R. Haywood, M. A. F. Hirtzel, R. M. Sassoon, W. C. Wordsworth and D. Hendry

Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufacturers in India, Calcutta Freight Broker

sustains a Tribunal of 12 members and

the Bengal Chamber of Commerce —

is also sustained by a Tribunal of 12 members and

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

in every
trade
and in
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elation, Oil Mills Association;
chanta Association, Tipperah
Commerce, Tipperah Traders
Tipperah Tea Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege
representatives to the Bengal Legis-
lature, the Calcutta Port Trust, the
Improvement Trust, Bengal Indus-
trial Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal
important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber
Calcutta, and its address is as follows:

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee —

(Calcutta) — (Lond.) —
Malra N N Bakshi J P Bagaria,
Jrnat Chandra Ghosh, Ashutosh Bhatta
Chatterjee Dr N Banerji M A Ph D, M.L.A.,
J N Banerji Jogendra Kishore Das, M.A.,
B.L.

OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1940

President — Dr N N Law M A, Ph D

Vice-Presidents — A C Sen and Kumar
Pranatha Nath Roy

Hon. Treasurer — Dr Satya Churn Law M A
Ph D

Secretary (Offg) — S R Das M A

Assistant Secretary (Offg) — B C Kundu,
M A

Office: 2 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta
Telephone Calcutta 333. Telegrams Conjoint

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was esta-

The following constitute the Managing Com-

The various bodies are as under —	
Bengal Legislative Assembly — D P Khaitan	Visiting Committee of the Medical Group of Hospitals — M L Shah.
Calcutta Port Commissioner — Falzulla Gangjee	Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group Hospitals — K L Jatta
Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee — K L Jatta	Government Commercial Institute Board — L Puri
East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee — M L Shah	Calcutta Traffic Advisory Committee — K Khandelwal
Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee — J Chakravarti	Provincial Advisory Board on Indian Fisheries for Bengal — I D Himatsingh
Board of Apprenticeship Training — M G Bhagat	Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission — M Bhagat
Railway Rates Advisory Committee — A L Ojha, D P Khaitan, M L Shah, G L Mehta, Falzulla Gangjee	Government Weaving Institute Scrumpion — D D Bhattachar
Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal — A L Ojha	Board of the Combined Commercial and Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation — Kasim A Mohamed
Indian Central Jute Committee — A P Goenka	Chambers of Commerce — Messrs S B Dandl & Co., R A

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A CHITTARANJAN AVENUE CALCUTTA

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1938

Its chief objects are

To promote and advance intellectual, commercial, economic and social interests of the Marwaris and to protect its rights and

To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of the Marwaris in the field of commerce and industry in which they are engaged.

President — Bahu Mukundlal Chitrani
Vice Presidents — Bahu Rajendra Singh, Bahu Kedarnath Lodhar, Bahu Kanoria, Bahu Bahadur Bhatnagar

Secretary — Bahu Bahadur Choudhary, Ad. K. S. S.

and General Secretary — A. P. S. S.

on public

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community

Legislative Assembly — Bahu Lal Singh (Bahu Lal Singh)

Legislative Council — Bahu Manmoolal Tapra, Bahu Bhatnagar

Board of Economic Enquiry Bengal — Bahu Bhatnagar

Bengal — Bahu Bhatnagar

for Honorary Secretary — Bahu

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1923—

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce
- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens

by the co-operation of business men and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 54 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1940-41

President—Amrit Lal Ojha

Vice President—Chunilal B. Mehta Bombay

Honorary Treasurer—Dr N. N. Law Calcutta

Secretary—D. G. Mulherkar

Office—23 Ferintosh Road New Delhi

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry are to promote the interests of commerce and industry in Bombay and to render services, or "eminent in commerce and industry," to the Government of Bombay and to the public.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile

and industrial matters

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay

years.

of the

rep

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1940

President The Honble Mr J H Richardson.

Millowners' Association, Bombay

The Millowners Association Bombay was established in 1854 and its objects are as follows—

- To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- To secure good relations between members of the Association
- To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members
- To collect and circulate statistics and to collect classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership or company

Bombay Smoke Auxiliaries Commission
W F Webb and Mark Dinnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics B S Dabke

Indian Central Cotton Committee S D Saklatvala M L A

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee V N Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee
Krishnaraj M D Thackersey

B E & C I Railway Advisory Committee
Sir H I Mody K B E M L A

Bombay Municipal Corporation Sir H P Mody K B E M L A

University of Bombay V N Chandavarkar

Royal Institute of Science B D Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor Latel House Churchgate Street Fort Bombay and the Telephone Nos are 31041 and 31042.

Millowners Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd

The Millowners Mutual Insurance Association

A Pether S D Saklatvala M L A F
Stones O B E M L C C I Wad
Neville N Wadia

T Makoney (Secretary) N S V
(Asst Secretary), R G Gokhale
Officer)

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies—

Legislature Assembly Sir H P Mody
K B E M L A

Bombay Legislative Assembly S D Saklatvala M L A

Bombay Port Trust T V Baddeley

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute V N Chandavarkar

All members of the Millowners Association are

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors

The present Directors are—

F Stones O B E (Chairman)

Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I E S
Kay, Kt., S D Saklatvala, H P
D M Khatau, A. Pether
Burns and A C M Cursetjee,
Secretary of the Association.

Inc. : ...

The I
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(a) T

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(e)

community in all respects.

- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture of shipping banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including "regulation conditions of employment of industrial labour" in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

Bombay Legislative Assembly—M. A. Master

Bombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.R.E. (Chairman)
Gordhandas G. Morarji, (Deputy-Chairman)
Rajlal M. Gandhi, M.L.C. (Grain and sugar)
M. A. Master, (General), Santhal and
G. Shah, (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Chairman
A. Khimji, M.L.A.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.—Manu Subedar

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Chairman
Chandulal P. Parikh

Advisory Committee of the Royal Indian Science and Industry.—Kapilram H. Vakil

Local Advisory Committee of Railways.—Gordhandas G. Morarji (G.I.P. Railway)
D. C. Modi (B. & C. I. Railway)

Panel of the Railway Poles Advisory Committee.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E., M.R.E., Kapilram H. Vakil, Manu Subedar, Mathuradas Vissonji, M. C. Ghia, M.L.A.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin"—M. A. Master

Senate of Bombay University.—Prof. S. R. Datar

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay)—Mahabul A. Parikh

Board of Communications.—K. Chavhan and C. Desai

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—M. A. Master

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co.—Vishnu D. Govindji

Sydenham College Advisory Board.—Hon. Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chishti, Kt.

Secretary.—J. K. Mehta, M.L.A.
Assistant Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are —

Deputy Chairman — Lurshottam Mulji Kapadia

Hon. Joint Secretaries — Nithuradas Haribhai, J. P., and Patamsey Damodar Govindji, J. P.

The following are the office bearers for the current year —

Chairman,—Devidas Madhavji Thakersey J. P.

Ganputram Narottam Baval

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

M. L. Babanurkar

President — D. I. Naik J. P. G. V.

President — Rao Sahib P. J. Patil

V. Kelkar M. A.

The Chamber is situated in the house, Wiltet Road, Ballard

KARACHI.

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

Deputy Chairman—Lurshotam Mulji
Kajalia

The following are the office bearers for the present year —

Chairman,—Devidas Madhavji Thakersey JP

Ganpatram Harottam Raval

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post Bombay

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce

namely Kolhapur (with its raj (Senior and Junior) and Junior) Jamkhandi Lamirg Jath Akalkot or, Surpan, Jawhar and

Chamber

ahannukar

Vice Presidents—D R Naik JP GV
Rao Subhaji Patil

V Kelkar MA

The Chamber is situated in the case, Witter Road, Ballard

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are to

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

- (a) —
- (b) —
- (c) Indirectly
- (d) —
- (e) —

general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects

- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations

- (m) To take up, consider and bring forward ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference
- (n) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference
- (o) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects

Central Institutions &c.

- M L A
 Bombay Legislative Assembly — M C Ghis
 Bombay Port Trust — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt CIE, MBE (Chairman)
 Gordhandas G. Morarji (Member)
 Ratilal M. Gandhi M L C (Grain and Food)
 M A Master, (General), Sakinaka
 G. Shah (General)
 Bombay Municipal Corporation — Bhamburda
 A. Khimji M L A
 Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department — Manu Subedar
 Indian Central Cotton Committee — Chandulal P. Parikh
 Advisory Committee of the Royal Indian Science in Bombay — Kapilram H. Vaid
 Local Advisory Committee of Railways — Gordhandas G. Morarji, (G I F Railway)
 D C Modi, (B B & C I Railway)
 Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Kt CIE, MBE, Kapilram H. Vaid, Manu Subedar, Mathuradas Vasooji, M C Ghis M L A
 Governing Body of the Indian Hindustani Marine Training Ship "Durgam" — M A Master
 Senate of Bombay University — Prof. B. D. Datar
 Traffic Control Committee (Bombay) — A. Parikh
 Board of Communications — K. R. Appanna C. Desai
 Indian Sailors' Home Committee — M. A. Master
 Board of the Bombay Telephone Co. — V. B. Shinde, D. Govindji
 Sydenham College Advisory Board — For St. Rahimtoola M. Chinnoy, Kt
 Secretary — J. K. Mehta, M L A
 Assistant Secretary — A. O. Ramalingam

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has a representation in the Federal Assembly established at Madras. It has a large number of members, and its objects are to promote trade, commerce, and industry in the South of India. It also acts as a platform for the expression of public opinion on matters of commercial interest.

To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to disseminate information.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to various international and national conferences.

National Chamber of Commerce Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds surveys and arbitration, issues certificates of origin, and acts as a platform for the expression of public opinion on matters of commercial interest.

The Chamber has about 420 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chamber of Commerce of Madras have been formed.

Madras Adam Hajee

Rajahmundry C. Gopal
M. S. Pillai

N. S. A. S. Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

COMMERCE HOUSE, LAWRENCE ROAD, LONDON.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry are also frequently held. A Trade

Advisory Committee

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non members. Surveys of

Trade (Chairman) — J. C. F. Davidson

Committee — Raj Bahadur L. P. Singh Saran, M.L.A., C.D. Luckley, F.W.A. Dilliver, L.S. Bailey, F.H. Guest, F.R. Hawkes, M.B.E., Dewan Bahadur Dewan Arshoo Kishore Bhargava, R.C. Osborn, Honble Raj Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das C.I.E., M.C.A., Sir William Roberts M.L.A., C.I.E., M.L.A., Raj Bahadur Seth Lam Kattan Sardar Sahib Fa Sapuran Singh Chawla.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members — The Committee take into consideration the authority of the Chamber to measure in bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port

MADRAS.

Corporation of Madras — B W Batchelor
ice A Sinclair Bow

Frank Birley R D
dopulo, J Nuttall
and H S Tava.

Mahratta Railway
Orchard and C D

wooly Committee —
lay

— C P Johnston

of Madras — O A
Oakley

University — F B

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks

State Technical Scholarship Board — F B
Oakley

Board of State Aid to Industries — F B Oakley

Indian Nursing Association — F B

Chairman — R D Denniston

Vice Chairman — G H Hodgson, M L A

General Committee — G A Bambrille, C G W Gordon, W H Leppercorn, D M Leith
O R F, M L A, W T Williams

Secretary — A J Alexander

The following were the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies during 1939 —

Madras Legislative Assembly — G H Hodgson
F O Jucker, G L Orchard and D M Reid
(European Commerce)

Government General Hospital Advisory Committee — F B Oakley

University of Madras — Employment Bureau —
C E Gibbs and W T Williams

Madras Provincial Cotton Committee — E W
Batchelor and J Nuttall

Indian Tea Market Expansion Board — J C
Surrey

Ex Services Association (India) Madras
Branch — D M Reid

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds review and arbitration issues certificates of

The Chamber has about 420 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several

NORTHERN INDIA.

COMMERCE HOTEL LAWRENCE ROAD LAHORE

Advisory Committee

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A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non members. Surveys of

Vice Chairman — J C P Davidson

Committee — Rai Bahadur L. Binda Saran, M.L.A., C. D. Buckley, P. W. V. Dillver, R. S. Fairley, P. H. Guest, P. R. Hawkes, O.B.E., Dewan Bahadur Dewan H. Bishore Dharialwa, R. C. Osborn, Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Desai C.I.E., Sir William Roberts Kt, C.I.E., M.L.A., Bahadur Seth Ram Lattan, Sardar Bahadur Sapuran Singh Chawla.

UPPER INDIA.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, and Flax was established in November 1932, with the weaving and Hosiery works, Banks and Finance, and Leather Trade, and Provincial Railways on all matters whether of India or otherwise. It issues every Hindi Bulletin to be read over the radio.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desl) puts The members of this Chamber have

committee, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1910-11 —
R. V. B. Brant, Chairman (Messrs. Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd., New Delhi), Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee,

Lachmi Narain, (Messrs. B. N. Lachmi Narain, Amritsar), Satya Paul Varmani (Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar), L. G. Heas (Messrs. Dyer Meakin Breweries, Ltd., Brewery P. O. Simla Hills), G. Stev East India Carpet Co., Ltd. Amritsar.
Secretaries—Messrs. A. F. Fe Chartered Accountants, New De

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial

are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person and engaged or interested as indicated ab

Burma Motor Insurance Agents Association
Burma Planters' Association
Tavoy Chamber of Mines
The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies —

Burma House of Representatives
Rangoon Port Trust Board
Rangoon Corporation
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees
Pasteur Institute Committee
Burma University Council
Rangoon Development Trust
Police Advisory Board
Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920
Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.
Burma Railway Board
Bishop Bagandant Home Board

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretary — B. P. Cristall
Asst. Secretary — G. V. Hemman
Representatives on the Burma House of Representatives — L. P. S. Bourne, The Rt. Hon. Somerset Butler, J. I. Nelson, A. T. McCrea, and G. E. J. Robertson.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board — H. Ponsford, H. Roper, A. G. Sines, and J. Tait.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation — G. S. Nicoll.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee — F. Valentine.

Pasteur Institute Committee — H. Roper.
Burma University Council — H. Roper.
Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Council — F. J. Valentine.

Police Advisory Board — T. F. Cowie Esq.
Rangoon Development Trust — D. S. M.
Bishop Bagandant Home Board — J. R. Gardiner.
Burma Railway Board — A. A. Bruce.
Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 — J. R. Palkley.

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1888.

The following are the members of the

The rules of the Chamber provide that the term 'member' be understood to mean the firm or establishment or the permanent establishment or the business or the District

and, according to the Act, all firms or establishments in Cocanada are elected by the Chamber upon the question of the Chamber for the term of one year from the 1st of January.

The Committee consisting of 3 members besides the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January of each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member whose place of business is in Ceylon is Rs 100 and of each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs 50. Subsidies to members whose place of business is in Ceylon is Rs 170

per annum payable quarterly for others Rs 40 per annum payable in advance. The Committee meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was transferred to the Department of Commercial Intelligence

Imports, (2) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions and (3) monthly quarterly and yearly reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners' Office of the leading features of the trade reports.

of the Trade of India and the business conditions in India published by the Statistical

and also administers the COMMERCE AND READING ROOM located in House Street Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the general

STATISTICS.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic

been placed in charge of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India appointed in 1934

general It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The

exporters, by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible, and by assisting traders in the removal of their

Commerce and Industry, Birm
Rangoon

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent
Director of Commerce and Indust
Colombo

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Interested in
Indian mal
interested in
It is also
in Indian
with exper
for any in

Communi
Mr Paul Sy
Road, Bont
Tel. Address

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Office - Wood Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Secretary Mr D N Mathur, I.A. (D.I. no)

Asst Secretary - Mr C J Stewart M A

Director, Technical Laboratory Dr. Nabil Ahmad OBE M.Sc., Ph.D., FInst.P.

The Indian Central Election Committee was constituted by the Government of India in Feb 1921 as a result of the recommendation

And - Rao Sahib K. I. Thakant, Director of Agriculture

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

CHAMBERS OF OCATIONS

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Chandrasekhar P

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Interview

The Ahmedabad Millworkers Association has not lost sight

The Turkia Chamber of Commerce, J.
Ankara

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce,
Captain R. K. Pooresh M.C. M.C.A.

The Imperial Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir William Roberts CIP, M.L.A.

The activities of the Committee now extend all branches of cotton improvement in India as an authoritative body to advise the central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy. It has attained an "island" position. Briefly the Committee may be described today as an Information Bureau for everything pertaining to Indian cotton. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all India importance and for the development, extension

August 1939 is given below —

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

President.—P. M. Kharegat CIE, ICS
ice-Chairman Imperial Council of Agricultural
Research *ex-officio*

(c) Dr W Burns CIE, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, ex officio

REPRESENT,

Madras — P
of Agriculture

Bombay—The Director of Agriculture

United Provinces.—The Director of Agriculture

Punjab —The Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces & Berar—The Director of Agriculture.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING
REPRESENTATIVE

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, KCSI (Vice-President)

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras—V C Palaniswami Gounder, M L.A.,
H Sitarama Reddy Garu, M L.A.

27. $\log_{10} 1000 = 3$ and $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$.
 28. $\log_{10} 1000 = 3$ and $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$.
 29. $\log_{10} 1000 = 3$ and $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$.
 30. $\log_{10} 1000 = 3$ and $\log_{10} 10000 = 4$.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Purnagb—Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Si

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome Exchange in the City of Bombay and else-

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been carrying out its functions in accordance with the provisions of the new Act.

NBE (President) Mark & Mrs. John H. Mark I was joined by a group of friends at

C M Parikh is com. Secretary. A R The Association has a membership

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was one of the great exports of the overland trade from the East and the West. The skill of the Indian weaver is still remarkable and the skill can produce a fine cloth.

The exports of Indian cotton have increased in importance with the growth of the textile industry in India.

Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the output. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop.

Provinces and States	1927-28 (Provisional Estimate)		1928-29 (Provisional Estimate)	
	Acres in Thousands	Value of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Value of 400 lbs. (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	1,170	1,220	1,151	1,104
Central Provinces and Berar	4,047	408	3,742	340
Punjab (a)	3,061	1,110	2,622	1,200
Madras (a)	2,570	503	1,800	200
United Provinces (a)	1,000	200	667	151
Sind (a)	1,040	471	854	270
Bengal (a)	400	20	400	20
Uttar Pradesh	400	20	400	20
Assam	400	20	400	20
Ajmer-Merwara	200	20	200	20
North-West Frontier Province	200	20	200	20
Orissa	400	20	400	20
Delhi	200	20	200	20
Hyderabad	2,500	500	2,400	500
Central India	1,000	200	1,100	200
Malwa	1,000	200	1,000	200
Gwalior	400	20	400	20
Rajputana	500	20	400	20
Kanpur	400	20	400	20
Total	25,446	3,000	23,500	2,100

(a) Including Indian States.

Note.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON YARN 1934

(In thousands of bales of 4 x 1 = 1) to various foreign ports for year ending 31st March —

Country	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
United Kingdom	247	416	677	271	669
Other parts of the British Empire	8	12	11	21	23
Total British Empire	255	428	688	292	692
Japan	1	1	2.4	1.3	1.11
Italy	1	1.4	1.6	1.2	.92
France	1.4	1.5	1.5	.9	1.9
China (excl. Japan & Hongkong etc.)	1.4	1.2	.7	.4	1.92
Belgium	1.5	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Spain	.6	.6	.6		.2
Germany	1.5	.1	1.1	1.4	1.92
Other Countries	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.4
Total Foreign countries	2.17	7.02	8.72	2.16	2.80
Total	2.40	2.40	4.15	2.17	2.03

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are *Indras*, *Leach*, *Gomra* (from the *Leach*, *Indras* and *Gomra*). *Leach* is the best cotton grown in Western India. Its principal cotton from the Central Provinces has a good reputation. *Gomra* is the same given to the cotton of the Ganges valley and generally to the cotton of Northern India. The *Indras* cottons are known as Western *Gomra* *Indras* *Leach* and *Indras*. The best of these is *Indras* *Leach* *Indras* cotton has been grown with success in Northern India but it shows a tendency to revert. The High

whole cotton, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Efforts have been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701 prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

	1933-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
BRITISH INDIA				
Bombay Presidency	548,609,151	512,852,431	522,176,414	647,662,992
Madras	113,614,634	129,748,777	136,401,136	163,792,773
Central	40,921,744	34,064,475	34,302,567	43,625,270
United Provinces	104,020,179	115,007,739	107,379,774	117,703,638
Ajmer Merwara	10,355,454	8,607,853	12,216,972	15,140,635
Punjab	7,118,496	9,034,865	9,973,783	15,777,390
Delhi	25,703,947	25,900,024	25,498,440	30,888,971
Central Provinces and Berar	46,427,802	47,599,390	52,546,165	59,598,872
Bihar			23,977	2,812,738
Burma	3,671,055	3,815,938	not included	not included
TOTAL	901,238,950	890,591,020	975,193,223	1,04,030,378
FOREIGN TERRITORY				
Indian States of Indore Mysore Baroda				
Nandgaon Bhavnagar Hyderabad				
Wadhwa Gwalior (Ujjain) Kishan				
sarh Cambay Kolhapur, Cochin				
Kaikot Ratlam Travancore (a) and the				
French Settlements at Pondicherry	185,047,779	162,532,644	185,097,311	
GRAND TOTAL	1,086,286,729	1,053,123,664	1,160,290,534	

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934

BOMBAY I LAND

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts or numbers of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Nos 1—10	42 715 111	39 915 336	41 93,4 5	37 900 1 8	38 789,3*1	44 5 6 551
11—20	9* 714 961	97 008 338	11* 541 4*5	101 955 93	106 643 909	116 035 604
21—30	74 060 263	83,404 188	9* 910 88	77 349 336	10* 061 554	117 437 005
31—40	*1 431,281	30 190 171	36 79 00	3 893,213	54 190 678	55 937 417
Above 40	10 801 391	13 666 978	10 954 819	*0 699 997	30 410 997	3* 374 412
Wastes &c	9 4 877	1 403 040	79,663	835 566	504 775	948 558
TOTAL	*42,647 789	*65 387,851	304 836 9	* 6 696 077	330 601 234	367 *30,267

AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Nos 1—10	2,*97 900	1 94* 473	1,965 664	1,809 839	1 867 056	2,671 719
11—20	71 515,800	77 103 8 7	61 51* 859	61 181 109	65 777 311	69 693 3 1
21—30	54 46* 853	63 615 501	43 986 306	40 555 877	45 006 895	50 40* 387
31—40	*2,262 *14	23 773 903	3* 69* 401	34 1*7 714	39 040,517	37 180 649
Above 40	18 388,301	*0,567 945	26,201 9 8	25 354 603	3* 779 356	35,898 997
Wastes &c	51*		*6 898	3 047	2 544	1 554
TOTAL	168 9*7 587	1 9 003 8*9	166 422 106	163 03 194	184 473 4 9	195 648 676

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Indian States are given in the following table —

—	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Nos 1—10	10* 564 031	109 710 003	110 830 3 5	111 957,811	114,200 04*	136 570 938
11—20	439 866 706	463 460 247	493 *1 006	440 134 1**	494 832 086	651 458 811
21—30	*54 827 136	282,413,51*	*87 783 874	*68 76* 030	30* 870 270	341 309 54*
31—40	75 810 009	95 043 918	112,339 259	1*3 007 54*	15* 455 137	167 746 437
Above 40	37,358 403	41 8 4 491	58 5*4 164	61 651 60*	85 11* 656	91 613,206
Wastes &c	5 631 696	5 915 641	6 083,340	8 403 481	11 194 816	14 546 985
TOTAL	9 1 060 983	1,001 419 817	1 059 *46 739	1 054 116 664	1 160 715 937	1,303,245 90*

*Excluding Burma

In the early days of the textile industry the highest counts of yarn, imported American machine for the purpose to supersede the Indian supply to create more income, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has now had a direct development in India, the growth of it is more than in other parts of India, and the industry in China and the introduction by the East Indians in exchange consequent on the rise in price of cotton compelled the Government to cultivate the home market. The tendency of recent years has been to spin 10 per cent of the whole product on.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS

The following table set out below contains the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Indian States—

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Grey and coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00
Yards	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110
Yards	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110	14,455,110
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00
Dozens	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00	2,771,237.00
Hosiery—					
Pounds	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473
Dozens	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473	4,718,473
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds	6,277,658	6,277,658	6,277,658	6,277,658	6,277,658
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds	2,830,76	2,830,76	2,830,76	2,830,76	2,830,76
Total—					
Pounds	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097
Yards	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463
Dozens	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371

* Excluding Burma

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows—

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods (the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods)

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Pounds	4,668,0747	4,712,40473	4,733,832,869	5,747,479,036	5,508,843,048
Yards	2,771,237,713	2,771,237,713	2,771,237,713	2,771,237,713	2,771,237,713
Dozens	688,507	688,507	688,507	688,507	688,507

The grand totals for all India are as follows—

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38	*1938-39
Pounds	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097	736,649,097
Yards	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463	2,397,456,463
Dozens	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371	2,412,371

* Excluding Burma

Progress of the Mill Industry

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India

Years ending 30th June	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed	
					Cwts	Bales of 392 lbs
1882	65	18 20 814	14 172	48 467	13 91 467	3 97 565
1883	67	17 60 588	15 373	53 476	15 97 946	4 56 556
1884	79	20 01 667	16 262	60 387	18 59 777	5 31 365
1885	87	21 45 646	16 337	67 186	20 68 621	5 96 749
1886	95	20 61 561	17 455	74 383	22 51 714	6 43 204
1887	103	24 21 290	18 536	76 94*	25 41 966	7 26 276
1888	114	24 88 851	19 496	82 379	27 64 437	7 86 982
1889	124	27 62 518	21 561	91 598	31 10 289	8 83 654
1890	137	32 74 196	23 412	1 02 721	35 29 61	10 08 46*
1891	134	33 51 694	24 531	1 11 018	41 26 171	11 78 906
1892	139	34 02 332	25 444	1 16 161	40 80 783	11 65 938
1893	141	35 75 917	26 164	1 21 500	40 98 528	11 71 005
1894	142	36 49 736	31 154	1 30 461	42 78 778	12 22 568
1895	148	38 09 029	35 338	1 38 669	46 85 999	13 41 714
1896	155	39 3 946	37 270	1 45 432	49 32 613	14 09 313
1897	173	40 65 618	37 694	1 44 335	45 53 276	13 00 916
1898	185	42 59 720	39 013	1 48 964	51 84 648	14 61 328
1899	188	47 28 333	39 069	1 62 108	58 63 165	16 75 170
1900	193	49 45 783	40 124	1 61 189	59 86 732	14 53 35*
1901	193	50 06 936	41 180	1 72 883	47 31 090	15 51 740
1902	192	50 08 965	42 544	1 81 031	61 77 633	17 65 033
1903	192	50 43 997	44 062	1 81 399	60 87 690	17 39 340
1904	191	51 19 121	45 337	1 84 779	61 06 681	17 41 760
1905	197	51 63 486	50 139	1 90 277	65 77 354	18 79 244
1906	197	52 79 595	50 665	2 08 616	70 80 306	20 23 548
1907	224	53 33 775	58 436	2 00 696	69 30 59	19 80 170
1908	241	57 56 090	67 990	2 11 193	69 70 250	19 91 500
1909	249	60 53 231	76 894	2 36 924	73 81 500	21 09 000
1910	263	61 95 671	80 725	2 33 694	67 72 535	19 35 010
1911	263	63 57 460	85 352	2 30 649	66 70 511	19 05 866
1912	268	64 63 929	88 911	2 43 637	71 75 757	20 50 10*
1913	272	65 96 862	94 136	2 53 788	73 38 056	20 66 016
1914*	271	67 78 805	1 04 179	2 60 776	75 00 941	21 43 176
1915*	272	68 44 744	1 08 009	2 65 346	73 59 212	21 62 63
1916*	286	69 30 877	1 10 268	2 74 861	76 90 013	21 97 718
1917*	263	67 38 697	1 14 621	2 76 771	76 93 574	21 98 164
1918*	262	66 53 871	1 16 484	2 80 997	72 09 873	20 65 674
1919*	268	66 80 680	1 18 221	2 93 277	71 54 805	20 44 30
1920*	253	67 63 876	1 19 012	3 11 078	68 33 113	19 50 314
1921*	257	68 00 804	1 23 783	3 32 176	74 20 835	21 00 230
1922*	258	73 31 219	1 34 600	3 43 723	77 10 390	22 03 540
1923*	333	79 27 036	1 44 794	3 47 390	75 30 943	21 51 698
1924*	376	83 13 773	1 51 485	3 56 887	67 12 118	19 17 748
1925*	417	85 10 693	1 54 290	3 67 877	77 02 085	22 26 310
1926*	334	87 14 168	1 59 464	3 73 508	73 96 844	21 13 384
1927*	336	87 00 760	1 61 952	3 84 623	84 60 940	24 17 41*
1928*	351	87 04 17*	1 66 670	3 60 901	80 34 937	20 09 78*
1929*	344	89 07 064	1 74 990	3 48 905	75 64 081	21 61 166
1930*	344	91 04 69	1 70 250	3 84 0	90 07 990	25 73 714
1931*	339	93 11 903	1 80 470	3 95 405	90 16 116	26 33 170
1932*	339	95 06 093	1 86 341	4 03 996	1 01 89 424	27 01 064
1933*	344	95 80 666	1 89 640	4 00 005	99 30 653	28 37 158
1934*	344	96 13 174	1 94 788	4 04 639	94 63 065	27 03 994
1935*	365	96 85 775	1 99 867	4 18 843	1 09 31 949	31 23 418
1936*	379	98 58 658	2 00 066	4 17 803	1 10 04 963	31 61 418
1937*	418	97 30 795	1 97 81	4 17 206	1 10 13 63*	31 66 75*
1938*	438	1 00 00 775	2 00 946	4 37 690	1 23 19 068	36 60 618
1939*	439	1 00 59 370	2 02 464	4 41 043	1 33 37 569	38 10 34

* Year ending 31st August

† Excludes Burma and Ceylon

1887	85	16 20 814	14 172	48 467	13 91 467	3 97 565
1888	67	17 50 388	15 373	53 476	15 97 946	4 50 556
1889	79	20 01 667	16 262	60 387	18 50 777	5 31 365
1890	87	21 45 846	16 537	67 186	20 48 621	6 96 749
1891	95	22 61 561	17 455	74 383	22 51 214	6 43 204
1892	103	24 21 290	18 536	76 942	25 41 986	7 96 276
1893	114	24 88 851	19 496	82 379	27 64 437	7 86 982
1894	124	27 62 518	21 561	91 598	31 10 289	8 83 654
1895	137	32 74 196	23 412	1 02 721	35 29 61*	10 08 482
1896	134	33 51 694	24 531	1 11 018	41 26 171	11 78 906
1897	139	34 02 232	25 444	1 16 161	40 80 783	11 65 938
1898	141	35 75 917	28 164	1 21 500	40 98 528	11 71 00*
1899	142	36 49 736	31 154	1 30 461	42 78 778	12 22 608
1900	148	38 09 929	35 338	1 38 689	46 95 999	13 41 714
1901	155	39 30 946	37 270	1 45 432	49 32 613	14 09 313
1902	173	40 65 618	37 694	1 44 835	45 53 276	13 00 910
1903	185	42 50 720	38 013	1 48 964	51 84 648	14 81 328
1904	188	47 28 333	39 069	1 62 108	58 63 165	16 75 120
1905	193	49 45 783	40 124	1 61 189	50 86 732	14 53 352
1906	193	50 06 936	41 180	1 72 863	47 31 090	13 51 740
1907	192	50 06 965	42 584	1 81 031	61 77 633	17 63 038
1908	192	50 43 297	44 092	1 81 399	80 97 690	17 39 340
1909	191	61 19 121	45 337	1 84 779	61 06 681	17 44 760
1910	197	61 63 486	50 139	1 90 277	65 77 354	18 79 244
1911	17	62 79 595	62 668	2 08 616	70 80 506	20 23 546
1912	224	63 33 775	58 436	2 05 696	69 30 595	19 80 170
1913	241	67 56 000	67 920	2 11 195	69 70 260	19 91 500
1914	259	69 63 231	76 898	2 36 924	73 81 500	2 09 600
1915	263	61 95 671	82 725	2 33 624	67 72 535	19 35 010
1916	263	63 57 460	85 352	2 30 649	68 70 531	19 05 666
1917	269	64 63 929	89 951	2 43 637	71 75 357	19 59 10*
1918	277	65 96 562	94 136	2 53 786	73 36 056	19 06 016
1919	271	67 78 895	1 04 179	2 60 276	75 00 911	21 43 1 6
1920	272	68 48 744	1 08 009	2 65 346	73 59 212	21 02 63
1921	266	69 49 877	1 10 268	2 74 361	76 09 018	21 97 718
1922	263	67 38 697	1 14 621	2 76 771	76 93 574	21 98 164
1923	262	66 53 871	1 16 494	2 80 007	70 99 873	20 85 679
1924	268	66 89 680	1 19 221	2 93 07	71 54 800	20 44 30
1925	251	67 63 876	1 19 012	3 11 078	68 31 113	19 52 314
1926	257	68 70 804	1 23 783	3 32 176	74 20 895	21 00 230
1927	208	73 31 219	1 34 620	3 43 703	77 12 390	22 03 640
1928	333	70 27 038	1 44 794	3 47 390	75 30 943	21 51 998
1929	376	83 13 273	1 51 485	3 56 887	67 12 118	19 17 743
1930	337	85 10 633	1 54 200	3 67 877	77 92 085	20 06 310
1931	334	87 14 163	1 59 464	3 73 508	73 96 844	21 13 381
1932	336	87 00 760	1 61 052	3 84 603	84 60 940	24 17 410
1933	33	87 04 170	1 66 532	3 60 9 1	0 34 237	20 09 782
1934	314	89 07 004	1 74 900	3 45 925	75 64 081	21 61 166
1935	349	91 24 68	1 79 250	3 84 02	90 07 909	25 73 714
1936	339	93 11 0 3	1 8 400	3 95 4 3	9 16 116	26 33 170
1937	339	95 06 033	1 86 341	4 03 006	1 01 89 421	29 11 64
1938	344	95 80 569	1 89 040	4 00 005	97 30 053	28 37 158
1939	3 2	96 13 174	1 94 788	3 84 938	94 63 065	27 03 994
1940	365	96 85 775	1 98 897	4 4 884	1 00 31 949	31 23 418
1941	370	98 56 658	2 00 000	4 17 803	1 10 04 063	31 61 418
1942	13 0	97 30 799	1 97 810	4 17 276	1 10 13 630	31 46 750
1943	1340	1 00 00 75	2 00 000	4 37 690	1 14 19 004	36 60 618
1944	1390	1 00 59 370	2 00 404	4 41 949	1 23 37 569	38 10 734

* Year ending 31st August

† Includes Burma and Ceylon

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Ichra in 1817 and the first power-loom was introduced in 1829. The original output was 3 tons per day. In 1849 it had grown to 2,000 tons per day. It is now about 100,000 tons a day. It is worth 12 pence a lb. It is an indication of growth and expansion in 1901. Another indication of growth is that the jute industry of Bengal is that it has not only been a source of wealth to the country, but it has also been a source of employment. The industry has been a source of employment for many years in the East India Company. He quit the service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits on Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1842 he got into touch with the management of the paper works then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and flax plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Arland the manufacture of cloth, and in 1844 he proceeded to England with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr John Kerr of Douglas Foundry suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Arland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This as has been stated was at Ichra, the site of the present Wellington mill near Serampore and here, in 1845, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Arland interest in the Ichra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Arland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1849 the Borneo Jute Co was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Arlands, the Borneo Jute Co made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864 and clearing their capital twice over in 1872.

On the working of their first half year a 15 per cent interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 80 per cent premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent for 1874, 25 per cent, and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The largest jute mill had forgotten the effect of the Port Cassing bullock, and the result was the jute industry in 1872 seemed to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom. It was only necessary to leave a few acres of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated in a day—the Fort Skinner Paper and Mill, and two flax companies the Champdany and Ramnagar, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-75 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Ichra), Asiatic (now Snorah), Clive, Bengal Freezing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bhaghatia Ramnagar branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs Rustomjee Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 120 up to 2,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic the Bengal Freezing and Manufacturing Co and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Skinner also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was kamartully, promoted by Messrs Jarline, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Mr Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876 when he transferred the agency of the Gouripur Co from Messrs Jarline Skinner & Co to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titagarh, Victoria and Bankoorah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1891 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill with 2,460 spindles since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Akbarah, Gondolpara (French owned),

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Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1909 to 1937-38.

Province	No of Mills	Authorised Capital Rs £ and \$	Paid up Capital Rs £ and \$	Number of	
				Looms	Spindles
Bihar	3	Rs 62 00 000†	Rs 39 00 000‡	879	18 080
Bengal	96(b)	23 38 4° 000(a) £3 1 5 000 \$3 50 000	19 36 51 140(a) £2 5 5 000 \$ 50 000	64 124	78 886
Madras	2	15 05 000(d)	15 05 000(d)	805	21 654
United Provinces	3	68 00 000	33 4° 500	87	17 7°8
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	1	5 00 000	5 00 000	110	1 6°0
Total 1937-38	105	4 88 47 000 £3 1 5 000 \$3 750 000	29 05 640 £ 5 5 000 \$3 50 000	66 705	1 337 958
1936-37	104	4 4° 47 000 £3 175 000	21 5° 430 £° 5°5 000	65 °73	1 300 077
1935-36	104	24 11 47 000 £3 1 5 000	19 97 07 038 £° 5°5 000	63 724	1 279 460
1934-35	100	23 05 67 000 £3 1 5 000	19 67 69 733 £2 5°5 000	61 387	1 221 786
1933-34	99	23 06 67 000 £3 175 000	19 56 54 808 £° 5°5 000	59 501	1 194 405
Totals 193° 33	99	23 70 67 000 £3 175 000	19 °° 05 145 £° 5°5 000	60 506	1 °0° 183
1931-3°	103	23 60 67 000 £3 175 000 \$1° 000 000	19 64 97 386 £ 5 5 000 \$1° 000 000	61 4°6	1 220 586
1930-31	100	23 60 67 000 £3 175 000 \$1° 000 000	19 61 °4 °19 £° 5°5 000 \$1° 000 000	61 834	1 ° 1 98°
19 9-30	99	21 80 67 000 £3 175 000 \$12 000 000	18 71 6° 815 £ 5°5 000 \$1° 000 000	53 900	1 140 435
1928 °2	90	21 °6 6 000 £3 175 000 \$1° 000 000	18 19 40 365 £ 5 5 000 \$1° 000 000	52,403	1 108 147

† Capital of one mill not stated

(a) Capital of two mills not stated

(b) Includes one mill in French Settlements.

(c) The mill is situated in Balgarh State

(d) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other branches of business for which capital cannot distinguished

Jute and Jute Manufactures.—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1934-39 amounted to 1,647,000 tons.

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years were as under :—

1937-38	1938-39.
612	598
1,643	1,550

any bags in 1938-39 compared with 612

Exports
of
raw jute.

Tons (0.
783
710
872
666
683

1934-35 ..
1935-36 ..
1936-37 ..

TABLE I.		EXPORTS OF JUTE AND JUTE GOODS, 1900-1901.	
		Value in lakhs of rupees.	
		1900.	1901.
Jute.	Raw	1,000	1,000
	Spun	1,000	1,000
Jute goods.	Coarse	1,000	1,000
	Fine	1,000	1,000
Total		4,000	4,000

of the present war after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production there restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership

The analysis of retting water from various districts is also in progress with the object of ascertaining which types of water yield the best results.

Technological Research—The Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunge have made considerable progress with spinning tests

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Agriculture? Daggash—T. n. Agricultural

Marketing and Transport—the Committee's marketing section has collected extensive

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will

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

with a total value of Rs. 100,00,000, notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Silk.

Sericulture has been practised in India for the produce Rs. 32 lakhs worth of tasar and a

Indigo

Indigo dyes are obtained from the *Indigofera*, of the many surprises of the industry, the

OILS AND OIL CAKES

The statistical publications issued by the market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian national competition oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes. The

the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure. The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles.

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered. It is necessary to educate the Indian Cult

Village Oil Mills worked by 1 Hacks and oil content in the cake means a higher percentage of albuminous matter which is very

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under mentioned difficulties. There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products. Secondly there is a better price level and brisk trade in oils provided facilities are available.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in the hills of Assam and Bengal, and its discovery has attracted the attention of speculators and traders, who have been engaged in its cultivation since the discovery of the indigenous tea in the hills of Assam and Bengal.

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900 —

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres	Production in 000 000 lbs
1900-1904 (average)	543	201	1930	804	391
1905-1909	539	242	1931	807	394
1910-1914	591	290	1932	809	434
1915-1919	662	374	1933	818	384
1920-1924	709	336	1934	826	399
1925	728	364	1935	832	394
1926	739	393	1936	834	395
1927	756	391	1937	834	470
1928	776	404	1938	833 *	473 *
1929	788	433			

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent the production has more than doubled.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India. Assam alone accounts for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance in 1937 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry —

Province	Area under crop 000 acres	Production 000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam	440	241 577	510 869
Bengal	202	108 566	109 712
Madras	78	35 415	66 852
Punjab	9	2 779	10 756
United Provinces	7	2 013	3 612
Bihar	4	1 202	2 506
Coorg	†	16	94
Total British India	740	391 518	724
Indian States	94	38 732	82
Total India	834	430 250	

* Subject to revision. † Less than 150 acres.

Source: Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Year	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lacs of rupees
1	2	3
1926-27	317	29.01
1927-28	320	32.49
1928-29	360	28.61
1929-30	377	28.01
1930-31	326	22.56
1931-32	341	14.44
1932-33	379	17.15
1933-34	319	19.94
1934-35	321	20.13
1935-36	313	19.89
1936-37	322	20.14
1937-38	331	21.39
1938-39	350	21.42

To America

7.6

6.5

To other countries

11 then.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100.

	Average price at auction sales			Average price at auction sales	
	Price per lb	Index Number		Price per lb	Index Number
1901-02 to 1910-11	8 0	100	1934 75	8 9 (a)	116 (a)
1911-12	14 10	247		5 2 (b)	86 (b)
1912-13	11 4	149	1935 36	7 5 (a)	157 (a)
1913-14	9 11	185		4 10 (b)	81 (b)
1914-15	9 4	156	1936 3	10 1 (a)	162 (a)
1915-16	6 5	111		4 8 (b)	78 (b)
1916-17	5 9	86	1937 34	11 4 (a)	180 (a)
1917-18	9 7 (a)	160 (a)		4 0 (b)	70 (b)
1918-19	4 1 8	116 (b)	1938 9	9 (a)	160 (a)
				4 0 (b)	67 (b)

(a) For tea for internal consumption of the land the cess on tea was increased

Coffee.

The total production of cured coffee in 101,837 persons (42,950 garden and 20,847 out

Sugar.

A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937 for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years. The Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937 for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years. The Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937 for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of the period of 8 years.

Due to the outbreak of the European war, it is not likely that the Central Government will appoint any Tariff Board during 1940 as was announced by them, in March, 1937.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years—

Year	No of Factories	Quantity of sugar manu- factured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refined from gur Tons	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons, (Est)	Total quantity of sugar Tons
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200 000	310 918
1930-31 .. .	29	119 589	31 791	200 000	351 650
1931-32 .	32	158 581	69,539	250 000	478,119
1932-33	37	290 177	80,106	275 000	645,283
1933-34 .	112	453 965	61,094	200 000	715,059
1934-35	130	678,115	30,103	150 000	757,218
1935-36	137	932 000	50 637	125 000	1 107,167
1936-37*	137	1,111 400	19 500	100 000	1 230 900
1937-38	136	930,700	16 500	125 000	1,072,200
1938-39	139	650 800	15 600	100 000	766 400
1939-40	143	1 175 000	25 000	150 000	1,350 000

* Factories in Burma and production in Burma excluded after 1936-37

The area under cultivation of sugar cane has kept pace with increased production from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30 it increased to net import was only 11 900 tons As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source The

to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expect that with the definition of "factory" thus amended even with the reduced duty on khandsari of Rs. 0-8-0 per cwt. there will be a revenue of about Rs. 6,00,000 during 1939-40.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of estimate of annual consumption and of the margin for import of sugar into India, up to 1940-41, will be of interest —

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37 (Est.)	1937-38 (Est.)	1938-39 (Est.)	1939-40 (Est.)	1940-41 (Est.)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	64,283	715,059	767,218	1,107,167	1,230,900	1,072,200	766,400	1,350,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	880,737	932,000	1,015,000	1,010,000	1,150,000	1,190,000	9,00,000	1,000,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	238,474	216,941	267,782	-67,167	-80,900	17,800	200,000	-250,000

interest to note that the production and consumption is increasing

	per (Tons)
32	2,758,000
33	3,240,000
34	3,480,000
35	3,501,000
36	4,101,000
37	4,268,000
38	3,364,000
39 (Est.)	3,200,000

INDIAN TOBACCO

the former is more common and commercially important.

have now brought under cultivation 5 000 acres of Virginia tobacco in Mysore State

Importance—Among the principal tobacco

Improvement in Marketing—The marketing

On the 16th of the cycle is an attack on it started in 1238.

On the day of the test, the test subjects were given a

Production—More than half the Indian

(2) THE GUNTER AREA comprising the being irrigated with well water rich in salts

soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The sun-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from February March and the produce is ground cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June.

(5) THE NIVANI AREA including Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur.

(4) THE CHAROTAR (GUJARAT) AREA comprising Anand, Keshavnagar and Vadod talukas of

Manufactured Products—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of other various products

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco of unmanufactured tobacco costing Rs 109

and 41,000 lbs of other manufactured tobacco costing Rs 37 lakhs Rs 3 lakhs tobacco from India to markets abroad are growing in volume the necessity of stim

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

Chapur Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras
Erode, Rajahmundry, Salem,
Lahore, Lucknow Jubbulpore,

The first Indian film "Harischandra" was Although exact figures are not available
ably that
e produc-
ances

total
are

FEATURES AND SHORTS

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Lahore. The figures show that while in 1929 the production of the Indian industry has considerably increased there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts.

Year	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	India	Foreign	India	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1929 (figures not available)						
1932 (figures not available)						
1934	59	45	98	903	85	1308
1935	95	46	53	1076	149	1532
1936	117	53	10	1009	237	1607
1937	261	69	61	1079	341	1728
1938	342	472	139	999	480	1461
1939	237	333	98	1133	333	1576
1940	92	449	63	1491	271	1940
1941	196	417	109	1470	30	1887
1942	47	397	91	1416	339	1813
1943	5	393	97	145	36	184
1944	141	333	64	1181	44	1576
1945	78	977	not known	896	8	1101
1946	6	6		61	6	877

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1946.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
India	20*	196	247	29	180	78	76
America	338	309	309	314	31*	20	14
Italy	94	101	85	83	80	55	33
Other Countries	7	4	4	2	3	"	9
Total	641	613	644	628	573	355	300

There are about 2,000 distributors in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Karachi and Muscat. The cinema is the greatest country with exhibition.

The number of cinemas has been increasing and there are about 1,000 of which 1,000 show Indian films and 500 foreign films. In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas.

The cinema industry is the most important industry in India. It is the only industry which has not been affected by the war. It is the only industry which has not been affected by the war. It is the only industry which has not been affected by the war.

IMPORTS OF FILMS

The following table gives in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid thereon —

Year	Footage		Value		Total Import Duty
1922-23	73 10,4 3		13 23 393		255,935
1923-24	72 01 600		14 10 637		25,407
1924-25	94 44 0		15 07 803		60,709
1925-26	139 17 192		21 00 533		354,460
1926-27	1 4 6 4		23 21 508		42,554

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1922-23	12 37 2,093	5 50 300	10 3 283	20,289 5	442,330
1923-24	19 161 293	8 60 478	10 92 341	19 81 911	499,691
1924-25	21 500 5 9	8 49 321	10 247 001	19 06 341	517,695
1925-26	28 309 211	11 07 665	10 1 9 699	19 60 473	603,924
1926-27	22 346 043	8 96 22	8 979 26	1 00,000	763,174
1927-28	20 579 887	10 66 747	9 501 073	19 10 051	948,300
1928-29	36 91 201	15 19 730	10 6 6 306	27 79 460	1,781,937
1929-30	60 101 131	21 40 216	9 076 701	24,83 818	13 59 433
1930-31	60 669 534	1 07 6	8 9 0 608	20 80,4 1	13 09 706
1931-32	67 232 111	23 3 800	9 40 208	24 60 800	14 45 514
1932-33	4 230 163	20 44 444	2 330	38 14 38	14 89 3
1933-34	3 05 53	4 7 1	20 44 3	3 60 5	13 7 356

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkie apparatus and equipment —

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 (Ten months April to Jan)
	Rs.	Ls.	l	Rs.
Cinema project apparatus and parts and accessories	8 60 44	1 23 00	0 56 536	5 14 007
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3 00 416	0 51	3 94 54	1 6 814

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

The following figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films —

	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs	Lacs
Cinema talkie apparatus, etc.	31 06	29 6	8 5	13 53
Cinematograph films			30 66	31 08

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is, in trunks which have secret compartments

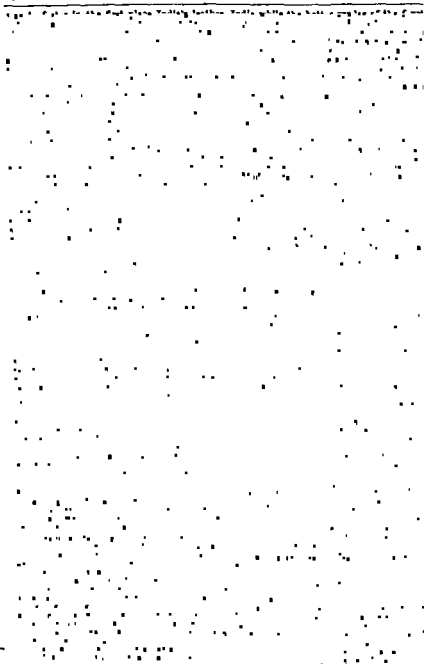
newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and sellers who set their houses to habitual cocaine

The Opium Trade.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Ptolemy mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality. As a result of recent archaeological excavations, to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation too,

— 3000 B.C. AND LATER —



COIR

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre, revolving drum & washed with water.

See also, to extract

the same to give perfectly washed fibre.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

an injunction against the repetition of the | The Register of Trade Marks will be kept at the
of trademark in all cases the title of the | by the Registrar for the control and management
of the trademark in all cases the title of the | by the Registrar for the control and management
of the trademark in all cases the title of the | by the Registrar for the control and management

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Average of 5 years ending						1933 34	1934 35	1935 36	1936 37	1937 38	1938 39
	1908 09	1913 14	1915 16	1917 18	1920 21	1928 29						
1. Production ()	3 40	3 36	3 39	2 2	2 25	2 26	2 26	2 93	3 03	3 03	3 04	3 05
2. Imports†	16 85	3 79	(a) 9 53	(a) 30 66	33 63	6 54	1 10	72	99	1 61	1 56	75
3. Exports	7 50	4 64	(a) 3 01	(a) 8 23	18	37 26	58 15	63 26	38 31	29 46	1 89	13 81
4. Net Imports (1-2-3)	9 35	2 15	(a) 6 87	(a) 23 38	33 50	-30 72*	-57 05*	-52 54*	-37 32*	-27 85*	-16 33*	-13 06
5. Net Addition to stock (4+1-6)	12 75	31 51	10 26	25 10	15 75	-28 46	-54 29	-49 61	-34 29	-24 89	-13 09	-10 01
6. Balance held in mint and Govt. Treasury and Currency and Gold Standard Reserve	6 57	19 11	14 93	27 92	25 79	33 20	41 56	41 55	41 62†	41 63†	41 56†	41 57†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints etc. as compared with the preceding year	-3 25	+4 47	-1 02	+99	+4 95	+1 87	+3	-1	+7	+1	-7	+1
8. Net absorption (7+6-7)	16 00	27 04	11 08	21 11	30 80	-30 33	-54 32	49 60	-31 85	-24 81	-13 00	-10 02
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1 58 81	2 77 15	3 72 61	4 65 83	6 51 53	6 56 81	5 56 15	5 06 54	4 72 25	4 47 45	4 34 16	4 24 15
10. Net progressive absorption	1 52 24	2 59 04	3 50 68	4 38 99	6 25 75	6 18 61	5 14 60	4 05 00	4 30 64	4 05 83	3 90 61	3 82 59

Note—(i) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(ii) Figures prior to 1935 36 include Burma.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

† Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book 1938)

	1936	1937
Total Number of Companies	379	368
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	237	219
Total Number of non Indian Companies (Mostly non Life)	147	149
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies	Rs 1 504	Rs 1 485
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by non Indian Companies	Rs 3 148	Rs 3 089

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business		Total Business in force	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Number of Policies Issued	1 30 000	1 04 000	1 061 000	1 371 000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	1 39 000	1 03 000	985 000	1 096 000
Number of Policies with non Indian Companies	34 000	31 000	2 6 000	272 000
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Sums Assured	46 5	48 6	1 01	1 77
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	36 00	33	168	184
Sums Assured with non Indian Companies	10 5	9 6	93	93
Premium Income	2 41	2 53	13	14 2
Premium Income of Indian Companies	1 84	2 07	7 8 5	9 0
Premium Income of non Indian Companies	57	51	5 12 5	5 2

NON LIFE BUSINESS

	1936	1937
Total Net Premium Income	Rs 2 75 Crores	Rs 2 98 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	74	96
Total Net Premium Income of non Indian Companies	2 0	2 02
Total Fire Premium Income	1 37	1 45
Total Marine Income	53	63
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	85	

There has been a large expansion of insurance activities with a view to converting their existing

“

“ p “ “

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Including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1937 amounted to 12½ crores having a premium income of 63½ lakhs.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1937 amounted to nearly Rupees 42 Crores and exceeded the previous year's figures by nearly Rs. 4 Crores.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds.

Year	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1926	10.35 crores.	53 crores	3.32 crores	13.75 crores
1927	12.77 "	60	4.29	15.71 "
1928	15.41 "	71	4.23	17.16 "
1929	17.29 "	82	4.92	18.73 "
1930	16.50 "	89	5.40	20.52 "
1931	17.76 "	98	5.87	22.44 "
1932	19.60 "	106	6.88	25.07 "
1933	24.83 "	119	8.15	28.71
1934	28.92	137	8.34	31.87
1935	32.81	152	9.33	35.19
1936	37.80	175	11.35	40.24
1937	41.74	197	12.02	45.09

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows —

Year	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate of interest	5.17	5.01	4.93	4.61	4.76

come Rs. 1,06,09,000, Life Assurance Fund Rs. 8,00,69,000.

The last valuation of the Post Office Fund was

lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business. 32 lakhs, of the Japanese to 8 lakhs and of the Japanese to Rs 1,000 only. Out of this total

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial system, confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, has led to a new system of taxation, and generally to a more efficient and economical management of the public affairs.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an

It is possible that otherwise that development takes place an excise

of view it seems clear that if a

taxation of income

the
see
in
with his

constitution on this point since we are advised (subject to the proviso to section 190 (3) of the

Niemeyer Report.

As regards the proposed railway scheme -

since 1900 years

The total approximate amount raised in 1900 years. "The position of the railways is, frankly

of
equi
the

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE

India in connection with other countries. The position of the railways is, frankly

introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September.

The 1933-34 Budget.—The Finance Member estimated the general results for the two years to be the same as for the better nor worse. India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to

revised. But there were special features a record to Defence, for which an extra Rs. 60 lakhs was to be expended to provide for the construction of certain units, erection of a modern

A further feature of the 1933-34 Budget was the financing of Provincial Autonomy in its inaugural stages. While the separation of Burma caused a loss of Rs. 250 lakhs payable to the Provinces under the Viceroy's Award amounted to Rs. 1.25 lakhs. To start the Pro-

second, is that in the case of the 1933-34 Budget, the income-tax. This surcharge was reduced by one-third, the cost was Rs. 1.35 lakhs, leaving a residual surplus of Rs. 8 lakhs.

The 1934-35 Budget.—The surplus for 1934-35 was estimated at Rs. 2.00 lakhs, and this was

the latter because of economies under interest charges and Defence.

To meet the prospective deficit in the Finance Member proposed an increase of 1 1/2 per cent. in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton from 5 1/2 pence per lb. to 6 1/4 pence per lb. This was esti-

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was generally regarded as preserving the status quo, there was no change in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs was anti-

the previous financial year (1934-35) of Rs. 91 lakhs, but the prospect of a new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1934-35 were the main features of the Budget.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1939-40 and 1940-41 —

	Budget 1939-40	Revised 1939-40	Budget 1940-41
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	3		5
New Loan		15 72	
Treasury Bills Issued (net)	-6 00	1 00	-8 00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	-50	-2 63	-1 50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	5 00	-4 31	3 17
Other Unfunded Debt (net)	3 66	2 83	3 41
Discount Sinking Fund	1 18	67	1 15
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3 00	3 00	3 00
Railway Depreciation Fund	6 33	5 59	5 66
Railway Reserve Fund			2 09
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Reserve Fund	1	0	
Telephone Development Fund	-30	-03	-14
Defence Reserve and Equalisation Fund	-1 00		
Defence Modernisation Fund			
Revenue Reserve Fund		91	-31
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	-14	9 83	2 51
TOTAL	11 11	3 45	11 40
OPENING BALANCE	9 4	11 13	8 59
GRAND TOTAL	20 60	45 38	19 99
Capital Outlay—			
Railways	4 75	4 4	4 05
Posts and Telegraphs	18	8	9
Civil		10	16
Commutation of Pensions	-10	-1	-13
Discharge of Permanent Debt	3 17	29 01	3 33
Civil Aviation	1	11	-2
Economic development and improvement of rural areas	36	26	31
Broadcasting		7	6
Development in tribal areas in the N W F P		2	-12
Loans to public (net)	-40	-7	-13
Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver	500	5 00	5 00
Transfers through Reserve Bank (net)			
Provincial requirements (net)	-1 18	-1 30	-1 27
TOTAL	11 57	36 1	11 52
CLOSING BALANCE	8 73	8 5	8 47
GRAND TOTAL	20 60	45 58	19 99

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure

[In thousands of Rupees]

	Revised Estimate 1939-40	Budget Estimate 1940-41
	Rs	Rs
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	43 04 00	37 66 00
Central Excise Duties	6 13 00	11 41 00
Corporation Tax	2 17 00	5 30 00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13 13 00	14 00 00
Salt	9 00 00	8 00 00
Opium	48 8	47 37
Other Heads	97 84	1 01 07
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	75 83 66	78 48 64
Railways Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	33 18 41	37 80 07
Irrigation Net Receipts	14	74
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	1 59 39	1 06 72
Debt Services	72 93	61 38
Civil Administration	1 04 43	1 05 39
Currency and Mint	88 57	1 04 39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	24 00	30 81
Miscellaneous	1 40 65	1 20 06
Defence Services	5 88 57	5 88 56
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3 09 80	4 00 89
Extraordinary Items		
TOTAL REVENUE	1 23 96 89	1 31 73 60
DEFICIT		
TOTAL	1 03 90 49	1 31 73 60
EXPENDITURE—		
	3 87 17	4 07 16
	25	64
	09 57 64	30 51 30
	9 67	10 00
	73 78	62 00
	100 634	100 11 13
Civil Administration	11 10 47	11 80 56
Currency and Mint	41 73	61 63
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	07 61 11	300 77
Miscellaneous	3 77 60	3 66 56
Defence Services	50 17 48	50 40 74
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3 05 77	3 05 23
Extraordinary Items	1 10 85	40 91
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1 03 96 89	1 31 63 4
SURPLUS		4 91
TOTAL	1 03 96 89	1 31 73 60

THE LAND REVENUE.

• 45. 2,4,6-trinitrophenol

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EXCISE.

The following names are in alphabetical order.

Opium—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken to Foreign and Colonial Governments, the sale of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export.

SALT.

CUSTOMS.

Officers in what is known as the Provincial; by promotion from the subordinate (in the Gov Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of Government (in the sense of the word) service. The "sub- the Government of India, and are usually filled, ordinary" staff is recruited entirely in India

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in raising fresh revenue

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

BASED ON SLAB SYSTEM

INCOME TAX

(a) *Individuals, Unregistered Firms Hindu Undivided Families and Associations of persons (other than Companies) —*

	Rate
First Rs 1 500 of income	Nil
Next 3 500	0 pies in the rupee
5 000	1 anna 3 pies in the rupee
5 000	2 annas in the rupee
Balance of income	2 annas 6 pies in the rupee

No tax payable on incomes not exceeding Rs 2 000 Income Tax on incomes just above Rs. 2 000 to be restricted to half the excess of the income above Rs 2 000

(b) *Rate for Companies and local authorities—2 annas 6 pies in the rupee*

SUPER-TAX.

(a) *Assessors other than Companies —*

	Rate
First Rs 25 000	Nil
Next 10 000	1 anna in the rupee.
20 000	2 annas in the rupee
30 000	3 annas in the rupee
40 000	4 annas in the rupee.
50 000	5 annas in the rupee.
60 000	6 annas in the rupee.
70 000	7 annas in the rupee.
Balance of income	

(b) *Companies and local authorities —*

1 anna in the rupee on the whole income (no exempted slab)

No surcharge is charged in respect of either Income-Tax or Super tax.

INCOME-TAX REFORMS.**HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.**

The Indian mints were closed to the un the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint, at Bombay.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are—

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains.
Rupee	165	15	180
Half rupee .. .	82½	7½	90
Quarter rupee or 4- anna	41¼	3¾	45

Nickel

— 3-anna piece also minted for the coinage

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the

Closing the Mints—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the un-

II THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal

A 16 pence Rupee—The Government of

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the

III THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

This brings us to the year 1913. There were lent out at low rates of interest to the London

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half | passing commendation to the idea of a State

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18

V. THE 1913 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1913, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported toward the end of the year. Its main recommendation are summarised below:—

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiii) The statutory minimum for the metal.

... of State The Budget estimate to show

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Com Currency Report was signed the Indian exchan
ces were practically at two shillings gold But

... shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1930 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s 43-32d. per rupee

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Com- | Currency Report was signed the Indian exchan

| shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by issue shall be added to or subtracted from this

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to

issuing department

(xiv) The Government should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xvi) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvii) No change should be made in the

(xviii) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931

(xix) During the transition period the

(xx) The gold holdings in the Reserve

(xxi) The gold holdings in the Reserve

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated their effort to stabilise exchange at the new

VII COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a Assembly hostile to the whole body. Never

At this figure Exchange was maintained by reserve funds the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the

(q) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to the market.

Issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall be borne by the Government.

The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(r) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xviii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(ri) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xix) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(ru) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(rus) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, maintain its value different from the gold of the Government on demand.

(zr) On the introduction of the new currency.

(se) Notes other than the one rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xxi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(zri) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver coin.

(xxii) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of the assets of the Reserve Bank.

of statistical data.

(zix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be maintained at a level of 100 million rupees.

(zx) The gold holding in the Reserve should be maintained at a level of 100 million rupees.

(zy) The total holding in the Reserve should be maintained at a level of 100 million rupees.

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of people in the currency system recommended.

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute dissent, given above, do not however con-

however desirable that revision might be in
itself. Also, that whilst London, working in

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the "The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £20,000,000 invested in Gold and in Bd

and unlimited. Nevertheless it has been

silver coin will continue to suggest that the system

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to

nomination and get it done - let the people know what the commission is doing and what it is doing

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs	₹	a p	Rs	₹	a p	Rs
Notes held in the Bank ing Dept	17 66 06 897		8 0				
Notes in circulation —							
(a) Legal Tender in India	225 00 40 178		0 0	(a) Held in India	41 54 47 806	11 8	
(b) Legal Tender in Borneo only				(b) Held outside India	2 86 97 82	0 10	
Total Notes Issued	11 42 66 500		0 0	Sterling Securities	107 50 11 000	0 6	151 01 56 879
				Total of A			3 0
				B Rupee Coin			64 04 37 903
				Govt of India Rupee Securities			4 6
				Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper			38 33 78 003
							Nil
TOTAL LIABILITIES				TOTAL ASSETS			254 29 73 635
							8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 59.739 per cent

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

	Rs		a	p		Rs	a	p
Capital paid up		5 00 00 000	0	0	Notes —			
Reserve Fund		5 00 00 000	0	0	(a) Legal Tender in India	17 69 30 177		8 0
Deposits —					(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7 36 7 0		0 0
(a) Government—					Rupce Coin	4 03 8 15		2 0
(1) Central Government of India		6 73 17 101	1	11	Subsidiary Coin	3 65 334		7 2
(2) Government of Burma		1 53 99 708	1	8	Bills Purchased and Discounted —			
(3) Other Government Accounts		4 53 39 983	6	5	(a) Internal	Nd		
(b) Banks		18 86 71 450	13	6	(b) External	Nd		
(c) Others		1 15 83 479	12	2	(c) Government Treasury Bills	10 10 80 650		10 1
Bills Payable		8 94 67 13	3		Balances held abroad*	6 97 80 569		12 6
Other Liabilities		54 00 281	0	2	Loans and Advances to the Government	1 00 00 000		0 0
					Other Loans and Advances	Nd		
					Investments	6 42 08 514		3 8
					Other Assets	1 05 95 496		15 3
TOTAL LIABILITIES		43 51 06 078	11	1	TOTAL ASSETS	43 51 06 078		11 1

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities

THE RESERVE BANK.

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be established in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred

ster—one hundred

one hundred and

ster—seventy lakhs

(b) to the Central Board—thirty lakhs of rupees

Share Capital—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained by the Bank.

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees the Central Board shall before the first allotment make such provision as it may think fit.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council shall be appointed by the Government to inquire into the affairs of the Bank and to report to the Government.

following Directors namely:—

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (5) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they are to be paid shall be fixed by the previous sanction of Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

and

(4) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (4) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and shall not be

nor is absent him in this

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (4) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall

A Director nominated under clause (4) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board.

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(3) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area,

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies

(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from

11. 2. 21. 2. 22. 2. 23. 2. 24. 2. 25. 2. 26. 2. 27. 2. 28. 2. 29. 2. 30. 2. 31. 2. 32. 2. 33. 2. 34. 2. 35. 2. 36. 2. 37. 2. 38. 2. 39. 2. 40. 2. 41. 2. 42. 2. 43. 2. 44. 2. 45. 2. 46. 2. 47. 2. 48. 2. 49. 2. 50. 2. 51. 2. 52. 2. 53. 2. 54. 2. 55. 2. 56. 2. 57. 2. 58. 2. 59. 2. 60. 2. 61. 2. 62. 2. 63. 2. 64. 2. 65. 2. 66. 2. 67. 2. 68. 2. 69. 2. 70. 2. 71. 2. 72. 2. 73. 2. 74. 2. 75. 2. 76. 2. 77. 2. 78. 2. 79. 2. 80. 2. 81. 2. 82. 2. 83. 2. 84. 2. 85. 2. 86. 2. 87. 2. 88. 2. 89. 2. 90. 2. 91. 2. 92. 2. 93. 2. 94. 2. 95. 2. 96. 2. 97. 2. 98. 2. 99. 2. 100. 2.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by any one place
inform by or otherwise is rendered incapable

(5) A
section
to the
hold o
term of

(1)
conven
each ye

(2)
Govern

ament

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (1) of section 9 but shall not exercise any rights under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest thereon, and the re-advance of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace,

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees,

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom,

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorised to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India,

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same,

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank,

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported

of 76.

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

but not exceeding one-half of the share capital of the bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the bank the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits.

(9) The custody of monies, securities, other articles of value and the proceeds, whether principal, dividends, or any such securities,

(10) the sale and realisation when their mortgage or in any way come into the bank in satisfaction, or any of its claims,

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,</p> <p>(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody</p> | <p>not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees, or</p> <p>(3) make loans or advances repayable on</p> |
|---|--|

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank and the giving of

any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares.

(15) the making and issue of bank notes

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies

on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agree-

ment,

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled

Notwithstanding anything contained in any

a pur-
sterling
a rate
forty

demand to sell an amount of sterling less than

such bank showing—

and time

India in cur-
of India and

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin
and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of
bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank,
at the close of business on each Friday or
if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable

The Governor General in Council shall under

take not to exceed

section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on

demand in exchange for bank notes and cur-
rency notes of the Government of India, and

shall issue currency notes or bank notes on
demand in exchange for coin which is legal
tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1906

...the ... of business on any day (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as ... were ...

... shall ... ment ... all be ... eral ... into ... ones ... fifteen ... after ... shall ... or the ...

...uent day on which the ... shall ... be ... on the maintenance of a

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the [as the Governor General in Council may, by

office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from

claration under sub-section (1) fails to make (d) the manner in which general meeting

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub- (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof,

conduct of business of Local Board
relation to such Boards of power

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration (A) the delegation of powers and functions of Central Board to the Governor, or to any Governor, Directors or officers of the

the formation of Committees of the
Board the delegation of powers and
functions of the Central Board to such Com
the conduct of business in suc

constitution and management of
perannuation funds for the office
and servants of the Bank

contract

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty five per cent

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in

(e) the relations of the scheduled bank with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank,

(p) the regulation of clearing houses for the scheduled banks,

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of the

ent

the

banks at the end of the year was therefore 61 as against 57 last year. The tendency for banks

REPORT FOR 1919

Banking Legislation

REPORT FOR 1939

Banking Legislation

Scheduled Banks

Scheduled Banks
The development of the scheduled banks con-

register

or other persons,

- (4) Whoever makes a false statement in (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the proceedings at meetings thereof, conduct of business of Local Boards or contribution to such Boards of power

- (6) Until Local Boards have been constituted functions of the Central Board to such Commission in such

management of the offices

contract

- (1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act

(g) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the

- (a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted,

by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, schedule owing to a change in their constitution
 branches and agencies in India at the beginning of the year 1936
 value of such coins as follows:—

8.4312 grains troy

The Indian Paper

Indian Paper Currency

the Indian Paper C.

1925 and the Curr-

reissued

In sub-section (3

Companies Act, 19

the words "Reserve

The Reserve Bank

of the financial year

net profit of its

December 31 1936

REPORT FOR 1936

The Reserve Bank of India

Bank of India

India is pre eminently an agricultural country. Industries are few in number and are concentrated

I.—GENERAL.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

| | India excluding Burma | | | India including Burma | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| Exports of Indian merchandise (private) | + 185.05 | + 180.93 | + 182.93 | + 196.13 | + 195.20 | + 174.85 |
| Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private) | + 7.24 | + 8.28 | + 6.42 | + 6.24 | + 7.46 | + 5.63 |
| Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (a) | - 141.10 | - 173.33 | - 151.79 | - 124.60 | - 159.47 | - 137.04 |
| Balance of trade in merchandise | + 51.19 | + 15.88 | + 17.56 | + 77.77 | + 43.19 | + 43.34 |
| Gold (private) | + 27.86 | + 16.34 | + 13.05 | + 27.85 | + 16.32 | + 13.05 |
| Silver (private) | + 14.39 | + 2.26 | + 1.75 | + 13.59 | + 1.43 | + 1.03 |
| Currency notes (private) | + 24 | + 28 | + 53 | + 24 | + 28 | + 58 |
| Balance of transactions in treasure (private) | + 13.71 | + 14.36 | + 11.88 | + 14.50 | + 15.12 | + 12.60 |
| Total visible balance of trade | + 64.90 | + 30.24 | + 29.44 | + 92.27 | + 58.31 | + 55.94 |
| Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad | | .. | 10.19* | | | 10.19* |
| Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India | - 70.87(b) | - 29.51 | - 32.64 | - 70.87 | - 33.29 | - 34.06 |
| Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India | | | | | | |
| Transfers of Government securities | - 18 | - 11 | - 8 | - 18 | - 11 | - 8 |
| Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities | - 29 | - 29 | - 28 | - 29 | - 28 | - |
| Balance of remittances of funds | - 71.34 | - 29.90 | - 33.00 | - 71.34 | - 33.63 | - |

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

NOTE:—The figures in this table are in thousands of rupees, and are rounded off to the nearest hundred.

IMPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1938-39 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| Cotton and cotton goods | 21 44 91 | 27 68 17 | 27 66 70 | 14 88 |
| Machinery and millwork | 17 76 40 | 17 14 93 | 19 04 78 | 17 50 |
| Oils | 16 15 81 | 18 69 99 | 15 67 41 | 10 76 |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 14 18 63 | 12 16 85 | 13 76 46 | 9 04 |
| Metals and ores | 9 10 54 | 13 39 34 | 10 86 52 | 7 13 |
| Vehicles | 6 22 38 | 8 97 30 | 6 68 76 | 4 39 |
| Instruments, apparatus and appliances | 4 97 36 | 6 13 36 | 5 85 27 | 3 84 |
| Paper and pasteboard | 2 60 34 | 4 14 71 | 3 22 93 | 2 12 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 3 06 86 | 3 94 06 | 3 11 70 | 2 05 |
| Chemicals | 7 54 37 | 3 37 82 | 3 05 29 | 2 01 |
| Wood and timber | 7 48 79 | 2 98 76 | 2 83 69 | 1 88 |
| Wool, raw and manufactured | 7 65 75 | 4 14 87 | 7 81 90 | 1 85 |
| Spices | 1 90 53 | 1 87 83 | 2 63 43 | 1 73 |
| Hardware | 7 63 97 | 3 31 22 | 2 57 27 | 1 69 |
| Provisions and other stores | 7 77 29 | 2 60 32 | 2 48 41 | 1 63 |
| Artificial silk | 5 70 52 | 4 87 49 | 7 73 62 | 1 47 |
| Drugs and medicines | 1 98 27 | 2 36 17 | 2 70 53 | 1 45 |
| Liquors | 2 14 64 | 2 30 34 | 2 10 83 | 1 38 |
| Silk, raw and manufactured | 2 38 01 | 2 85 58 | 1 94 15 | 1 27 |
| Rubber manufactures | 1 95 75 | 1 88 99 | 1 40 56 | 0 92 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1 54 49 | 1 58 23 | 1 34 43 | 0 88 |
| Glass and glassware | 1 70 03 | 1 61 88 | 1 25 12 | 0 82 |
| Precious stones and pearls, uncut | 89 28 | 1 74 47 | 1 15 03 | 0 75 |

Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1938-39 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|---|
| Manures | 79.96 | 79.67 | 103.17 | 0.60 |
| Tobacco | 83.11 | 83.49 | 104.55 | 0.60 |
| Tea chests | 56.76 | 71.70 | 90.30 | 0.50 |
| Paints and painters' materials | 91.85 | 101.86 | 84.99 | 0.58 |
| Stationery | 69.38 | 81.07 | 67.04 | 0.44 |
| Toilet requisites | 59.09 | 67.85 | 66.06 | 0.43 |
| Building and engineering materials | 55.58 | 69.53 | 62.18 | 0.41 |
| Books printed etc. | 54.68 | 61.78 | 59.97 | 0.39 |
| Arms, ammunition and military stores | 59.07 | 107.78 | 50.17 | 0.33 |
| Belted for machinery | 41.96 | 60.17 | 49.11 | 0.32 |
| Apparel | 55.64 | 67.69 | 47.50 | 0.31 |
| Haberdashery and millinery | 53.23 | 63.51 | 46.57 | 0.31 |
| Sugar | 19.71 | 18.60 | 45.58 | 0.30 |
| Clocks and watches and parts | 37.07 | 5.41 | 42.63 | 0.28 |
| Earthenware and porcelain | 37.24 | 47.81 | 39.19 | 0.26 |
| Bobbins | 27.44 | 47.74 | 37.9 | 0.25 |
| Salt | 44.98 | 55.77 | 37.80 | 0.25 |
| Toys and requisites for games | 39.73 | 44.05 | 37.30 | 0.24 |
| Tallow and stearine | 34.59 | 38.43 | 37.10 | 0.21 |
| Animals living | 15.15 | 35.33 | 30.72 | 0.21 |
| Gums and resins | 23.34 | 27.47 | 30.13 | 0.20 |
| Paper making materials | 14.64 | 18.35 | 27.39 | 0.18 |
| Cutlery | 26.68 | 30.59 | 25.64 | 0.17 |
| Matches | 14.05 | 20.44 | 23.52 | 0.15 |
| Soap | 25.37 | 24.46 | 27.44 | 0.15 |
| Flax raw and manufactured | 16.05 | 27.47 | 17.96 | 0.12 |
| Furniture and cabinetware | 20.24 | 21.35 | 15.95 | 0.10 |
| Tea | 19.04 | 18.49 | 15.73 | 0.10 |
| Boots and shoes | 15.27 | 22.40 | 15.45 | 0.10 |
| Umbrellas and fittings | 15.53 | 28.06 | 14.87 | 0.10 |
| Jewellery also plate of gold and silver | 15.74 | 5.99 | 8.25 | 0.05 |
| Coal and coke | 10.53 | 16.63 | 8.05 | 0.05 |
| Fish (excluding canned fish) | 4.91 | 6.70 | 6.89 | 0.05 |
| Jute and jute goods | 7.03 | 6.41 | 5.93 | 0.04 |
| All other articles | 846.05 | 923.43 | 763.53 | 5.01 |
| Total value of Imports | 14170.08 | 17378.57 | 15732.77 | |

Cotton manufactures (Rs. 14.15 lakhs).—] The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India during the last three years were as follows:—

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan the imports of piecegoods during the last three years —

| | GRAY | | WHITE | | COLOURED, ETC | |
|------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom | Japan | United Kingdom. | Japan |
| 1936-37 .. | 20.7 | 78.3 | 74.2 | 22.1 | 44.6 | 51.2 |
| 1937-38 .. | 18.0 | 81.8 | 63.6 | 32.1 | 44.6 | 51.8 |
| 1938-39 .. | 11.6 | 88.0 | 57.0 | 39.1 | 34.8 | 61.0 |

In each of the three main classes, Japan improved her relative position in the trade at the expense of the United Kingdom. Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2.8 lakhs).—Imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures during the last three years were as follows:—

to 1.2 million lbs. in 1934-35. In both these lines Japan was the leading supplier having sent 1.8 million lbs. of worsted yarn and 855 (xxx)

of the depression in artificial silk industry production of artificial silk in that country was considerably curtailed and many spindles, even

Imports of blankets and rugs other than

As from 1929-30 onwards there has been a steady increase in quantity and in value. Imports of

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years —

| | Quantity Ton (000) | | | Value Rs (lakhs) | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| Steel angle and tee | 14.4 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 15.2 | 21.6 | 15.3 |
| Steel bars (other than cast steel) | 24.6 | 51.2 | 17.0 | 3.4 | 96.7 | 43.6 |
| Beams channels pillars girders and bridgework | 22.4 | 26.4 | 18.7 | 24.2 | 40.7 | 30.6 |
| Bolts and nuts | 8.6 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 21.3 | 35.1 | 31.7 |
| Fencing materials (including fencing wire) | 7.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Hoops and strips | 40.3 | 49.3 | 44.4 | 5.6 | 85.7 | 48.5 |
| Nails rivets and washers | 10.9 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 28.3 | 45.6 | 34.4 |
| Galvanised sheets and plates | 54.7 | 42.8 | 5.7 | 91.7 | 97.4 | 59.1 |
| Tinned sheets and plates | 1.4 | 7.4 | 14.0 | 5.5 | 28.9 | 48.9 |
| Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned | 24.2 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 32.8 | 46.4 | 51.6 |
| Rails chairs and fishplates | 0.6 | 7.5 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 11.1 | 14.7 |
| Tubes pipes and fittings wrought | 35.9 | 41.4 | 34.3 | 69.6 | 10.0 | 103.8 |
| Wire nails | 4.4 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 10.9 |
| Wire rope | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 23.7 | 20.7 |
| Cast pipes and fittings | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways | 4.6 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 2.0 |

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 19.72 lakhs) — The following table analyses the imports of machinery during the last three years —

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) |
| Prime movers | 1.55 | 1.0 | 1.87 |
| Electrical | 2.46 | 2.69 | 3.72 |
| Agricultural machinery | 11 | 11 | 14 |
| Boilers | 80 | 1.17 | 1.40 |
| Metal working (chiefly machine tools) | 8 | 36 | 39 |
| Mining | 10 | 17 | 25 |
| Oil crushing and refining | 20 | 23 | 44 |
| Paper mill | 8 | 45 | 28 |
| Refrigerating | 14 | 28 | 14 |
| Rice and flour mill | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Saw mill | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Sewing and knitting machines and parts | 54 | 82 | 57 |
| Sugar machinery | 94 | 69 | 61 |
| Tea machinery | 13 | 21 | 23 |
| Cotton machinery | 1.80 | 2.9 | 2.67 |
| Jute mill machinery | 74 | 1.06 | 71 |
| Wool machinery | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Motor Vehicles (Rs 4.28 lakhs)—In view of the recession in general business activity it is not surprising that both motor cars and heavier commercial vehicles were less in demand during the year 1938-39 than in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported into India which had risen from 12,116 valued at Rs 2.26 lakhs in 1936-37 to 15,697 valued at Rs 2.93 lakhs in 1937-38 declined to 11,053 valued at Rs 2.17 lakhs in the year under review. The table shows the number of motor cars imported during the past three years indicating the principal sources of supply —

Number of motor cars imported

| — | United Kingdom | United States of America | Canada | France | Italy | Other Countries | TOTAL |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| 1936-37 | 5,677 | 3,742 | 1,290 | 41 | 382 | 984 | 12,116 |
| 1937-38 | 6,419 | 4,876 | 1,612 | 98 | 281 | 2,411 | 15,697 |
| 1938-39 | 5,117 | 3,170 | 972 | 66 | 232 | 1,501 | 11,053 |

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year under review declined from 15,077 in 1937-38 to 7,808 in 1938-39, the value showing a decrease from 19.37 lakhs in 1937-38 to 11.03 lakhs in 1938-39. There was a marked decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom which numbered 607 as against 2,337 in 1937-38. The average declared value of chassis imported

of America and Canada. Imports from these two sources numbered 5,095 and 1,958 in 1938-39 as compared with 10,035 and 2,197 respectively in the past three years —

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans etc

| — | United Kingdom | United States of America | Canada | Other Countries | TOTAL |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| 1936-37 | 1,203 | 5,899 | 1,719 | 193 | 9,014 |
| 1937-38 | 2,337 | 10,035 | 2,197 | 508 | 15,077 |
| 1938-39 | 607 | 5,095 | 1,958 | 148 | 7,808 |

Hardware (Rs 2.57 lakhs)—Imports of **Mineral oils (Rs 14.67 lakhs)**—The pro-

spirit including aviation petrol in Burma which supplies the bulk of India's requirements was estimated at 143 million gallons and 62 million gallons in 1938-39 as compared with 146 million gallons and 64 million gallons respectively, 1937-38. Notwithstanding the increased imports of Rahrain oil to which a reference was made in the last Review there was very little competition in the Indian market.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 2.21 lakhs).— The total value of imported drugs and medicines fell from Rs. 2.36 lakhs to Rs. 2.21 lakhs in 1938-39. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were valued at Rs. 61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 74 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 27 lakhs, Germany, for Rs. 12 lakhs and the United States of America for Rs. 13 lakhs.

gallons valued at Rs 74½
 million gallons valued at
 followed by Bengal with
 valued at Rs 69 lakhs

Java con
 of the total
 000 tons of
 or Arrivals

Other Articles—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports —

| | 1936 37 | 1937 38 | 1938 39 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) |
| Instruments, apparatus etc | 4 97 | 6,13 | 5 85 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 3 07 | 3 94 | 3,11 |
| Spices | 1,01 | 1 83 | 2 63 |
| Glass and glassware | 1 20 | 1 52 | 1 25 |
| Precious stones and pearls unset | 89 | 1,24 | 1 15 |
| Tobacco .. | 83 | 83 | 1 05 |
| Cement . | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| Coal and coke . | 10 | 17 | 8 |

III—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

| | 1936 37 | 1937 38 | 1938 39 | Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1938 39 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Jute raw | 14 77 10 | 14 71 90 | 13 39 67 | 8 29 |
| Jute manufactures | 29 10 41 | 30 07 76 | 26 26 11 | 16 12 |
| Cotton raw and waste | 43 93 5 | 21 77 96 | 24 60 63 | 15 14 |
| Cotton manufactures | 7 07 30 | 9 29 30 | 7 11 79 | 4 37 |
| Tea | 90 11 83 | 24 39 69 | 23 42 47 | 14 38 |
| Seeds | 18 59 54 | 14 19 65 | 15 09 22 | 9 96 |
| Grain pulse and flour | 6 58 07 | 9 49 89 | 7 74 11 | 4 75 |
| Leather | 7 44 37 | 7 55 42 | 5 27 58 | 3 24 |
| Metals and ores | 3 6 61 | 6 12 60 | 4 91 02 | 3 01 |
| Wool raw and manufactured | 3 6 00 | 3 7 3 | 3 84 93 | 2 36 |
| Hides and skins raw | 4 27 67 | 5 04 10 | 3 84 67 | 2 36 |
| Oilcakes | 1 85 71 | 2 41 59 | 3 01 29 | 1 85 |
| Tobacco | 1 76 5 | 1 99 61 | 2 56 63 | 1 69 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 1 97 13 | 2 08 19 | 2 26 86 | 1 39 |
| Coal and coke | 6 98 | 98 97 | 1 36 73 | 0 84 |
| Lac | 2 33 89 | 1 61 18 | 1 96 63 | 0 78 |
| Mica | 94 06 | 1 42 40 | 1 14 12 | 0 70 |
| Oils | 1 04 34 | 1 01 03 | 1 03 39 | 0 63 |
| Colr | 7 54 | 1 04 44 | 96 01 | 0 59 |
| Spices | 7 8 15 | 13 49 | 7 8 66 | 0 48 |
| Coffee | 85 96 | 54 59 | 75 11 | 0 46 |
| Hemp raw | 89 7 | 74 50 | 71 98 | 0 44 |
| Rubber raw | 83 01 | 83 83 | 71 59 | 0 44 |
| Fish (excluding canned fish) | 68 71 | 69 08 | 69 99 | 0 43 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 60 04 | 63 97 | 59 32 | 0 36 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances | 59 67 | 66 87 | 59 17 | 0 36 |
| Manures | 50 06 | 68 96 | 37 2 | 0 23 |
| Paraffin wax | 17 63 | 51 34 | 36 25 | 0 21 |
| Drugs and medicines | 31 62 | 27 51 | 27 83 | 0 17 |
| Bristles | 28 91 | 31 81 | 6 3 | 0 16 |
| Sugar | 44 05 | 39 73 | 24 18 | 0 15 |
| Bones for manufacturing purposes | 46 45 | 43 83 | 23 71 | 0 15 |
| Wood and timber | 25 90 | 29 50 | 23 66 | 0 15 |
| Fibre for brushes and brooms | 19 98 | 20 19 | 15 71 | 0 10 |
| Building and Engineering materials other than of iron steel or wood | 14 88 | 18 01 | 14 75 | 0 09 |
| Apparel | 15 43 | 16 12 | 17 62 | 0 08 |
| Saltpetre | 11 53 | 10 84 | 10 89 | 0 07 |
| Food for man and pollards | 4 09 | 9 46 | 8 96 | 0 05 |
| Animals living | 8 81 | 8 79 | 8 23 | 0 05 |
| Cordage and rope | 8 82 | 9 16 | 8 17 | 0 05 |
| Silk raw and manufactured | 7 57 | 6 74 | 4 96 | 0 03 |
| Tallow stearine and wax | 4 05 | 3 61 | 3 7 | 0 02 |
| Horns tips etc | 4 35 | 4 09 | 2 36 | 0 01 |
| Candles | 9 | 3 | 2 | |
| Opium | | 1 | 1 | |
| All other articles | 6 21 09 | 6 14 72 | 5 80 77 | |
| Total Value of Exports | 185 04 93 | 180 92 47 | 162 97 55 | |

(In million yards)

| | MILL PRODUCTION | | | EXPORTS | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
| Grey and bleached piece-goods— | | | | | | |
| Shirtings and longcloth | 900.7 | 1 084.5 | 1 040.1 | 8.8 | 21.8 | 12.4 |
| Chadars | 65.9 | 67.3 | 74.6 | | | |
| Dhuties | 1 117.7 | 1 215.4 | 1 454.8 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| T cloth domestics and sheetings | 170.5 | 191.3 | 183.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Drills and jeans | 136.6 | 152.9 | 135.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Other sorts | 370.4 | 479.3 | 449.1 | 66.8 | 76.9 | 61.4 |
| Total | 2 761.8 | 3 190.7 | 3 337.1 | 78.5 | 106.0 | 78.8 |
| Coloured piece-goods | 810.2 | 803.6 | 932.2 | 112.4 | 135.2 | 99.2 |
| Total Piece-goods | 3,572.0 | 4 084.3 | 4 269.3 | 190.9 | 241.2 | 178.0 |

Jute and jute manufactures (Rs. 39.66 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manu- The United Kingdom and France increased their purchases from 145,000 tons

The total shipments of gunny bags in 1938 39 numbered 598 million as compared with 612 million. **Feed grains and flour (Rs. 7.74 lakhs) —**

| | 1936 37 | 1937 38 | 1938 39 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Tons (000) | Tons (000) | Tons (000) |
| Rice not in the husk | 235 | 227 | 291 |
| Rice in the husk | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Wheat | 235 | 460 | 279 |
| Wheat flour | 50 | 62 | 61 |
| Pulse | 80 | 86 | 81 |
| Barley | 10 | 35 | 9 |
| Jowar and Bajra | 7 | 4 | 24 |
| Other sorts | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 621 | 878 | 742 |
| Value Rs (lakhs) | 6.57 | 9.49 | 7.74 |

CHILD, P. 1966. *Child and Adolescent Development*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

53. The value of the total quantity exported in 1988-89 was Rs 95 lakhs to Rs 381 lakhs. The value from Rs 492 lakhs to Rs 1050 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America and Germany reduced their purchases from 141,000 cwt to 105,000 cwt in the preceding year.

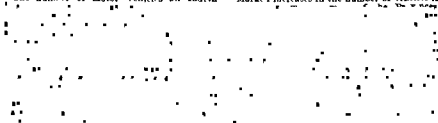
cwts and 50,000 cwts to 12,000 cwts and 37,000 cwts to 25,000 cwts and those to France 34,000 cwts respectively while Italy slightly and Belgium were also on slightly reduced increased her requirements from 3,000 cwts scale and amounted to 9,000 cwts and 2,500 to 4,000 cwts. Exports to Japan declined from cwts, respectively.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export —

| | 1936-37 | 1937-38 | 1938-39 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) | Rs (lakhs) |
| Oilcakes | 186 | 243 | 301 |
| Tobacco | 177 | 200 | 276 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 197 | 208 | 227 |
| Coal and coke | 63 | 99 | 136 |
| Mica | 94 | 144 | 114 |
| Oils | 104 | 101 | 103 |
| Coir manufactures | 77 | 104 | 96 |
| Spices | 78 | 93 | 79 |
| Coffee | 86 | 55 | 75 |
| Rubber raw | 53 | 84 | 72 |
| Hemp raw | 69 | 74 | 72 |
| Fish | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| Dye stuffs | 60 | 67 | 59 |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 60 | 63 | 59 |
| Manures | 50 | 59 | 37 |
| Paraffin wax | 13 | 51 | 36 |
| Drugs and Medicines | 32 | 28 | 28 |
| Bones for manufacturing purposes | 46 | 44 | 24 |
| Fibre for brushes etc | 70 | 20 | 16 |
| Saltpetre | 12 | 11 | 11 |

Number of Motor Vehicles Running in British India.

The number of Motor Vehicles on Indian Market increases in the number of vehicles in



| Province | Private cars. | Taxis | Buses | Lorries | Motor cycles | Total |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| Bombay | 19,551 | * | 5,575 | 4,772 | 1,838 | 31,736 |
| Bengal | 19,990 | 1,109 | 17,5 | 3,76 | 1,155 | 28,375 |
| Madras | 14,008 | 367 | 4,119 | 1,747 | 1,319 | 21,560 |
| United Provinces | 12,945 | 431 | 2,730 | 194 | 919 | 17,119 |
| Punjab | 5,713 | 406 | 2,054 | 3,966 | 811 | 12,950 |
| Bihar | 4,06 | 407 | 645 | 504 | 549 | 7,067 |
| Central Provinces | 4,028 | * | 1,742 | † | 737 | 6,507 |
| Assam | 3,078 | 238 | 846 | 1,296 | 209 | 5,597 |
| Sind | 3,147 | * | 616 | 332 | 418 | 4,513 |
| N W F P (Estimated) | 2,132 | 125 | 732 | 760 | 360 | 4,109 |
| Delhi | 1,481 | 120 | 270 | 215 | 388 | 2,474 |
| Orissa | 690 | * | 286 | 100 | 105 | |
| Ajmer Merwara | 660 | 7 | 148 | 40 | 82 | |
| Coorg | 9 | 10 | 35 | 26 | 8 | |
| Total (British India) | 92,477 | 4,240 | 91,503 | 17,154 | 8,893 | |

* Included in buses

† Light lorries included in cars

Number of Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures are given for the number of registered motor vehicles in the Indian States.

| State | Private cars | Taxis | Buses | Lorries | Motor cycles | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Hyderabad | 5 908 | 669 | 388 | 750 | 517 | 8 932 |
| Mysore | 3 233 | 90 | 535 | 375 | 468 | 4 756 |
| Travancore | 1 593 | 170 | 1,081 | 454 | 603 | 3 900 |
| Gwalior | 1 216 | 274 | 623 | 19 | 69 | 2 200 |
| Holkar | 1 370 | 14 | 105 | 48 | 59 | 1 695 |
| Patiala | 1 254 | 58 | 165 | * | 116 | 1 593 |
| Jaipur | 776 | 76 | 341 | 23 | 30 | 1 246 |
| Baroda | 566 | 47 | 479 | 129 | 15 | 1 236 |
| Jodhpur | 550 | 6 | 68 | 122 | 53 | 829 |
| Cochin | 450 | 80 | 195 | 30 | 50 | 805 |
| Kolhapur | 224 | | 309 | 61 | 11 | 605 |
| Pudukkottai | 419 | 7 | 103 | 11 | 5 | 545 |
| Bhopal | 393 | 51 | 77 | | 22 | 533 |
| Bikaner | 348 | 58 | 4 | 56 | 19 | 495 |
| Udaipur | 173 | 13 | 62 | 10 | 14 | 272 |
| Bhavnagar | 101 | 22 | 19 | 27 | 9 | 269 |
| Sawantwadi | 17 | 123 | 129 | | | 269 |
| Rewa | 107 | 20 | 94 | 12 | 16 | 249 |
| Gondal | 89 | 87 | 31 | 17 | 19 | 243 |
| Rajpipla | 168 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 209 |
| Rampur | 160 | | 27 | 17 | 1 | 205 |
| Rajkot | 85 | 94 | 7 | | 9 | 195 |
| Tonk | 98 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 2 | 153 |
| Porbander | 47 | 39 | 30 | 9 | | 125 |
| Alwar | 65 | 5 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 118 |
| Kapurthala | 42 | 62 | | 1 | 4 | 109 |
| Other States (Estimated) | 1 128 | 98 | 291 | 164 | 124 | 1 805 |
| Total (Indian States) | 20 698 | 2,197 | 5 365 | 2 391 | 2,241 | 37 892 |
| Grand Total (All India) | 113 175 | 6 437 | 26 898 | 19 549 | 11 139 | 177 199 |
| Burma | 13 875 | (In Cars) | 4 330 | 3 004 | 1 101 | 22 310 |

* Included in buses.

† Includes 4 435 vehicles not re-registered but presumed to be in use

Index Numbers of Prices.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 —
(Price in 1873=100)

| Year | Exported
articles
28
(unweighted) | Imported
articles
11
(unweighted) | General
Index No for all
(39) articles
(unweighted) | Weighted
Index No (100
articles) |
|------|--|--|--|--|
| 1925 | 233 | 211 | 227 | 265 |
| 1926 | 225 | 195 | 216 | 260 |
| 1927 | 209 | 185 | 202 | 258 |
| 1928 | 212 | 171 | 201 | 261 |
| 1929 | 216 | 170 | 203 | 254 |
| 1930 | 177 | 157 | 173 | 213 |
| 1931 | 125 | 134 | 127 | 157 |
| 1932 | 120 | 139 | 126 | 149 |
| 1933 | 118 | 128 | 121 | 139 |
| 1934 | 117 | 122 | 119 | 136 |
| 1935 | 128 | 122 | 127 | 149 |
| 1936 | 127 | 122 | 126 | 150 |
| 1937 | 183 | 144 | 136 | 155 |
| 1938 | 128 | 142 | 139 | 147 |
| 1939 | *141 | *146 | *143 | Not available |

* Provisional

Besides the above wholesale price index the Commissioners of Labour Bombay and numbers the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta compile a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while Sind compile similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100)

| Year | Calcutta | Bombay | Karachi |
|------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1925 | 159 | 163 | 151 |
| 1926 | 148 | 149 | 140 |
| 1927 | 148 | 147 | 137 |
| 1928 | 145 | 146 | 137 |
| 1929 | 141 | 145 | 133 |
| 1930 | 116 | 126 | 108 |

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100) —Contd

| Year | Calcutta | Bombay | Karachi |
|------|----------|--------|---------|
| 1931 | 96 | 109 | 95 |
| 1932 | 91 | 109 | 99 |
| 1933 | 87 | 98 | 97 |
| 1934 | 89 | 95 | 95 |
| 1935 | 91 | 99 | 99 |
| 1936 | 91 | 96 | 100 |
| 1937 | 102 | 106 | 108 |
| 1938 | 95 | 101 | 104 |
| 1939 | 108 | 109 | 108 |

About the end of the year 1939 there began a July 1935 to June 1936-100 was 108 in

The Indian Stores Department.

It

(1) The collection and distribution of

[illegible]

| | Rs a | Rs a | | Rs a |
|---|------|------|--|-------|
| Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900 | 29 8 | 21 8 | exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500 | 7 8 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000 | 33 0 | 24 0 | exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600 | 0 0 |
| And for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000 | 17 8 | 12 8 | exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700 | 10 8 |
| Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] so far as it relates to immovable property as per Act IV of 1939 | | | exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800 | 12 0 |
| The City of Bombay | | | exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900 | 13 8 |
| 1 | | | exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000 | 15 0 |
| Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 300 | | 10 0 | and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000 | 10 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400 | | 14 0 | Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee | 1 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500 | | 18 0 | In any other case | 2 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600 | | 22 0 | Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original in any other case | 2 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700 | | 26 0 | Delivery Order | 0 1 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800 | | 30 0 | Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil | 500 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900 | | 34 0 | In the case of an Attorney | 500 0 |
| Where it exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000 | | 38 0 | Instrument—Apprenticeship | 10 0 |
| and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000 | | 20 0 | Divorce | 5 0 |
| The Cities of Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur and Surat and any other city | | | Other than Will recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt | 20 0 |
| 2 | | | Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount not more than 3 years same as Bond for average annual rent reserved over 3 years same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved for indefinite term same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long in perpetuity same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years Where there is premium and no rent same as Conveyance for amount of premium premium with rent same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered For the Cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other Urban areas the following scale has been made applicable by Bombay Act IV of 1939 — | |
| Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 100 but does not exceed Rs 300 | | 7 8 | (b) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced and where no rent is reserved | |
| exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400 | | 10 8 | The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No 23 as it stood before amendment by the Bombay (Amendment) Act, 1932] if consideration equal to the advance such advance as set forth | |
| exceeds Rs 400 but does not exceed Rs 500 | | 13 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 500 but does not exceed Rs 600 | | 16 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 600 but does not exceed Rs 700 | | 19 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 700 but does not exceed Rs 800 | | 22 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 800 but does not exceed Rs 900 | | 25 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 900 but does not exceed Rs 1 000 | | 28 8 | | |
| and for every Rs 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs 1 000 | | 15 0 | | |
| Urban areas other than those mentioned in column 1 and " | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs 200 but does not exceed Rs 300 | | 4 8 | | |
| exceeds Rs 300 but does not exceed Rs 400 | | 6 0 | | |

(b) (i) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No. 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease

(c) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced in addition to rent reserved

Same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No. 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932) for a consideration equal to the amount of advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no advance had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

(c) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No. 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act 1932 for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered

Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Letter—Allotment of Shares | 0 2 |
| Credit | 0 2 |
| License | 10 0 |

Memo of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association

If not so accompanied

Notarial Act

Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale—

(a) Of any Goods etc. in value Rs 20

(b) Of any share scrip stock bond debenture debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs. 20 not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs 2500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be

(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs 20 2 as for every Rs 10 000, or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be

Note of Protest by a Ship's Master

Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs 500

In any other case

Dissolution of

Policy of Insurance—

(1) Sea—Where premium does not exceed rates of Rs. or 1 percent of amount insured

In any other case for Rs 1,500 or part thereof

(2) For time—For every Rs 1 000 or part insured not exceeding 6 months

Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months

If drawn in duplicate for each part—

Half the above rates, for Sea and Time

(3) Fire—When the amount insured does not exceed Rs 5 000

In any other case

In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 53 (Receipt)

(4) Accident and Sickness—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only

In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs 1 000 and also where amount exceeds Rs 1,000 for every Rs 1 000 or part

(5) Life, or other Insurance not specially provided for—

For every sum not exceeding Rs 250

Exceeding Rs 250 but not exceeding Rs 500

For every sum insured not exceeding Rs 1 000 and also for every Rs 1 000 or part

If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates

Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 for every Rs 100 or part payable as premium

In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above—1/2 of duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 1/2

| | Rs | | Rs |
|---|------|---|------|
| Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise personal effects crops and other property against loss or damage or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance | | Settlement —The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay Ahmedabad Poona Sholapur Surat and other urban areas the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement | |
| Power of Attorney — | | Revocation of Settlement —The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Poona the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees | |
| For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents | 1 0 | | |
| When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act 1882 | 1 0 | | |
| Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above | 2 0 | | |
| Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction or generally | 10 0 | | |
| Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act | 20 | | |
| When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration. | | | |
| In any other case for each person authorised | 2 0 | warrant | |
| Promissory Notes — | | Shipping Order | 0 1 |
| (a) When payable on demand— | | Surrender of Lease —When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable in any other case | 5 0 |
| (i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs 250 | 0 1 | Transfer of Shares —1 st annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares | |
| (ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs 250 but does not exceed Rs 1000 | 0 2 | Transfer of debentures being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not except debentures provided for by section 8—1 annas for every Rs 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture | |
| (iii) In any other case | 0 4 | Transfer of any interest secured by a Bond Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance —If duty on such does not exceed Rs 10—The duty with which such Bond &c is chargeable in any other case | 10 0 |
| (b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand | 2 0 | —of any property under the Administrator General's Act 1974 Section 31 | 10 0 |
| Protest of Bill or Note | 2 0 | —of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares | |
| Protest by the Master of a Ship | 0 2 | Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under lease —The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer | |
| Proxy | 0 1 | Trust Declaration —Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding | |
| Receipt for value exc Rs 20 | | Revocation of—Ditto but not exceeding | |
| Reconveyance of mortgaged property — | | Warrant or Goods | |
| (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs 1000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance | 10 0 | | |
| (b) In any other case | | | |
| Release —that is to say any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property— | | | |
| (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs 1000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release | 10 0 | | |
| (b) In any other case | | | |
| Respondentia Bond —The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured | | | |
| Security Bond —(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs 1000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured | | | |
| (b) In any other case | 10 0 | | |

The Indian National Congress.

It is a record of the highest of the movement of down while the Congress moved towards the

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without success. In spite of open hostility to the political

to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to } of the *Kisan Sabha* soon eclipsed genuine Con-

Meanwhile Mr. Gandy has been seen / making a - - - - -

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to form a Government. The Governor will not interfere in matters in regard to their

advice of the majority of the various Governments of cabinets. The condition and refused

to be satisfied with a general assurance by the certain land tenure reform measures proposed

in the second annual session of the

becoming an acting Governor of a province, the Hindus and Muslims in several parts of the
with whom the Ministers are expected to work.

governed provinces. Most of them could be [redacted] such was the virulence of the campaign against the Government that it was not safe to have

Indeed this controversy sidelined all other

The people of India have in the recent

Although it did not say, as
Gandhi's views embodied in his statement

Early in October the Viceroy held con-
ference with the members of the Congress the
country. It was a political and a tangible work
but eventually the Congress was formed and Table
Conference with this difference that the Indian
Congress were not present at one and the
made by the

take the purely non violent attitude. It felt

it proved to be a difference in the und Table Com
ference with this difference that the India
thing were not present at one and the
formed the
made by the

It is a part of the resolution for which I vote.

the following

mean the greatest evils and
England and France. For the Congress has no
The Congress fights not with

In regard to war, the address went on to say that India is a belligerent country without the various far brought in and of the

chosen that time to reassert their claims

To this Mr. Gandhi retorted by saying that if the British were fighting for the freedom of all then their representatives had to state that the

The Committee approves of and endorses the statement issued by the Working Committee on September 14, 1939, on the war crisis and repeats the invitation contained therein to the

British Government to state their war aims and] "The essential matters on which the Indian

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement made in the House of Commons on February 6 1935 —

I am convinced that having regard to the extent of agreement which in fact exists in the constitutional field and on this matter the nation

"And I am confident too, that in an association of this nature of representatives of all should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible."

11/11/11.

Y
mt
view
tak
for
Gre
dore
for
the
call
the
signations

necessary for a clear enunciation of war aims | means good will to all especially towards

late in November the Working Committee | The next stage in the political negotiations

due need to the demands and rights of their

will never be

final settlement of the communal question | His Excellency continued "We are after
The proposal contemplates the fullest representa-
tion of the minorities with separate electorates
where necessary. It has already been made
essential necessity, in the interests of Indian

disappointment

Immediately after this the Viceroy made it clear in a speech at Harod that the fact that the federal preparations had been suspended did not for a moment mean that His Majesty's Government had in any way modified their own view as to the necessity for securing Indian unity "a unity which can only be complete if in the constitutional arrangements of the future the historic Indian States with their great and special traditions, take the place which we have always looked forward to seeing them occupy"

On the basis of the Buntay speech quoted

determine her own constitution and sta

"There exists a deep gulf" he said betw the position indicated in the Viceroy's o which contemplates final determination India's destiny by the British Government and the position taken up by the Congr

Claiming to speak on behalf of the di millions, not having had a mandate from Congress Mr. Gandhi declares that he w an honourable settlement without even a violent fight

He expounded his views on the cr questions of defence, minorities, Princes

Congressmen solidly support me we would action becomes absolutely clear" I am a

instructive programme of the Congress. I can then be said "The time of our tele

Indian Muslims" he said, "have to answer the basic question Do we Indian Muslims The Congress is further of opinion that

p u e d
 an. C. —

organisat on is considered nt enough for tue
 purpose or in case circumstances so shape

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite branch type the moderate of 2

The general elections for the provincial | Dr Paranjpye described as impolitic the

and feels that Indian sympathies are on the side. The Federation is strongly of the opinion

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS

that while Muslim India stands against
exploitation of the people of India and has

majority community rule under the guise of

the question of India's future status called upon the various provincial ministries to resign in protest constitution. Thus the November effort failed (For details see chapter on the Indian National Congress)

for an assurance that Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country. This question is fortunately hypothetical, since His Majesty is not at war with any Muslim Power.

Muslims would never accept. He hoped that the war had persuaded the British Government finally to abandon the federal scheme.

their consent

During all these months the relationship between the two major communities worsened steadily and many a communal riot occurred in the country. By far the most serious of these was the holocaust in Sind where a dispute over

Another development in the Muslim community worthy of notice is the growth of a militant spirit among a wide section of Muslims. An example of this was the organisation known

To return to the Muslim League. As already stated the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered during 1939-40 in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim bloc of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously, but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in

It further recorded its emphatic view that "while the declaration dated the 18th of October 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His

western India

Mr Jinnah who presided reviewed the since the last all India session of the Patna, fifteen months previously, that the League had won every contested. The greatest proposal, had been Federation

"It is the considered view of this session of

The Government in order to propagate the Lahore & ...

Government of India Act, 1935.

...
machinery

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor

only elected by the Provincial
the lower House of the
Legislatures wherever there are

any part thereof

(b) The safeguarding of the financial stability
and credit of the Federal Government

An "annual financial statement" setting
out the estimated receipts and expenditure of

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h) The securing that the due discharge of
his functions with respect to matters

upon any federal subject and the Provincial
Legislature alone may make laws upon any

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be | While there are no nominated members

Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Government has no power to act, they are mere advisers. Any Bill introduced by the majority in the Council shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Under the new Constitution the Governor

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India

| Provinces or Community | Total seats | General seats | Seats reserved for scheduled castes | Sikh seats | Muslim seats | Worship seats |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Madras | 20 | 14 | 1 | | 4 | 1 |
| Bombay | 16 | 10 | 1 | | 4 | 1 |
| Bengal | 20 | 8 | 1 | | 10 | 1 |
| United Provinces | 20 | 11 | 1 | | 7 | 1 |
| Punjab | 16 | 3 | | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 16 | 10 | 1 | | 4 | 1 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 8 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Assam | 5 | 3 | | | 2 | |
| N W F Province | 5 | 1 | | | 4 | |
| Orissa | 5 | 4 | | | 1 | |
| Sind | 5 | 2 | | | 3 | |
| British Rajputana | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Delhi | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Ajmer Merwara | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Coorg | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Anglo-Indians | 1 | | | | | |
| Europeans | 7 | | | | | |
| Indian Christians | 2 | | | | | |
| Total | 160 | 73 | 6 | 4 | 49 | |

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY
Representatives of British India.

| Province | Total seats | General seats | | Sikh seats | Musl m seats | Anglo-Ind an seats | Eurpn seats | Ind an Christn seats | Seats for represen- tatives of commerce and industry | Land holders seats | Seats for re- presen- tatives of labour | Women's seats |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|---|---------------|
| | | Total of general seats | General seats for reserved castes | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 37 | 19 | 4 | | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bombay | 30 | 13 | 2 | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Bengal | 37 | 10 | 3 | | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| U P | 37 | 19 | 3 | | 1 ⁰ | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab | 30 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 14 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bihar | 30 | 18 | 2 | | 9 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C P and Deccat | 15 | 9 | 2 | | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Assam | 10 | 4 | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| N W F Province | 5 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | 5 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Sind | 5 | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Dr Baluchistan | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Delhi | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non Province seats | 4 | | | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Total | 250 | 105 | 19 | 6 | 82 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 9 |

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

| Province | Total seats | General seats | Muslims | Euro-
peans | Indian
Christians | Seats to
be filled
by Legis-
lative
Assembly | Seats to
be filled
by
Governor |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------|----------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Madras | 54-56 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 8-10 |
| Bombay | 20-20 | 20 | 5 | 1 | | | 3-4 |
| Bengal | 63-65 | 10 | 17 | 3 | | 27 | 0-8 |
| United Provinces | 58-60 | 34 | 17 | 1 | 1 | | 0-8 |
| Bihar | 23-30 | 0 | 4 | | 1 | 12 | 7-4 |
| Assam | 21-22 | 10 | 6 | | 2 | | 7-4 |

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

| Province | Total seats | General seats reserved for scheduled castes | | Seats for representatives of backward Areas and Tribes | Sikhs | Muslims | Anglo Indians | Europeans | Indian Christians | Representatives of Commerce Industry and Planning | Landholders | University seats. | Seats for women | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---|---|--|-------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------|---------|---------------|
| | | Total of general seats | General seats reserved for scheduled castes | | | | | | | | | | General | Labour | Sikh. | Muslim. | Anglo Indian. |
| Madras | 215 | 146 | 30 | 1 | | 28 | 111 | 20 | | 12 | 1010 | 1010 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Bombay | 175 | 114 | 15 | 1 | | 29 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Bengal | 250 | 8 | 30 | | | 64 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| U. P. | 208 | 140 | 0 | | | 84 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Punjab | 175 | 40 | 8 | | 31 | 84 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Ch. & Berar | 152 | 85 | 15 | | | 84 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Assam | 132 | 20 | 7 | 7 | | 14 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| N. W. F. Prov. | 108 | 47 | 7 | 0 | | 34 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Orissa | 50 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 36 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| Sind | 60 | 44 | 0 | | | 4 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| | 60 | 18 | 0 | | | 33 | 117 | 11 | | 10 | 640 | 640 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |

of — In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas

In the Punjab one of the Landholders seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar

In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non communal seats

greater traffic but mainly due to the increased cost of stores and material both imported and indigenous. Assuming that this increase was in for spirit was also raised from annas 10 to 12 a gallon, the additional revenue from this increase was placed at Rs 1.40 lakhs. With

The Indian Farm Board.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population overseas according to the latest available returns, is as follows—

| Name of country | | Indian population | Date of estimate. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| <i>British Empire</i> | | | |
| 1 | Ceylon | 68° 5' 0" | 1938 |
| 2 | British Malaya* | 7,46,649 | 1937 |
| 3 | Hong Kong | 4,745 | 1931 |
| 4 | Mauritius | 260,701 | 1937 |
| 5 | Seychelles | 503 | 1931 |
| 6 | Gibraltar | 80 (approximately) | 1932 |
| 7 | Nigeria | 32 | 1931 |
| 8 | Kenya | 4° 368 | 1937 |
| 9 | Uganda | 18,800 | 1937 |
| 10 | Nyasaland | 1,631 (Asiatics) | 1937 |
| 11 | Zanzibar | 14,242 | 1931 |
| 12 | Tanganyika Territory | 23,472 | 1931 |
| 13 | Jamaica | 18,660 | 1936 |
| 14 | Trinidad | 154,083 | 1937 |
| 15 | British Guiana | 14° 0' 8" | 1937 |
| 16 | Fiji Islands | 8,333 | 1937 |
| 17 | Northern Rhodesia | 421 (Asiatics) | 1937 |
| 18 | Southern Rhodesia | 2,184 (Asiatics) | 1936 |
| 19 | Canada | 1,399 | 1931 |
| 20 | Australia | 2,404 | 1933 |
| 21 | New Zealand | 1,166 | 1932 |
| <i>South Africa—</i> | | | |
| 22 | Natal | 183,646 | 1936 |
| 23 | Transvaal | 25,561 | 1936 |
| 24 | Cape Province | 10,692 | 1936 |
| 25 | Orange Free State | 29 | 1936 |
| 26 | South African Protectorates | 402 (Asiatics) | 1936 |
| 27 | South West Africa | 14 () | 1936 |
| 28 | Maldives | 650 (Approximately) | 1933 |
| 29 | British North Borneo | 1,293 | 1931 |
| 30 | Aden | 8,168 | 1937 |
| 31 | British Somaliland | 620 | 1931 |
| 32 | United Kingdom | 7,128 | 1932 |
| 33 | Malta | 41 | 1933 |
| 34 | Grenada | 5,000 | 1937 |
| 35 | St. Lucia | 2,180 | 1921 |
| 36 | British Honduras | 49 | 1931 |
| Total for British Empire | | 24,167 | |

* Indian estate labourers only

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

| Name of Country | Indian Population | Date of estimates |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Foreign Countries</i> | | |
| 37 Dutch East Indies | 27 638 | 1930 |
| 38 Siam | 5 000 (approximately) | 1931 |
| 39 French Indo China | 6 000 | 1931 |
| 40 Japan | 300 | 1931 |
| 41 Bahrain | 500 | 1933 |
| 42 Iraq | 2 096 | 1932 |
| 43 Muscat | 411 | 1933 |
| 44 Portuguese East Africa | 5 000 | 1931 |
| 45 Madagascar | 7 945 | 1931 |
| 46 Reunion | 1 533 | 1933 |
| 47 United States of America | 5 800 | 1930 |
| 48 Dutch Guiana | 37 933 | 1932 |
| 49 Brazil | 2 000 | 1931 |
| 50 European countries | 1 000 (approximately) | |
| Total for foreign countries | 103 736 | |
| Total for all countries | 2 55 258 | |

Origin of Indian Emigration — Eml (63 men the first and last direct emigrants)

- (a) Control of emigration
 (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
 (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.
 These questions may be considered separately

Control of Emigration—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government

Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6)

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period

to Ceylon.
 (1) 11
 (a)

- (a) Control of emigration.
(b) Rights of Indians to admission
parts of the Empire.

(c) Rights and disabilities of
domiciled overseas.

These questions may be con-
sidered separately.

Control of Emigration.

clause (6).

(1*) The Government of British Guiana may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Colony.

least one month.

British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall regulate at its own expense and without any payment such Indian."

The two paragraphs of this resolution regulated the various restrictions on immigration.

occupation
is hoped
this new pr
vent the s
business v
existing re

undertake legislation later should circumstances should be taken to implement the recommended

to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June 1930 in the form of a

of Parliament, which was appointed to consist of European descent are to have within it

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announcement

relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Government that the rumours were without foundation.
 Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board. Nyassaland and the Rhodesias—The return of the British to the ...

† 4th mo. on weekly run

panel submitted to the Commission
 Chi is

(b) some
 shall be c

(c) the ci
 'impossibl
 three secti
 general tra

Board to adn
 and to give
 a Local Cor
 the Board o
 within the
 land is to l
 of Hyans a
 on lease f r
 Government
 will be repre
 Committee

and all the other countries and was the only one available to the world in October 1939

Ceylon—A satisfactory settlement regarding the report is under the examination of the

.....

no man for a certain period except under the authority to restore half the cut which had been imposed

"1 1320

- (b) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots; and
- (c) the loss of life and property and the desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots

- (2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances.

... opposed both by the Indian community in

... community who refused to nominate their

TABLE 1. — *Indians in the United States, 1900.*

| State or Territory. | Population. |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 1,000 |
| Arizona | 1,000 |
| Arkansas | 1,000 |
| California | 1,000 |
| Colorado | 1,000 |
| Connecticut | 1,000 |
| Delaware | 1,000 |
| District of Columbia | 1,000 |
| Florida | 1,000 |
| Georgia | 1,000 |
| Idaho | 1,000 |
| Illinois | 1,000 |
| Indiana | 1,000 |
| Iowa | 1,000 |
| Kansas | 1,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,000 |
| Maine | 1,000 |
| Maryland | 1,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,000 |
| Michigan | 1,000 |
| Minnesota | 1,000 |
| Mississippi | 1,000 |
| Missouri | 1,000 |
| Montana | 1,000 |
| Nebraska | 1,000 |
| Nevada | 1,000 |
| New Hampshire | 1,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,000 |
| New Mexico | 1,000 |
| New York | 1,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,000 |
| North Dakota | 1,000 |
| Ohio | 1,000 |
| Oklahoma | 1,000 |
| Oregon | 1,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,000 |
| Rhode Island | 1,000 |
| South Carolina | 1,000 |
| South Dakota | 1,000 |
| Tennessee | 1,000 |
| Texas | 1,000 |
| Vermont | 1,000 |
| Virginia | 1,000 |
| Washington | 1,000 |
| West Virginia | 1,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,000 |
| Wyoming | 1,000 |

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Some seventy years have gone by since the gallery round the octagonal hall on the first

of all Hindu and Mohammedan business

Chandra Chatterjee, 192-31 Sir Bhupendra | The Indian Trade Commissioner and his

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| | |
|--|---|
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INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Sport.

Racing.

Bangalore.

The following are the principal results of the Bangalore racing season —

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs M A D Arcy's Albany (7st 7lbs),
B McQuinle | 1 |
| Mrs C N Reeds Old Fogey (8st)
J O Neale | 2 |
| Mr G I Podivra Comanche (8st 2lbs)
Raffaele | 3 |
| Mr J B D Souza's Flamburn (9st 10lbs)
Raba Khan | 4 |
| Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—1 minute 43 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs | |

Madras Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Henry Craik's Young Mix (8st 9lbs)
Evans | 1 |
| Mrs N I Raymond's Peeress (7st 10lbs)
Raffaele | 2 |
| Mr H (Arthur) Whitworth (8st 9lbs)
Field | 3 |
| Malraja of Idara's Hue D Or (8st 10lbs)
Brace | 4 |
| Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length a head | |
| Time—1 minute 18 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs | |

Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Gemilla Mon Cleric (8st) Selby | 1 |
| Maharaja of Idara's Quicksilver (8st 7lbs)
O Neale | 2 |
| Paja Dhanraj's Silver (7st 8lbs)
Laffale | 3 |
| Sir Henry Craik's Young Mix (7st 8lbs)
Evans | 4 |
| Won by a short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—1 minute 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs | |

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's C H Cup —
Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs

| | |
|--|---|
| Mrs C N Reeds Old Fogey (7st 8lbs)
J O Neale | 1 |
| Mrs M A D Arcy's Albany (7st 10lbs)
Raffaele | 2 |
| Mr J B D Souza's Flamburn (8st 10lbs)
Raba Khan | 3 |
| Mr A Gujthura's Wynette (8st 10lbs)
Steel | 4 |
| Won by 10 lengths a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—2 minutes 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs | |

H H the Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

| | | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| Mr C L (Betty's) Prosperity (8st 11lbs)
Oval | } Ideal
Heat | 1 |
| Mr K T Sampat's Star of Iraq (8st 11lbs) Selby | | 1 |
| Mr C L (Betty's) Prosperity (8st 11lbs)
Lude | | 2 |

Mahm Neima's Her Highness (9st 13lbs)
O Neale

Won by — dead heat 2 lengths 3 lengths
Time—3 minutes 10 secs

R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's The Bonnie Banks (7st 7lbs),
Fule | 1 |
| Raja of Akalkot's Walt a lit (9st 4lbs)
Callinan | 2 |
| Thikore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia
H (1st) Selby | 3 |
| Mr H F Howard's Kingmaker (7st 9lbs)
Raffaele | 4 |
| Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—2 minutes 36 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs | |

Bangalore Cup Distance 1 mile —

| | |
|---|---|
| Major R Tyrell and Mr T Hill's Remember (7st 12lbs) J O Neale | 1 |
| Mrs A Moore's Billard (8st 10lbs) Selby | 2 |
| Mr Ali Asker's Monte Carlo (9st 4lbs)
Lurn | 3 |
| Mr S R Varma's Culbert (9st 8lbs)
Scarlett | 4 |
| Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—1 minute 43 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs | |

Stewart's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr K T Sampat's Good Chance (8st 7lbs)
Selby | 1 |
| Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhai's Lucky thought (8st 4lbs) Evans | 2 |
| Mr M Rajaratnam's Moonstar (7st 3lbs)
Jallav | 3 |
| Mr Raffulim's Young Kayli (7st 10lbs)
Fair Milford | 4 |
| Won by 6 lengths a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—2 minutes 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs | |

Bell III Cup Distance 1 mile —

| | |
|--|---|
| Mrs D I Johnstone's The Better Ole (9st 4lbs) Leacock | 1 |
| Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's Drearer (8st 4lbs) Fule | 2 |
| Sir Henry Craik's Whitlowdale (8st 9lbs)
Callinan | 3 |
| Raja of Venkataraj's Llan rler (8st 10lbs)
Evans | 4 |
| Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length | |
| Time—1 minute 50 secs | |

Barrackpore

Criterium Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S R Varma's Sally's Gift (8st 7lbs)
Burn | 1 |
| Mr A Higgins' Certis Distat (9st 4lbs)
Morley | 2 |
| Sir David Ibra's Pride of Birth (8st 11lbs)
Mairland | |
| Mr Patrick's Pastel (8st)
Fruer | |
| Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck | |
| Time—1 min. 13 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs. | |

Arthur Plate Distance 7 furlons —

Sir David Izzat Telliwalla (8st 11lb) 1

Messrs N D and K D Duggies Flying (8st 5lb) W S Sultan 2

Mr R Foster's Steadfast (7st 9lb) 3

H E Sir Percy Forrester and Maharaja of Cochin Bhaia's Spot Barred (8st 13lb) 4

Won by 2 lengths a neck 1 1/2 lengths

Time—1 min 28 secs

Chester Plate Distance 5 furlons —

Messrs Parnick and J C I Stewart's Rishleigh (8st 11lb) 1

Mr S R Venn's Silly's Gift (8st) 2

Mr J Lennan's Gentle (7st 11lb) 3

Major J J Hillier's Waver's Royal (7st 8lb) Sharp 4

Won by a neck a neck 1 1/2 lengths

Time—1 min 04 5/8 secs

Bombay.

The following are the principal results of the Bombay racing season

Ganeshkhind Plate Distance 6 furlons —

Maharaja of Indrakumhar Terror (8st 11lb) 1

Mr A Sanyal's Woss Woss (7st 11lb) 2

Mr P B Anasias Bachelor's Fard (7st 11lb) 3

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st) 4

Won by a half 4 lengths 1 1/2 lengths

Time—1 min 14 secs

Wellington Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bill Marshal (8st 13lb) 1

Maharaja of Ilor and Sri Laswanji's Bill of Ilor's Bill Lillah (8st 11lb) 2

Maharaja of Rajghat's Initiation (8st 11lb) 3

Mr A Sanyal's Woss Who (7st 11lb) 4

Won by 1/2 length 1 length 1 1/2 lengths

Time—1 min 31 5/8 secs

Cheveley Handicap Distance 7 furlons —

Nawalza Fakhrul Mulk of Ilor's Darling (8st 11lb) 1

Raja of Akalkota and Shrinant Jaysheeran's Chigra's (8st 11lb) 2

Mrs M Clarke's Gilpay Jack (8st 11lb) 3

Maxwell 4

Mr P B Anasias Bachelor's Fard (7st 11lb) 1

Won by 1 1/2 lengths a short neck 2 lengths

Time—1 min 20 5/8 secs

Waverley Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlon —

Hon Mr Shantidas Askurans Bulpet (8st 11lb) 1

Messrs I K I Sinha and M H Ahmed's Phoyaswalla (8st 11lb) 2

Mr A J Hovet's Goodish (7st 10lb) 3

Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (8st 11lb) 4

Won by 1 length 3 lengths a neck

Time—1 min 54 secs

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile —

Maharaja of Kashmir's Eastern Pride (8st 11lb) 1

Maharaja of Kashmir's Harbour Light (8st 11lb) 2

Sri Laswanji Sahib of Ilor's Hussar (8st 11lb) 3

Won by 6 lengths 8 lengths Only three ran

Time—1 min 40 secs

Darling Plate Distance 1 mile 1 furlon —

Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (8st 11lb) 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bill Marshal (8st 11lb) 2

Mr P B Anasias Vildin (7st 11lb) 3

Mr S M Edmonson's My Billy (8st 20lb) 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 4 lengths 2 lengths

Time—1 min 51 5/8 secs

Windsor Plate Distance 7 furlons —

Mrs M Clarke's Gilpay Jack (8st 11lb) 1

Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cheated (8st 11lb) 2

Mr A J Hovet's Fly On (8st 11lb) 3

Raja of Akalkota's Royal Distance (8st 11lb) 4

Won by a short neck 1 1/2 lengths

Time—1 min 23 5/8 secs

McIntyre Handicap Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Raja of Akalkota's Royal Romance (8st 20lb) 1

Messrs I K I Sinha and M H Ahmed's Phoyaswalla (8st 7lb) 2

Mr P B Anasias Vildin (8st 11lb) 3

Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (8st 11lb) 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 2 lengths

Time—2 mins 73 5/8 secs

Tom Le Mesurier Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
 Messrs M D Lett and P D Lolton's Ali
 Mahlak (8st 5lbs) Meekings 1
 Mr Dhanmish Reformer (7st 0lbs)
 Bromley 2
 Raja of Akalkot's Seventh Heaven
 (8st 0lbs) Johnstone 3
 Mr F J Tait's Majd Palya (7st 11lbs)
 Lulu 4
 Won by 1½ lengths a short head ½ length
 Time—1 min 41 4/5 secs

Flightgow Cup Distance 1½ miles —
 Hon Mr Smtilas Ashwara's Oceanus
 (8st 11lbs) Murrelle 1
 Mrs Justice's Monte Carlo (8st 10lbs)
 Whiteside 2
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (8st
 11bs) Britt 3
 Sri Pawanji Sahib of Idara Vandyke
 (8st 11lb 4) Brace 4
 Won by ½ length 1½ lengths 1 length
 Time—2 mins 33 2/5 secs

Maharaja's Corolla Plate Distance 1½ miles —
 Mrs Justice's Dominic (8st 6lbs)
 Whiteside 1
 Raja of Bobbili's Multivarma (8st 4lbs)
 Brace 2
 Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhai's
 Cœur de Lion (8st) Burn 3
 Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (8st
 7lbs) Britt 4
 Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 2 lengths
 Time—2 mins 8 secs

Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Mahloob (8st
 11lbs) Britt 1
 Nawabzai Yennai Mulk of Bhopal's
 Advance (8st 9lbs) Jones 2
 Mr G Sulbrows's Pride of India (8st
 9lbs) Brace 3
 Mr Mohan Lal and Mrs J H Mathia's
 Iceberg (8st 10lbs) Babu Khan 4
 Won by 3 lengths a neck ½ length
 Time—1 min 13 secs

Chilka Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles —
 Winner Rs 50,000 and Gold Cup (value
 £200) and 1st Rs 10,000 2nd Rs 8,000
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (8st)
 Britt 1
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (8st
 11lbs) Maxwell 2
 Mrs Justice's Dominic (8st 7lbs)
 Whiteside 3
 Mr F J Tait's Majd Palya (8st 4lbs)
 Look 4
 Also ran—Cave Man 90 Jay Talka 94
 Punster 97 One I Love 97 Look News
 97 Royal 100 94 King 101
 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94
 Won by a short head 1½ lengths 2 lengths
 Time—2 mins 31 5/5 secs (record)

Wallendon Plate Distance 1 mile —
 Mr H Mathias Passepasse II (8st)
 Morley 1
 Mrs M Clarke's Gilly Jack (8st 10lbs)
 Jones 2
 Maharaja of Indrakumari's Terror (8st)
 Maxwell 3
 Messrs A H Ahmedbhai and C
 Dhanmish's Cœur de Lion (8st 6lbs)
 Burn 4
 Won by 2 lengths a head 2 lengths
 Time—1 min 36 3/5 secs

Centred Fire Stakes Distance 1 mile 1
 furlong —
 Mr A Higgins's Ravoli (8st 8lbs) Pook 1
 Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (8st
 11bs) Boni 2
 Mrs Justice's Houdini (8st 7lbs)
 Whiteside 3
 Mrs R Larle's Monocle (8st 13lbs)
 Jones 4
 Won by ½ length 1 length, ½ length
 Time—1 min 51 4/5 secs

Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Mr H Mathias Passepasse II (8st 9lbs)
 Jones 1
 Sir David Liza's Mr F Loner's Flyby
 Orders (8st) Lulu 2
 Messrs A H Ahmedbhai and C
 Dhanmish's Cœur de Lion (8st 11)
 Evans 3
 Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (8st
 4lbs) Britt 4
 Won by 1 length a neck a short head
 Time—1 min 38 3/5 secs

C N Walla Gold Cup Distance 1½ miles —
 Mrs Justice's Dominic (8st 13lbs)
 Johnstone 1
 Sri Pawanji Sahib of Idara's Gay Talka
 (8st 7lbs) Brace 2
 Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (8st
 11bs) Britt 3
 Sir David Liza's Cave Man (8st 13lbs)
 Jones 4
 Won by a short head 3 lengths 2 lengths
 Time—2 mins 39 4/5 secs

Chilka Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (8st
 13lbs) Britt 1
 Messrs R K Ismail and M D Somany's
 Let Slip (8st 11lbs) Nautan 2
 Mr F H Mathias's Tiant (8st) Burn 3
 Mr H Homer's Muren (8st 6lbs)
 Evans 4
 Won by ½ length ½ length a neck

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 in Talib Memorial Plate Distance 7 furlongs— | |
| Mr Diamond's Fadhilat al Hawa (9st 21lb) Jones | 1 |
| H H Maharaja Gakwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st 11lb) Maxwell | 2 |
| Mr A L J Talib's Kothpur (9st 8lb), Evans | 3 |
| Mr J D Banatwalla's Taj al Farat (9st 3lb), Jalilav | 4 |
| Won by a neck 1½ lengths ½ length | |
| Time—1 min 35 secs. | |
| Hughes Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile— | |
| Mr E Femonis Phokos (9st 11lb) Rook | 1 |
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (9st 11lb) Britt | 2 |
| Mr Diamond's Laghava (9st 11lb) Brace | 3 |
| Mrs Justice's Dominic (9st 11lb) Johnstone | 4 |
| Won by ½ length, a neck 1 length | |
| Time—1 min 34 ½ secs | |
| Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles— | |
| Mr Jarull's Bin Talib's Salt-al Nasser (7st 11lb) Bromley | 1 |
| Mr R S Iran's Faruq Pasha (8st 6lb) Jadhav | 2 |
| Mr G Bhagwandas Khalaf Majnun (7st 11lb) Britt | 3 |
| Maharaja of Kothpur's Golden Ticket (7st 11lb) Malovich | 4 |
| Won by 1½ lengths a neck 4 lengths | |
| Time—3 mins 26 1/5 secs | |
| Beyulla Club Cup Distance 1½ miles— | |
| Mr P D Bolton's Martara (8st 21lb) Bromley | 1 |
| Messrs P Norton Jones F Sirin Bell and A Gujadhur's (8st 11lb) Burn | 2 |
| Sir David Ezra's Cave Man (8st 12lb) Rook | 3 |
| Shri Paswanji Sahib's of Idar's Gay Talkie (9st), Brace | 4 |
| Won by ½ length ½ length 1½ lengths | |
| Time—3 mins 3 secs | |
| Lombay Arab Derby Distance 1½ miles— | |
| Mr R S Iran's Faruq Pasha (7st 10lb) Jalilav | 1 |
| Mr G Bhagwandas Khalaf Majnun (7st 10lb), Britt | 2 |
| Mr A Jaslan's Lajin (9st 5lb) Whiteside | 3 |
| Raja of Miraj's Anar Kali (9st 10lb) Gethin | 4 |
| Won by a short head a head 3 lengths | |
| Time—2 mins 56 ½ secs. | |
| Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles— | |
| Mr Osman El Dar's Osman Pasha (7st 3lb) Bromley | 1 |
| Thakore Sahib of Rajkot's Bahana (7st 6lb) Whiteside | 2 |
| Hon Mr Shantibhai Askurans Rajat Lad (7st 6lb), Gethin | 3 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr G Sulbarow's Eager Tit (7st 4lb) H Black | 4 |
| Won by ½ length 2 lengths 1½ lengths. | |
| Time—2 mins 8 secs | |
| Drahi Lodge Handicap Distance 6 furlongs— | |
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Dawn (9st 4lb) Britt | 1 |
| Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (7st 11lb), Whiteside | 2 |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Terror (9st), Gethin | 3 |
| Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chhatrasal (8st 4lb) Brace | 4 |
| Won by ½ length 2 lengths, 1½ lengths | |
| Time—1 min, 13 secs | |

Calcutta.

The following are the principal results of the Calcutta racing season—

| | |
|--|---|
| Monsoon Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs— | |
| Mrs D Hickie's Spanish Bull (7st 7lb), Tait | 1 |
| Mr A O Brown's Ringsend (8st 10lb), Lott | 2 |
| Mr N D Bagree's Mandara (7st 7lb) Peacock | 3 |
| Mr Isceem's Waiting Nello (8st 5lb), Beckett | 4 |
| Won by a neck 2½ lengths 1½ lengths | |
| Time—2 mins 24 secs | |
| Wellesley Plate Distance 1½ miles— | |
| Maharaja Sindhia of Cwallor's Finalist (9st 7lb) Jones | 1 |
| H I Sir Percy Lorraine and Maharaja of Cooh Behar's Spot Barred (9st 7lb) Sharp | 2 |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Terror (9st 7lb) Bremer | 3 |
| Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Sahib's of Idar's Gay Talkie (9st 7lb), Brace | 4 |
| Won by 6 lengths ½ length 2 lengths | |
| Time—2 mins 8 2/5 secs | |
| Corwallis Plate Distance 6 furlongs— | |
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Solimut (8st 11lb) Burn | 1 |
| Messrs Bagree and Chouley's Desert Night (9st 11lb) W Scanlan | 2 |
| Mr and Mrs Edgar's Giffaw (8st 5lb) Stead | 3 |
| H H the Aga Khan's Far West (7st 10lb) Bromley | 4 |
| Won by a neck a head a head | |
| Time—1 min, 14 ½ secs | |
| King Emperor's Cup Distance 1 mile— | |
| Mr G N Murey's Laghava (9st 3lb), Silfritt | 1 |
| Maharaja of Sindhia of Cwallor's Finalist (9st 3lb), Jones | 2 |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Terror (9st 3lb) Bremer | 3 |
| Raja of Jodhpur's Multibhai (9st 3lb) Miley | 4 |
| Won by a head 2½ lengths ½ length | |
| Time—1 min, 39 1/5 secs. | |

Mayflower Cup Distance 1 mile —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr F Femonis Phakos (9 t 11b) Rook | 1 |
| Mrs P D Biltons Lancaster (9 t 4lb) W Scanlin | 2 |
| Mr and Mrs J L. v. s Cufflow (8st 3lb) Morley | 3 |
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Solmint (8st 12lb) Burn | 4 |
| Won by a neck 1½ lengths a head | |
| Time — 1 min 33 1/5 secs | |

Billery Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr A Higgins Certus Divite (9 t 3lb) W Scanlin | 1 |
| Maharaja of Cochin's I Wall (7st 11lb) Carr | 2 |
| Mrs Bawn and Withalls Hellekios (8st 3lb) Raffaele | 3 |
| Messrs Pintick and Stewart's Radkash (8 t 6lb) Ermer | 4 |
| Won by ½ length a neck a head | |
| Time — 1 min 13 1/5 secs | |

Macpherson Cup Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs Jones Spring Bell and Cufflow's (7 t) Stet | 1 |
| Mr David Loris (ave Man) (t 4lb) Marland | 2 |
| Mr N D Ba ree's Crini March (st 12lb) Brandy | 3 |
| Mr R Foster's Steephurt (8st 7lb) Sharp | 4 |
| Won by 6 lengths a head 3 lengths | |
| Time — 2 mins 33 3/5 secs | |

Viroy's Cup Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Maharaja Sahib of Gwalra's Hindit (9 t 3lb) Jones | 1 |
| Maharaja of Larikine's Terror (9 t 3lb) Ermer | 2 |
| H I Mr Leroy Lorne and Maharaja of Cochin's Bahra's (t 7 lb) (st 3lb) Sharp | 3 |
| Shri Pawanji Sahib of Hara's (y Talkie (9st 3lb) Bruce | 4 |
| Won by 2½ lengths 3 lengths 1½ lengths | |
| Time — 3 mins 13 3/5 secs | |

Grand Annual (Steeplechase) Distance 2 miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S K Blatter's Crubkeen Loun (1st t) Molin | 1 |
| Mr Heape and Mrs (o vella's Farmer John (st 9lb) Scarlett | 2 |
| Mr I (Clarke's Will Terry (9st) Rolton | 3 |
| Mr M D S many's Sampan II (9 t 11b) Brown | 4 |
| Won by 2½ lengths 2½ lengths | |
| Time — 3 mins 30 5/5 secs | |

Kesteven Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr H Malath's Pussopase II (9st) Shillett | 1 |
| Messrs Bawn and Withalls Hellekios (8st 11lb) Raffaele | 2 |

Mr C N G Waller's Streamstown (8 t 4lb) Sharp

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H Otter's Perfection (9 t 11b) Carr | 4 |
| Won by 1½ lengths 3½ lengths 2½ lengths | |
| Time — 1 min 25 4/5 secs | |

Merchants Cup Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr N D Ba ree's Dinah's Son (8 t 3lb) W Scanlin | 1 |
| Mr R Gufflow's Kinlam (9 t) N Scanlin | 2 |
| Mr F C J Stewart's Covenant (8 t 1lb) Ermer | 3 |
| Mrs R Fark's Monocle (9 t 4lb) Jones | 4 |
| Won by ½ length a neck a head | |
| Time — 2 mins 34 1/5 secs | |

Outham Plate Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs H P Lodder and M D Somany's Sun Ermer (8st) Lermer | 1 |
| Mr I Collingwood's Port's Walk (st 13lb) Stet | 2 |
| Mr David Loris's Pride of Birth (7st 10lb) Raffaele | 3 |
| Mr M C O'Connor's Indian (7st 7lb) Lott | 4 |
| Won by ½ length a head 1 length | |
| Time — 2 mins 6 1/5 secs | |

Vine Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

| | |
|--|---|
| Messrs K Bickard and W Withalls Hellekios (9 t 4lb) Raffaele | 1 |
| Mr Hotell's Redcliff (8st 13lb) Scarlett | 2 |
| Mr S R Varma's Sally's Gift (8st 2lb) Leacock | 3 |
| Mr C I J Milne's Polertson's Abstract (t 13lb) Lott | 4 |
| Won by 1 length a neck 2½ lengths | |
| Time — 1 min 26 3/5 secs | |

Live Cup Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|--|---|
| Messrs H Edwards and Windley Hill's Letee (8st 11lb) Ermer | 1 |
| Mrs A D Loran's Apple Cart (8st 13lb) Scarlett | 2 |
| Mr G Springell's Le O Mine (st 11lb) Higgin | 3 |
| Mr R D Crubkash's Clumphy II (st 4lb) Sharp | 4 |
| Won by ½ length 1 length 1 length | |
| Time — 2 mins 9 4/5 secs | |

Lynnade Plate Distance 1½ miles —

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr B K Lodder's Filter (7st 11lb) Talt | 1 |
| Mrs Alex A Apost's Li Olro (10st 7lb) Carr | 2 |
| Mr David Fata's Jinsling Silver (8 t 2lb) Southey | 3 |
| Mr H Fawcett's Covenant (8st 11lb) Ermer | 4 |
| Won by ½ length 3 lengths 1½ lengths | |
| Time — 2 mins 35 secs | |

... and time (st 13lbs) 1st
Mr Edgar's Panch Kalvan (st 9lbs)
1st
Mr R Foster's Royal Apple (st 11lbs)
Peacock
Won by 1 length a neck 1 1/2 lengths
Time—1 min 12 4/5 sec

Anderson Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles
Mrs Alex A Apcars Li Otro (st 7lbs)
1st
Sir David Ezra's Jangling Silver (st 21lbs)
Silbriitt
Messrs Basu and Withall's Buzbury (st 11lbs)
Laffale
Mr O F Coonetilleke's Master Pathmasiri
(st 8lbs) Higgins
Won by 2 1/2 lengths 2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths
Time—2 mins 9 sec

Donaldshay Cup Distance 7 furlongs—
Mr Hottevis Perfection (st 4lbs)
Lott
Mr and Mrs Edgar's Ciftlaw (st 4lbs)
Morley
Messrs P Davis and A Gujallur's Bangor
(st 5lbs) Higgins
Messrs N D Bagree and B Choubey's
Desert Night (st 7lbs) Silbriitt
Won by a short head 1/2 lengths a short head
Time—1 min 26 5/5 sec

Havelock Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr C N G Wallis Streamstown (st 9lbs) Sharp
Mr A Curlender's J E vote (st 11lbs)
Marland
Messrs Lannick and F C J Stewart's
Rashleil (st 11lbs) Ermer
Maharaja of Cooh Behar's I Will (st 8lbs) Carr
Won by 1 1/2 lengths a short head 1 length
Time—1 min 13 sec

Sayers Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—
Mr K Claran's Cottage Splinter (st 11lb)
Silbriitt
Mr F H Sayers Spellbound (st 7lbs)
Ermer
Mr Manton's Wancalla (st 11lb) Bromley
Mr R 47 amur's The Bahatur (st 11lb)
Baker
Won by 1/2 length 3 lengths 1 length
Time—2 mins 4 4/5 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—
Sir David Ezra's Jangling Silver (st 8lbs)
Silbriitt
Laja of Balthia Multislu (st 4lbs)
Morley
Hon Mr R Gujallur's Kingdon (st 11lbs) Sharp

Howrah Plate Distance 1 mile—
Mr N D Bagree's Farnest (st 4lbs)
Silbriitt
Mr F C J Stewart's Pretty Star (st 9lbs)
Ermer
Mrs C S Johnston's Koa (st 11lb) Sharp
Messrs Basu and Withall's Buzbury (st 11lb) Laffale
Won by a neck 1/2 length 1 1/2 lengths
Time—1 min 40 1/5 sec

Bereford Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—
Comdr S C Lyteleton and Mr K J
Nicolson's Golden Foll (st 11lb)
Ermer
Mr A O Brown's Ringenl (st 3lbs)
Jones
Mrs Alex A Apcars Bolter (st 4lbs)
Carr
Mr S K Blatters's Lovalot (st 8lbs)
Tait
Won by 3 lengths 1/2 length a short head
Time—3 mins 2 1/5 sec

Armichael Cup Distance 1 mile—
Messrs N D Bagree and A Higgins Certus
Davite (st 10lbs) Bromley
Sir David Ezra and Mr I Desmond's Flying
Orders (st 4lbs) Rook
Messrs J Davis and A Gujallur's Bangor
(st 11lb) Higgins
Mr and Mrs Edgar's Ciftlaw (st 3lbs)
Morley
Won by a short head 1 1/2 lengths a head
Time—1 min 33 1/5 sec

Physium Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles—
Mr I C J Stewart's Covenantor (st 11lbs) Ermer
Mr I Desmond's Ravioli (st 8lbs) Rook
Messrs Basu and Withall's Buzbury (st 11lbs) Laffale
Mr O F Coonetilleke's Master Pathmasiri
(st 11lbs) Silbriitt
Won by 1/2 length 2 lengths 1/2 length
Time—2 mins 4 5/5 sec

Metropolitan Distance 6 furlongs—
Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Beam (st 5lbs) Burn
Mr F J monis Tetrane (st 4lbs)
Cook
Mrs J J Booth's Galernac (st 9lb)
Ermer
Messrs N D Bagree and A
Certus Davite (st 9lbs) W
Won by 1/2 length a neck a
Time—1 min 15 sec

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Wavewall Cup Distance 1 mile — | | Mr C N C Wallis Streamstown (8st 4lbs) Sharp | 1 |
| Mr E Esmon's Ithakes (9st 11lb) Rook | 1 | Mr H Oldend's Reflection (9st 11lb) Carr | 2 |
| Mrs P D Belton's Panvaster (9st 4lbs) W Scanlin | 2 | Won by 1 length 3½ lengths 2½ lengths | |
| Mr and Mrs 1lgar's Giffiths (8st 3lbs) Morley | 3 | Time — 1 min 25 4/5 secs | |
| Mহারaja of Kashi Mir's Solmunt (8st 11lb) Burn | 4 | Merchants Cup Distance 1½ miles — | |
| Won by a neck 1½ lengths a head | | Mr N D Lagree's Dinah's Son (8st 3lbs) W Scanlin | 1 |
| Time — 1 min 39 1/5 secs | | Mr R Cujathur's Kin-lom (9st) N Scanlin | 2 |
| Billary Plate Distance 6 furlongs — | | Mr I C J Stewart's Covenant (8st 4lbs) Ermer | 3 |
| Mr A Higgins's Certus Divite (8st 3lbs) W Scanlin | 1 | Mrs R Lurles Monoxle (9st 4lbs) Jones | 4 |
| Mহারaja of Cooch Behar's I Will (7st 11lb) Carr | 2 | Won by ½ length a neck a head | |
| Messrs Bissu and Withall's Hollekino (8st 3lbs) Raffaele | 3 | Time — 2 mins 34 1/5 secs | |
| Messrs Pamlok and Stewart's Raskah (8st 6lbs) Ermer | 4 | O'Brien Plate Distance 1½ miles — | |
| Won by ½ length a neck a head | | Messrs H P Lollar and M D Somany's San Francisco (8st) Ermer | 1 |
| Time — 1 min 13 1/5 secs | | Mr F Collingwood's Poets Walk (8st 11lb) Steel | 2 |
| Marpherson Cup Distance 1½ miles — | | Sir David Liza's Prize of Birth (7st 10lb) Raffaele | 3 |
| Messrs Jones Springfield and Coadjurs's Cons (8st) Steel | 1 | Dr M C O'Connor's Lutin (7st 11lb) Lott | 4 |
| Sir David Liza's Cave Man (11st 4lbs) Maryland | 2 | Won by ½ length a head 1 length | |
| Mr N D Lagree's Grand March (7st 13lb) Brouhy | 3 | Time — 2 mins 6 1/5 secs | |
| Mr R Foster's Steephurt (8st 1lb) Sharp | 4 | Syrin Cup Distance 7 furlongs — | |
| Won by 6 lengths a head 3 lengths | | Messrs K Bissu and W Withall's Hollekino (11st 4lb) Raffaele | 1 |
| Time — 2 mins 43 3/5 secs | | Mr Hottel's Reflection (8st 13lb) Scarlett | 2 |
| Viceroy's Cup Distance 1½ miles — | | Mr S R Varma's Nally's Gift (8st 2lb) Percock | 3 |
| Mহারaja Schell's of Cwalior's Lumbet (9st 4lb) Jones | 1 | Mr C I I Milne Robertson's Abstract (8st 13lb) Lott | 4 |
| Mহারaja of Parikmed's Terror (9st 4lb) Ermer | 2 | Won by 1 length a neck 2½ lengths | |
| Mr E Sir Jey's I came at Mহারaja of Cooch Behar's ½ t Barrel (9st 4lb) Sharp | 3 | Time — 1 min 26 3/5 secs | |
| Shri Paswanji's 11st's Cry Talkie (8st 3lb) Brace | 4 | Clive Cup Distance 1½ miles — | |
| Won by 2½ lengths 3 lengths 1½ lengths | | Messrs H Edwards and Winsley Hill's Letee (8st 11lb) Ermer | 1 |
| Time — 3 mins 13 3/5 secs | | Mrs A D Liza's Apple Cart (8st 13lb) Scarlett | 2 |
| Grand Arno (Steeple Chase) Distance 4 miles — | | Mr E Springfield's Le O Mine (8st 10lb) Higson | 3 |
| Mr S K Hitter's Cruikshank (11st) Milne | 1 | Mr R D Cruikshank's Calumny II (8st 4lb) Sharp | 4 |
| Mr Hooper's 11st's Mrs Coverts's Farmer John (9st 11lb) Scarlett | 2 | Won by ½ length ½ length 1 length | |
| Mr R Clavins's Will (7st) Ralston | 3 | Time — 2 mins 9 4/5 secs | |
| Mr M D Somany's Sampan II (9st 11lb) Brown | 4 | Island Plate Distance 1½ miles — | |
| Won by 1½ lengths 2 lengths | | Mr B K Lollar's Filter (8st 11lb) Lott | 1 |
| Time — 3 mins 30 2/5 secs | | Mrs Alex A Agara's Li Olro (10st 7lb) Carr | 2 |
| Kesteven Plate Distance 7 furlongs — | | Sir David Liza's Jingling Silver (8st 11lb) Southey | 3 |
| Mr H Mathis's Locomotive II (9st) Scarlett | 1 | Mr H Liza's Covenant (8st 11lb) Ermer | 4 |
| Messrs Bissu and Withall's Hollekino (8st 11lb) Raffaele | 2 | Won by ½ length 3 lengths 1½ lengths | |
| | | Time — 2 mins 35 secs | |

Douteil Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Messrs K. Masuani & W. Withall & Hellekios (st 6 lbs) Raffaele 1
Messrs R. Chauria and N. D. Bagree & First Time (st 13 lbs) Tait 2
Mr Edwards & Panch Kalyan (st 9 lbs) Patton 3
Mr R. Foster's Foyal Apple (st 11 lbs) Teacock 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 1 min 14.5 secs

Anderson Plate Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Mrs Alex. A. Apcars & El Ollo (st 11 lbs) Carr 1
Sir David Ezra & J. Helliwell Silver (st 9 lbs) Silfritt 2
Messrs Baxi and Withall's B. Bury (st 11 lbs) Raffaele 3
Mr O. F. Coonetilleke's Master Pathaviri (st 6 lbs) Higson 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 6 mins 0 secs

Ponallay Cup Distance 4 furlongs —
Mr Hothel's Reflection (st 4 lbs) Lott 1
Mr and Mrs Eliza Clifflaw (st 4 lbs) Morley 2
Messrs P. J. & A. L. C. Jallur & Bangor (st 5 lbs) Higson 3
Messrs N. D. Bagree & J. B. (to Revs) Dewart Night (st 11 lbs) Silfritt 4
Won by a short head $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head
Time — 1 min 26.5 secs

Havelock Plate Distance 6 furlongs
Mr G. N. G. Wallis & Streaton (st 9 lbs) Sharp 1
Mr A. Curleander & J. L. (st 11 lbs) Marland 2
Messrs Pannick and F. C. J. Stewart's R. B. (st 11 lbs) Ermer 3
Maharaja of Cochin & B. B. (st 9 lbs) Carr 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head 1 length
Time — 1 min 13 secs

Sayers Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Mr K. Chauria & Stage Spinner (st 11 lbs) Silfritt 1
Mr H. Sayers & Spellbound (st 11 lbs) Ermer 2
Mr Manton & Wancall's (st 11 lbs) Bronley 3
Mr P. Chauria & The B. B. (st 11 lbs) Baker 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 3 lengths 1 length
Time — 6 mins 44.5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
Sir David Ezra & J. Helliwell Silver (st 8 lbs) Silfritt 1
Raja of Patil's Multiwio (st 4 lbs) Morley 2
Hon. Mr R. (Ujjad) & Kingdom (st 11 lbs) Sharp 3

Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Covenant (st 10 lbs) Ermer 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 3 mins 2 secs

Howrah Plate Distance 1 mile —
Mr N. D. Bagree & Farnet (st 4 lbs) Silfritt 1
Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Pretty Star (st 9 lbs) Ermer 2
Mrs C. S. John & Sons (st 11 lbs) Sharp 3
Messrs K. B. & W. Withall's Luzbury (st 13 lbs) Raffaele 4
Won by a neck 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 1 min 40.5 secs

Bereford Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —
Condr. S. C. Lyteleton and Mr K. J. Nicholson's Golden Bolt (st 11 lbs) Ermer 1
Mr A. O. Brown & Ringen (st 3 lbs) Jones 2
Mrs Alex. A. Apcars & Bolter (st 4 lbs) Carr 3
Mr S. K. Thatter & Loyalot (st 8 lbs) Tait 4
Won by 3 lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head
Time — 3 mins 15 secs

Carniel Cup Distance 1 mile
Messrs N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins Certus 1
L. H. (st 10 lbs) Ermer 2
Sir David Ezra and Mr F. F. monis Flying Orders (st 4 lbs) Lott 3
Messrs L. D. & A. L. C. Jallur & Bangor (st 11 lbs) Higson 4
Mr and Mrs Edgar's Clifflaw (st 3 lbs) Morley 5
Won by a short head 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ length a lead
Time — 1 min 39.5 secs

Physium Plate Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
Mr F. C. J. Stewart's Covenant (st 11 lbs) Ermer 1
Mr F. F. monis Ravioli (st 5 lbs) Rook 2
Messrs Baxi and Withall's B. Bury (st 11 lbs) Raffaele 3
Mr O. F. Coonetilleke's Master Pathaviri (st 11 lbs) Silfritt 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time — 6 mins 45 secs

Metropolitan Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja of Khamir's Golden Beam (st 5 lbs) Lott 1
Mr F. F. monis Tetratone (st 4 lbs) Lott 2
Mrs J. J. Wood & Galarnac (st 11 lbs) Ermer 3
Messrs N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins Certus & L. H. (st 9 lbs) W. Masuani 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck a head
Time — 1 min 13 secs

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Osman Chotani's Osman Pasla (7st 13lbs) Britt 1

Rao Bahadur V L Thube's Idars Chit (8st 8lbs) Jadhav 2

Mr P Davis and Capt A R B Gillespie's Valena (9st 4lbs) O Neale 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st) Bhimrao 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 minute 47 secs

R. W I T C Plate Distance 5 furlongs

Messrs B M Goculdas and K K Kapadia's Readymoney (8st 1lb) H McQuade 1

Mr A K A Shakoor's Sayid Beg (8st 1lb) Jadhav 2

Mr Imamdin's Tennyson (8st 3lbs) Netto 3

Mr E Hazamys May Moon (8st 6lbs) B McQuade 4

Won by ¼ length a shorthead a shorthead Time—1 minute 9 secs

Maharaja Cup Distance 1½ miles —

Rao Bahadur B I Powar's Gangasagar II (8st 6lbs) Mahomedkhan 1

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Miss Potiphar (9st 1lb) Hasim Hassan 2

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinghrao P Ghagte's Wait a bit (8st 5lbs) Burn 3

The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Garter Star (8st 8lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by a neck ½ length ½ length Time—2 minutes 15 secs

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance 1½ miles

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mujbil al Arab (8st 3lbs) 1 Bhimrao 1

Mr A Rummah's Golden Star (7st 7lbs) O Neale 2

Mr M M Hoosain's Attaf Beg (8st 6lbs) Mahomedkhan 3

Mr E Hazamy's Shalan Pasha (7st 1lb) B McQuade 4

Won by a shorthead 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—2 minutes 26 1/3 secs

Shri Maharaja Memorial Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr M. D Pettit's Nates (8st. 6lbs), Mahomedkhan 1

The Raja of Akalkot and Jaysinghrao P Ghagte's Wait a bit (7st 5lbs) 1 Bhimrao 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Carter Star (7st 13lbs) Jadhav 3

Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Miss Potiphar (8st 8lbs) Hasim Hassan 4

Won by a neck 1½ lengths 1½ lengths Time—1 minute 45 secs

R S Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shashar Prasad (9st. 1lb) Britt 1

The Chief of Manavadas's Galahad Star (8st. 13lbs), Burn 2

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinghrao P Ghagte's None So Gay (8st) Hasim Hassan 3

Mr S Dhunibhoy's Vantry (9st 5lbs) Meherji 4

Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 2 lengths Time—1 minute 15 secs

Bachelors Wedding Plate Distance 5 furlongs —

The Raja of Akalkot's Can Can (8st 11lbs) Burn 1

Mr D M Bhosle's Kolhapur King (9st) O Neale 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gold Dish (8st 11lbs) Britt 3

Mr M S Hakim's Scottish Pride (8st 11lbs) B McQuade 4

Won by 2½ lengths 1½ lengths 1 length Time—1 minute 5 secs

Shri Shivaji Maharaja Commemoration Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaja's Idars Gift (7st 12lbs) Jadhav 1

Mr I Davis and Capt A R B Gillespie's Valena (9st 2lbs) Burn 2

H H the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wundarbar (8st 10lbs) Hasim Hassan 3

Mr Osman Chotani's Mahboob's Choice (8st 7lbs) Hanna Vithal 4

Won by 2 lengths dead heat 1 length Time—1 minute 30 secs

Shri Vijayamala Maharani Sahab Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr M M Hoosain's Attaf Beg (8st 1lb) Mahomedkhan 1

Mr N Rupchand's Hashim (8st 13lbs) Hasim Hassan 2

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mujbil al Arab (8st 6lbs) Britt 3

Mr A Majid's Good Night (8st. 6lbs) Jadhav 4

Won by 2 lengths 1½ lengths 1 length Time—1 minute 53 secs

Lucknow

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs —

Mrs P L Orde's Royal Palace (7st 10 lbs) Adley 1

Nawab Sir Mehrulahi's Sari (7st 5lbs) Fazl Mahomed 2

Mr Edgar's Sunclad (9st 4lb) Morley 3

Major J W Willard's Weaver's Road (9 st. 3 lbs) Marland 4

Won by 1 length a neck, a short head Time—1 minute 2 2/5 secs

Jehangirabad Cup Distance 1 mile —

Miss L. Matthews's Pictorial (9st 2lbs), Pawdon 1

Mr R P Sultana's Satara (8st) Purtoowagh 2

Mr Ali Khan's Scarlet Flight (8st 4lbs), Donnelly 3

Civil Sir Edward Cole's Hadir Cup (7st 4lbs), Rylands 4

Won by 2½ lengths 1 length, 1 length Time—1 min. 45 secs.

Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile—
Mr C A Laing's Without Regrets (8st 9lbs.) Davison 1
Brkader R. C. R. Hill's Mr Sweep (st. 13lbs) O Neale 2
Mrs L. Brooker and Mrs B Grimshaw's Zenith (8st 11lbs) B McQuade 3
Mr J McQuade's Vallemount (st 13lbs) Harding 4
Won by a head 2 lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—1 min. 43 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs

Maharaja of Venkatagiri Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr J D Banatwalla's Bon Jour (8st) 1
M O Neale 2
" " " " " " 3
" " " " " " 4

Frazer Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—
Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (8st) Clarke 1
Mr O M Hassanali's Mellowpore (st 13lbs) Roberts 2
Mr G N G Wallis Merrhis (9st 4lbs) Davison 3
Mrs M. C. Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's The Bonnie Banks (7st 10lbs) J O Neale 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths a neck
Time—2 mins 13 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Shriampudi Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr R C Woodward's Bright Story (7st 4lbs.) Peacock 1
Mrs B M Grimshaw's Birthday Gift (st 3lbs) B McQuade 2
Mr B Amarasuriya's Amarilla (8st 5lbs) Davison 3
Raja of Bobbili's Six Amos (9st 1lb) Marra 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—1 min. 17 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

Governor's Cup Distance R. C. and Distance—
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayskumar II (st) Callinan 1
Mrs. M. A. D Arcy's Albury (8st.) B McQuade 2
Mr S A A Chettiar's Dicliric (7st 11lbs) Peacock 3
Mr G N G Wallis Shangrila (8st. 8lbs) Davison 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
Time—2 mins. 51 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

Shaganga Cup Distance 7 furlongs—
Mrs L. Brooker and Mrs. R. M. Grimshaw's Zenith (st. 11lbs) B McQuade 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's True Man (st. 9lbs), Harding 2

Mrs M Tyrell's Silver Armour (9st 7lbs) Black 3
Mr L. M. Bakht's Night Cap (7st 4lbs) O Neale 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths 1 length $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time—1 min 31 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs
K O Goldie Memorial Cup Distance 1 mile 1 furlong—
Mrs August Grant's Macabre (8st 4lbs) O Neale 1
Mr G N G Wallis Merrhis (8st 12lbs) Davison 2
Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (8st 5lbs) Clarke 3
Mr J McQuade's Vallemount (st 9lbs) H Black 4
Won by a neck $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
Time—1 min 58 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

Mysore

Juvaraja of Mysore's Cup Distance 1 mile—
Mrs L. Brooker's Zenith (8st 2lbs) B McQuade 1
" " " " " " 2
" " " " " " 3
" " " " " " 4
Time—1 minute 45 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs

Sirdar Lakshminikantara's Urs Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs—
Mr K T Sampat's Good Chance (st 9lbs) H McQuade 1
Mr G H Mashal's Moonshine (8st 10lbs) Rylands 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's Zaid ul Khair (st 9lbs) Fude 3
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoys Luck y Thought (9st, 6lbs) Selby 4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length
Time—2 minute 41 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs

Indian Bred Gold Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs—
Mr Gemini's Mon Cheri (8st 4lbs) Selby 1
Sir the Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (9st 4lbs) Scarlett 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya mala (st. 11s) Orme 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's Quicksilver (8st. 5lbs) Brace 4
Won by a neck 2 lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
Time—2 minutes 25 secs.

H H the Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya kumar II (st. 4lbs.) Orme 1
Mr J F D Souza's Gaul (9st. 4lb.), Bate Khan 2
Mr A Gujadhur's Wynette (9st. 13lbs) Marrajo 3
Mrs Edgar's Pintail (st. 12lbs.) Elliott 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 23 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

Ootacamund

- Madras Race Club Cup Distance 1½ miles —
Messrs M H and A H Ahn edthoy's
Lucky thought (st 11lbs) O Neale 1
Madame Hein's Her Highness (9st 10lbs)
Evans 0
Miss Mashah's Magic Moon (6st 10lbs)
Hylands 3
Mr Melton's Moon Bay (7st 10lbs) Clarke 4
Won by 3½ lengths 3 lengths 3 lengths
Time — 0 minutes 20 secs
- Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —
Mr P T Saunders Transfer (8st 8lbs)
Brace 1
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Beremaria (8st)
Evans 0
Mr Bedasaria's Philostrate (st 10lbs)
O Neale 3
Mrs Pickle's Spanish Bill (8st 11lb)
Burn 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length 1½ lengths
Time — 0 minutes 05 secs
- Straganga Cup Distance 1 mile —
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Iolngrier (8st
1 lbs) Evans 1
Mr Varmas Safe Deposit (7st 11lbs)
O Neale 1
Mrs D Arcy's Dol on's Colours (8st 8lbs)
Bowley 3
Mr Gaj's Birthday Lift (9st 6lbs) Brace 4
Won by a short head ½ length ½ length
Time — 1 minute 45 secs

Poona

- Mysore Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Raja of Bolhills Silver Armour (st 10lbs)
Whitcliffe 1
Mrs D L Raymond's Peeress (8st)
Belby 0
Mr M D Petit's Mazatin (8st) Mahon ed
khan 3
Hon Mr Shantidas Askurans Miss Lena
(9st) Ironley 4
Won by 1½ lengths 1 length 1 lead
Time — 1 minute 14 0 5 secs
- Reay Plate Distance 6 furlongs —
Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (st 9lbs)
Raffaele 1
Raja of Akalkot's Coeur-de-Lion (9st)
Burn 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshal
(8st 11lbs) Cook 3
Nawab's Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's
Jovial Prince (4st) O Neale 4
Won by 1½ lengths 1 length ½ length
Time — 1 minute 15 secs
- Chilwibury Handicap Distance 1 mile 1
furlong —
Mr A Svanvurs's Iagona (4st 3lbs)
Meekings 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Canganagar II
(9st 2 lbs) Fude 3

- Chief of Bikhia's Royal Prince (8st) Evans 3
Mr A Higgins Dictator (9st 0lbs) Morley 4
Won by 1 length 0½ lengths 1 length.
Time — 1 minute 54 1/5 secs
- Ascot Plate Distance 1 mile —
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshal (st
11lbs) Cook 1
Mr N D Bagree's Grand March (8st
10lb) Morley 3
Raja Dhanraj's Knight Jill (8st 10lb)
Raffaele 3
Mr Jennings's Carden Warbler (st 11lb)
Whitcliffe 4
Won by 0 lengths a short head 1 length.
Time — 1 minute 40 secs
- Madaga Plate Distance 7 furlongs —
Raja of Akalkot's Coeur-de-Lion (9st 5lbs)
Burn 1
Mr N D Bagree's Final Glance (st 9lb)
Bronley 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st 5lb)
Raffaele 1
Mrs R Earle's Monocle (8st 12lbs)
Jones 1
Won by a short head 2 lengths 1½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 09 secs
- H H First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate
Distance 1½ miles —
Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (st 10lb)
Ironley 1
Maharaja of Parlakmed's Manik Prasad
(7st 0lbs) Britt 2
Mr J B Talib's Saf-al-Naser (st 13lbs)
Evans 2
Mr Manton's Wheel of Fortune (9st)
Morley 4
Won by 5 lengths 3 lengths 0½ lengths.
Time — 0 minutes 03 secs
- All India Produce Stakes Distance 7 furlongs
Nawabzada's Jem ul Mulk of Bhopal's
Adance (9st 13lb) Jones 1
Maharaja of Kasim's Eastern Pride (st
9lb) Britt 2
Lt Col Zorawar Singh's Jayant (9st 6lb)
Evans 3
Hon Mr Shantidas Askurans's Miss Lena
(8st 7lb) Raffaele 4
Won by 1 length 10 lengths 1½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 54 1/5 secs
- Criterion Distance 6 furlongs —
Mr P D Holton's Panaster (st 9lb)
Bronley 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower
(8st 5lb) Cook 2
Mr Ravilal Shantidas Le Duc (7st 11lb)
Fude 3
Maharaja of Parlakmed's Gay Lorrain
(st 10lb) Cook 4
Won by 3 lengths 1 length 3½ lengths.
Time — 1 minute 18 3/5 secs

Trial Plate Distance 1 mile

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr P D Bolton & Panaster (8st 6lbs) | 1 |
| Bromley | |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Gay Lover (8st 6lbs) | 2 |
| " " " " " " | 3 |
| " " " " " " | 4 |

Won by a neck 4 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 41 1/5 secs

Indian Bred Stakes Distance 1 mile—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maharaja of Kashmir's Pompeian (8st 6lbs) Britt | 1 |
| Mr Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st 13lbs) Obald | 2 |
| Maharaja of Idara's Vandjke (9st 13lbs) Brace | 3 |
| Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (9st 13lbs) Jones | 4 |

Paddock Plate Distance 7 furlongs—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st 11lbs) Jones | 1 |
| Mrs M Clarke's House of Lords (9st) Brace | 2 |
| Mr Fenwick's Garden Warbler (8st 12lbs) Selby | 3 |
| Mr N D Bagree's Final Lance (8st 5lbs) Morley | 4 |

Won by 4 lengths 1 length 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 27 3/5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 8 C—

| | |
|--|---|
| Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhai's King of Diamonds (8st 11lb) Evans | 1 |
| Mr A A Jandewalla's Legion (9st 4lbs) Whiteside | 2 |
| Maharaja of Kolhapur's Golden Ticket (8st 2 lbs.) Cook | 3 |
| Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (8st 7lbs) Bromley | 4 |

Won by 1 length 6 lengths a shorthead
Time—3 minutes 6 4/5 secs

Poona Plate Distance 7 furlongs—

| | |
|--|---|
| Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st 11lb) Jones | 1 |
| Mr Rajul Shantilas Le Duc (8st 3lbs) Selby | 2 |
| Mr P R Anas's Bachelor's Hand (8st 7lbs) Whiteside | 3 |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Terror (8st 9lbs) Jones | 4 |

Won by a shorthead 1 length 1 1/2 lengths
Time—1 minute 29 2/5 secs

Willingdon Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr A C Arden's Tomtit (8st 8lbs) Bromley | 1 |
| Maharaja of Idara's Vandjke (9st 11lbs) Brace | 2 |
| Mr O Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st 9lbs) Meekings | 3 |

Raja of Bobbili's Catalan (8st 11lb) Whiteside 4
Won by 1 length a shorthead 2 lengths
Time—2 minutes 10 1/5 secs

Secunderabad

The following are the principal results of the Secunderabad racing season—

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rathita (8st) Burn | 1 |
| Maharaja of Parlakmedis Graf Zeppelin (9st) Eude | 2 |
| Messrs C K Chetty and T A Rangachari's Quarley Hill (8st 11lbs) Evans | 3 |
| Mr A Sivamur's Not Out (8st) Thompson | 4 |

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1 length 1/2 length.
Time—1 minute 17 1/5 secs

Newmarket Plate Distance 1 mile—

| | |
|---|---|
| Raja of Akalkot's Wait a bit (8st 7lbs) Callinan | 1 |
| Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (9st 4lbs) Evans | 2 |
| Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia II (8st 11lb) Burn | 3 |
| Major R Tyrell and Mr T Hill's Remember (9st 4lbs) Bowley | 4 |

Won by 3 lengths 2 lengths 3 lengths
Time—1 minute 46 3/5 secs

Shoukat Jung Cup Distance 6 furlongs—

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr P R Mehta's Shah Jamal (9st 5lbs) Jabbar | 1 |
| Mr T Coolamhuc's Lovely One (8st 11lb) Obald | 2 |
| Mrs August Grant and Mr T Hill's Adwan al Mulk (9st 7lbs) Bowley | 3 |
| Mr F Hazamy's The Hawk (8st 11lbs) B McQuade | 4 |

Won by 4 lengths 3 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 24 2/5 secs

Royal Calcutta Turf Club Plate—Distance 6 furlongs—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Sivamur's Column II (8st 11lbs) Evans | 1 |
| Raja of Akalkot's None So (ay (8st 3lbs) Callinan | 2 |
| Major R Tyrell's Remember (9st 4 lbs) Bowley | 3 |
| Mr R K F Singh's Himat (9st 11 lb) Obald | 4 |

Won by 1/2 length 3 1/2 lengths 2 lengths
Time—1 minute 16 3/5 secs

Raja Khaja Pershad Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles.

| | |
|--|---|
| Mr J T Lalvani's Amin-al Iraq (8st 7lbs) Brace | 1 |
| Mr N Rupchand's Hashim (8st 9lbs) B. McQuade | 2 |
| Mr S H Masjals's Moudine (8st 6lbs) Khatker | 3 |
| Mr M M Howells's Attalag (8st 7lb) Eude | 4 |

Won by a neck 1/2 length, a neck
Time—2 minutes 23 secs.

Moin ud Dowla Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Balasahab Parmekars Black Magic (9st 5lbs) Callinan 1
Messrs A H Ahmedbhai and Mrs J H Mashals Dimples (8st 7lbs) Evans 2
Nawab Mahdijun Bahadurs Shoe Horn (1st 8lbs) B McQuade 3
Mr O Chotani's Noor Mahal (8st 6lbs) Fitzgerald 4
Won by 1 length 1½ lengths 3 lengths
Time — 1 minute 17 1 5 secs

Hill Fort Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr M M Hoosens Attaf Beg (8st 7lbs) Eude 1
Mr A C Naidu's Young Kayid (8st 10lbs) Obald 2
Mr S H Mashals Moonshine (9st 3lbs) Evans 3
Mr N Rupchand's Qudum al Khair (1st 10lbs) Fazal Rehman 4
Won by a short head 1½ lengths 1 length
Time — 1 minute 53 1 5 secs

Heir Apparents Cup Distance 1 mile —

- Mr M M Hoosens Attaf Beg (7st 9lbs) B McQuade 1
Miss P J Mashals Magic Moon (7st 10lbs) Fitzgerald 2

Mr H Essa's Dhiyab (8st) Thompson 2
Raja of Akalkots Rio Rita (8st 9lbs) Eude 4

Won by 4 lengths a head a short head.
Time — 1 minute 53 4 5 secs

Nizam's Cup Distance 1½ miles —

- Mr A Svamvur's Fighting Force (8st 5lbs) Brace 1
Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jayashinrao P Chogtes Wait a bit (8st 7 lbs) Callinan 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (8st 12lbs) Burn 3
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's Rose of Persia II (1st 7lbs) Eude 4
Won by 3½ lengths a head a head
Time — 2 minutes 12 secs

Prince Mukarramsajah Cup Distance 1 mile

- Mr Osman Chotani's Osman Pasha (1st 9lbs) Obald 1
Mrs L Brooker and Mrs B M Grimshaw's Zenith (8st 9lbs) B McQuade 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala (1st 12lbs) Bowley 3
Lt Col Zorawar Singhs Ironsile (1st 6lbs) Shanker 4
Won by a short head 2½ lengths 2 lengths.
Time — 1 minute 44 3 5 secs

CRICKET.

Bombay

Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament Final —

Muslims 199 and 180
Hindus 159 and 271 for 5 wickets
Hindus won by 5 wickets

The Times of India Shield Final —

Tata's Sports Club 263 and 208
B E S T 234 and 187 for 7 wickets
B E S T won by 3 wickets

Inter University Cricket Championship Final —

Mysore University 311 and 144

Bombay University 231 and 227 for 6 wickets
Bombay University won by 4 wickets

Cricket Championship of India Final —

United Provinces 237 and 355
Maharashtra 581 and 12 for no loss
Maharashtra won by ten wickets

Madras.

Annual Presidency Match —

Europeans 259 and 213
Indians 328 and 148 for 6 wickets
Indians won by four wickets

TENNIS.

The following is the official ranking list of the All India Lawn Tennis Association —

Men

- 1 Ghans Mahomed
- 2 S L R Sawhney
- 3 B T Blake
- 4 T K Ramannathan and Y R Savor
- 5 Y Singh
- 6 F V Bobb
- 7 J M Melis
- 8 S A Azim
- 9 Itikhar Ahmed

Women

- 1 Mrs Doland
- 2 Miss L Row
- 3 Miss L Woodridge
- 4 Mrs J Edney
- 5 Mrs R L C Footitt
- 6 Miss Harvey Johnston.

Bombay

The following are the results of the Bombay Presidency Harcourts Championships —
Men's Singles (Final) — F V Bobb beat Radikumarasinghi of Wankar, 6-4, 6-3

AT LUCKNOW

F Puncer beat S L R Sawhney 6 2 6 4
 Istikhar Ahmed beat D Mitle 6 2 6 3
 F Puncer and D Mitle beat S L R Sawhney
 and Yadhister Singh 9 7 6 2 3 6 8 6
 F Puncer beat Y Singh 6 2 6 8 7 5
 D Mitle beat S L R Sawhney 6 2 6 8 6 4

AT ALLAHABAD

F Puncer beat Istikhar Ahmed 6 2 6 1
 D N Capoor beat D Mitle, 6 4 2 6 6 4
 F Puncer and D Mitle beat D N Capoor
 and Istikhar Ahmed 9 7 6 1
 Istikhar Ahmed beat D Mitle 6-3 6 3
 F Puncer beat Y Singh 6 2, 6 2
 F Puncer and D Mitle beat Istikhar Ahmed
 and Y Singh, 10 8 4 6 7 5

TABLE TENNIS

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Central
 Y. M. C. A. Open Table Tennis Championships

Mens Singles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia beat
 P S Varde 21 17 21 9 21 12

Mens Doubles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia and
 I N Laljee beat D H Kapadia and H K
 Shrivastani 22 20 16-21 21 14

Mixed Doubles (Final)—K. H. Kapadia and
 Miss P F Madon beat I N Laljee and Miss
 P Vakharia 16 21 21 17 21 16

Womens Singles (Final)—Miss P. D. Lima
 beat Miss A. D. Souza 21 20 24 22

Womens Doubles (Final)—Mrs. Moorhouse
 and Miss A. D. Souza beat Miss K. Daru-
 walla and Miss R. Bhaisha 21 14 21 10

When

M Szabados beat S Samant 21-13 21-12
 Szabados and D H Kapadia beat Kelen
 and Iretwala 21-15 15-21 21-14

Kelen beat Barafwala 11-15 11-6

Szabados beat K H Kapadia 21-9 11-9

Kelen and Miss Madon beat Szabados and
 Miss Dyer 21-14 18-21 21-16

Kelen beat Szabados 13-21 21-14 21-18

I Kelen beat H M Barafwala 21-18
 21-16

M Szabados beat H B Parafwala 21 6
 21-11

Kelen beat D H Kapadia 21-14 21-16

Szabados beat Kelen 21-15 13-21 21-11

Szabados beat Kelen 21-15 13-21 21-16

Szabados and Barafwala beat Kelen and
 Laljee 24-22 17-21 21 7

I Kelen beat H R Kanu 21-7 21-6

M Szabados beat F R Nariman 21-15
 21-9

Kelen beat K H Kapadia (Bombay cham-
 pion) 21-17 11-11

Szabados and Miss De Lima beat Kelen
 and Miss Maion 19-21 11-8 21-11

Szabados beat Kelen 14-11 21-13, 21-19

Competitive Matches

Szabados beat Kapadia 21-15 27-25
 Kelen beat Barafwala 21-13, 21-20
 Szabados and Kelen beat Barafwala and
 Kapadia 21-9 21-14
 Szabados beat Barafwala 21-12 21-10
 Kelen beat Szabados 31 15 21 16

Exhibition Matches

Szabados beat Sukhtankar 21-14 21-11
 Kelen beat Szabados 18-21 26-24 21-11
 Kelen beat Nariman 21-16 21-16
 Kelen and Parafwala beat Szabados and
 Kumana 21-17 21-16
 Szabados beat Kelen 19-21 21-17 21-1

Calcutta.

M Szabados beat Ashit Mukherjee 21-6
 11-12

I Kelen beat A Shome 21-12 21-12

M Szabados and Kelen beat K. Dutt and
 P K Mitter 21-10 21-15

M Szabados beat K. Ganguly 21-12 21-11

I Kelen beat K. Bannerjee 21-18 21-15

M Szabados beat I Kelen 21-13 21-12

Kelen beat A Sircar 18-21 21-10 21-9

Szabados beat Amar Mukherjee 21-12 21-16

Szabados and Kelen beat Sinha and Shome
 11-13 21-20

Kelen beat A. Guha 21-15 21-10

Szabados beat A. Ghosh 21-6 21-8

Kelen beat Szabados 17-21, 21-15 21-19

Madras.

Kelen beat D V Reddy 21-12 21-14

Szabados beat M. Vajravelu 21-8 21-13

Kelen beat C V Rajan 21-17 21-15

Szabados beat M S Appa Rao 21-10
 21-11

Kelen beat R V Rao 21-6 21-6

Szabados and Kelen beat D V Reddy and
 V. Sivasubramaniam 21-12 21-9

Kelen and Panchapakesan beat Szabados and
 D. Iyannathan 21-15 21-15

Szabados beat Kelen 20-22, 21-9

POLO.

Calcutta.

Cornichael Cup Polo Tournament final —
 Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles 2 goals
 Calcutta Light Horse A Nil

Calcutta Christmas Handicap Polo Tournament final —

20th Lancers 3½ goals
 Cestapo 3 goals
 The Lancers received 1½ goals on handicap

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

The following are the results of the matches played in Bombay by the Central Swimming Club of Calcutta —

Central Swimming Club 6 goals
 European Team 3 goals
 Central Swimming Club 8 goals
 Parsia B Nil
 Central Swimming Club 2 goals
 St. Xavier's College 1 goal
 Central Swimming Club 4 goals
 Hindus 1 goal

Central Swimming Club 3 goals
 Combined Parsi Hindu Team 5 goals
 Central Swimming Club 3 goals
 All Bombay Team 4 goals

Bombay Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament final —

Parsia 2 goals
 Europeans 1 goal

Vast Cup Water Polo Tournament final —

Cathedral Old Boys 3 goals
 Bombay Ducks 1 goal

BOXING

Bombay

The Fourth Annual Junior Boxing Championships of Western India resulted as follows —

Class "A"

(Boys from 14 to 15½ years)

5st and under (final) — S. Mothram (David Sassoon Industrial School) beat A. Satar (David Sassoon Industrial School) on points

5st 7½lbs and under (final) — Cadet Maung Aung (I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN) beat Munim-bux (David Sassoon Industrial School) on points

6st and under (final) — J. David (David

8st 7½lbs and under (final) — Cadet J. Trindade (I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN) beat D.

Class "B"

(Boys from 15½ to 18 years)

6st 7½lbs and under (final) — R. Mulji (David

10st lbs and under (final) — Cadet J. Trindade (I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN) beat Boy (South Lancashire Regiment)

India Amateur Boxing Club

Babulal (Nagpada House)

Gidlow (North Staffs) the

medically unfit

Battal weight — Gur Coutino (10th B B

R. A.) beat Pte Coffey (South Lancs) on

points

Featherweight — K. G. Siltwa (Zoroastrian

League) beat G. B. Kanga (I. M. C. A.)

on points

Lightweight — F. P. Pandole (Zoroastrian

League) beat F. M. Milloy (Royal Scots

)

POLO

Calcutta

Cormichael Cup Polo Tournament final —
 Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles 2 goals
 Calcutta Light Horse Nil

Calcutta Christmas Handicap Polo Tournament final —
 10th Lancers 3½ goals
 Cestapo 3 goals
 The Lancers received 1½ goals on handicap

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Central Swimming Club 3 goals
 Combined Parsi Hindu Team 5 goals
 Central Swimming Club 3 goals
 All Bombay Team 4 goals

Bombay Quadrangular Water Polo Tournament final —

Parsis 2 goals
 Europeans 1 goal

Vast Cup Water Polo Tournament final —

Central Old Boys 3 goals
 Bombay Ducks 1 goal

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6st and under (final) — J David (David Sassoon Industrial School) beat W Kavari (David Sassoon Industrial School) on points

7st and under (final) — N Tilak (David Sassoon Industrial School) beat I Moses

8st

8st and under (final) — Cadet J Trin

9st and under (final) —

10st and under (final) —

11st and under (final) —

12st and under (final) —

13st and under (final) —

14st and under (final) —

15st and under (final) —

16st and under (final) —

17st and under (final) —

18st and under (final) —

19st and under (final) —

20st and under (final) —

21st and under (final) —

22st and under (final) —

23st and under (final) —

24st and under (final) —

25st and under (final) —

26st and under (final) —

27st and under (final) —

28st and under (final) —

29st and under (final) —

30st and under (final) —

31st and under (final) —

32st and under (final) —

33st and under (final) —

34st and under (final) —

35st and under (final) —

36st and under (final) —

37st and under (final) —

The following are the results of the professional boxing contests staged in Bombay during the year —

The complete results were —

B Peters beat L. Fernandes on points (4 rounds)

S Mascuine beat Wilson on points (4 rounds)

Battling Siki beat C. D'Souza on points (6 rounds)

La Ports beat Murgessan on points (6 rounds)

L. Manumant beat F. Anthony, the referee stopping the fight in the sixth round of an eight round bout

Duncan Chatterton knocked out Kid James in the eighth round of a ten round bout

Calcutta.

The results were —

Flyweight — C Savyll beat D Pingault on points

bantamweight — Pat Hyrne beat Syed Hussein (Egypt) on points

bantamweight — Battling Roberts beat Kid Pat (Burma) on points

lightweight — G Payne k.o. M Boileau in the sixth round

middleweight — L. Thaddeus beat Fali Merchant the latter a seconds throwing in the towel in the fourth round

light heavyweight — F Malinac beat Arthur Squires

OLYMPICS

Allahabad.

The following are the results of the Twelfth Allahabad District Olympic Games —

100 Yards — N Haq 1 S N Ram 2 G P Lal 3 Time — 10 4 seconds

220 Yards — S S Ram 1 G P Lal 2 N Haq 3 Time — 23 4 seconds

410 Yards — S S Ram 1 G P Lal 2 A Ahmad 3

880 Yards — R M H Khan 3

One Mile — R 1 Ahmad 3

Three Miles — R S Shukla 1 A Kumar 2 M L Seth 3 Time — 16 minutes 19 seconds

Five Miles — R S Shukla 1 A Kumar 2 M L Seth 3 Time — 29 minutes 57 seconds

120 Yards Hurdles — H Michael 1 R Michael 2 V Michael 3 Time — 17 3 seconds

220 Yards Hurdles — B Singh 1 A Khaliq 2 B Michael 3 Time — 8 7 seconds

440 Yards Hurdles — B Singh 1 H Michael 2 M H Khan 3 Time — 1 minute 6 seconds

1 Mile Cycle — R A Majumdar 1 S N Aga 2 P C Upadhyay

High Jump — N Banerji 1 S N Aga 2 N Haq 3 5 ft 6 ins

Long Jump — Hasan Amir 1 Mahmud Ali 2 N S Mathur 3 — 29 feet 4 5 inches

Hop-step and Jump — Hasan Amir 1 H Michael 2 C P Wilson 3 — 39 feet 8 inches

Pole Vault — R S Sial 1 Alrar Ahmad 2 B Singh 3 9 feet 4 inches

Shot Put — R N Banerji 1 R Singh 2 R S Sial 3 — 31 feet 11 5 inches

Discus Throw — H Zafar 1 B N Singh 2 M H Khan 3 — 87 feet 10 inches

Javelin Throw — R N Majumdar 1 R C Singh 2 T B Alchelu 3 — 123 feet 8 inches

Hammer Throw — R S Sial 1 C E Wilson 2 H Zafar 3 — 66 feet 8 inches

440 Yards Relay — Allahabad University 1 Juma Mission High School 2

Volleyball — Vikram Athletic Club

Basketball — Allahabad University

Wrestling — Featherweight — A Rashid Light weight — M I Hazra Welterweight — Kedar Nath Middleweight — K P Rai

Bengal.

11 seconds (Bengal record equalled)

50 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2, Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 3 Time — 7 1 5 seconds

3000 Metres (Open) — P B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 Balij Biswas (L B Railway) 2 S Chakrabatty (I A Camp) 3 Time — 10 minutes 40 seconds

200 Metres (Open) — 7 H Khan (Bengal Harriers) 1 J Fawis (Calcutta Police) 2 M Ferron (West Club) 3 Time — 23 2 5 seconds

100 Metres (Women) — Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2, Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 3

110 Metres Hurdles (Open) — F Gantzer (Bengal Harriers) 1 D E Ferron (West Club) 2 A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 3 Time — 16 seconds (record)

80 Metres Hurdles (Women) — Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 1, Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 2 A good race Mrs Johnson cleared the last hurdle first, but Miss Civil beat her on the run to win by in Time — 15 2 5 seconds

Javelin Throw (Open) — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 D Biswas (Scottish Church College) 2, B Keeka (Bengal Harriers) 3 Distance—151 feet 8 4 inches

Pole Vault (Open) — A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 1 A Mittle (Scottish Church College) 2, N B Chatterjee (F B Railway) 3 Height—11 feet 4 1/2 inches

10 000 Metres Cycle (Open) — Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1 M Ahmed (I A Camp) 2 N Banerjee (I A Camp) 3 Time—19 minutes 12 5 seconds (record)

Running Broad Jump — (Open) — J L Hay (Calcutta Police) 1 Nagina Singh (F B Railway) 2 A A C Pitcher (Measurers Club) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 1/2 inches

Hammer Throw Final (Open) — K W Perrett (E B Railway) 1 Pte Shaw (Border Regiment) 2 P K Biswas (E B Railway) 3 Distance—130 feet (All India record)

Javelin Throw (Women) Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Miss Katie Lelah (West Club) 3 Distance—78 feet 11 1/2 inches

Shot Put (Open) — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 K W Perrett (E B Railway) 2 N Perrett (E B Railway) 3 Distance—38 feet 5 1/2 inches

Running Broad Jump Final (Women) — Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Miss Doreen Belliard (West Club) 3 Distance—14 feet 4 1/2 inches

800 metres run (Open) — 2nd Lt Ward (Border Regiment) 1 K Krishna Rao (Indian Institute Kharagpur) 2 N Das (I A Camp) 3 Time—2 minutes 0 seconds

Discus Throw (Women) — Mrs Fina Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 2 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 3 Distance—56 feet 1 1/2 inches

Discus Throw (Open) — L G Shaw (Border Regiment) 1 A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 2 K W Perrett (F B Railway) 3 Distance—113 feet 10 1/2 inches

Running High Jump (Women) — Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Height—4 feet 3 1/2 inches

5 000 Metres Run (Open) — J B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 B Biswas (E B Railway) 2 K L Dutt (I A Camp) 3 Time—18 minutes 32 5 seconds

4 x 100 metres Relay (Open) — Calcutta Police (J L Hay S Jennings A H Priestley J Fawcett) 1, West Club (D E Ferron, R G C Gomes M Ferron) 2 Measurers (L Jones, W Stuart W Syme R Larkin) 3 Time—46 1/5 seconds

3 000 metres Cycle (Open) — Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1, N G Sathukhan (Sasaneswar Sporting) 2 A E Abbott (Calcutta West Club) 3 Time—5 minutes 13 1/5 seconds (Record)

Running high jump (Open) — A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1, A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 2, Berauddin (I A Camp) 3 Height—5 feet 6 1/2 inches

Shot Put Final (Women) — Miss Lola Civil (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Distance—26 feet 4 1/2 inches

Marathon — P B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 Mithu Ram (I A Camp) 2, K L Dutt (Batalal) 3 Time—3 hours 19 minutes 53 2/3 seconds Distance—26 miles 38 yards

Bombay.

The following are the results of the 1st Indian Olympic Games —

Men's Section

Marathon — Chetju Singh (Patiala) 1 P I Chandra (Bengal) 2 L Pereira (Bombay) 3 Chotta Singh (Patiala) 4 Bindra (Punjab) 5, M K Cokhale (Bombay) and A. Singh (Punjab) retired Time—3 hours 1 minute, 26 seconds

400 metres hurdles — Munir Ahmad (United Provinces) 1 Isher Singh (Patiala) 2 H Spitteler (Madras) 3 Time—57 2/3 seconds (New Indian Record)

3 000 metres cycle run — B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 Janki Dass (Punjab) 2 R K Mehra (Bengal) 3 Time—8 minutes 11 6 seconds

400 metres — Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1, R Davies (Bombay) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Time 50 seconds

3 000 metres — Chand Singh (Patiala) 1 Ronau Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli Mysore 5 Time—8 minutes 57 6 seconds (New India Record)

Running broad jump — L T Rooney (Madras) 1 N Singh (Patiala) 2, Harbans Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance 22 feet 0 1/2 inches

100 metres — L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 Q Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2 M Farson (Bengal) 3 Time—11 seconds

Javelin throw — M C Diwan (Rajputana) 1 A H Priestley (Bengal) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance 170 feet 8 1/2 inches

5 000 metres walk — B T Karkera (Bombay) 1 Ram Prasad (Punjab) 2 N Das (Bengal) 3 Time—17 minutes 18 seconds (New Indian Record)

Running high jump — Gurnam Singh (Patiala) 1 Rustam Ali (Bengal) 2 Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 3 Height—5 feet 10 1/2 inches

600 metres —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1
H Singh 1 (Patiala) 2, R N Uchil
(Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute, 59.8
seconds

Discus throw—It Nazar Mahomed (Punjab)
1, Gurdip Singh (Patiala) 2, Shahpal
Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet
6½ inches.

Throwing the hammer —Som Nath (Patiala)
1, K W Perrett (Bengal) 2, Kishen Singh
(Patiala) 3 Distance—130 feet 8½ inches
(New Indian Record)

100 kilometres cycle race —R J Mistry
(Bombay) 1, Janki Dass (Punjab) 2,
P M. Daruwalla (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 hours 45 minutes 31.8 seconds.

110 metres hurdles —Manir Ahmed (United
Provinces) 1, K. Saleem (Punjab) 2,
O H Jones (Bombay) 3 Time—15.6
seconds.

50 kilometres walk —N. Cracias (Bombay)
1, M. A. Rahman (Punjab) 2

1,500 metres —Chand Singh (Patiala) 1,
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2, Hotli (Mysore)
3 Time—4 minutes

Pentathlon —A H Priestly (Bengal) 3262 4
points 1, Baldeo Singh (Rajputana)
3005 54 points 2, Rakha Singh (Patiala)
2794 84 points 3

200 metres —Curbhawn Singh (Punjab) 1,
Q S Ullah (Punjab) 2, L. Acton (Mysore)
3 Time—22.4 seconds

Marathon —Chhejju Singh (Patiala) 1, P B
Chandra (Bengal) 2, L. Pereira (Bombay)
3 Time—3 hours 1 minute 2.6 seconds

Hop Step and Jump —L T Boosey (Madras)
1, N Singh (Patiala) 2, E A Evans
(Punjab) 3 Distance—40 feet 4½ inches
(New Indian Record)

3,000 metres steeplechase —Dilla Singh
(Patiala) 1, M H Tiwana (Punjab) 2,
Amar Singh (Patiala) 3 Time—10 minutes
7.4 seconds

Putting the Shot —Z A Khan (Patiala) 1,
It. Nazar Mahomed (Punjab) 2, N. Kler
nander (Bengal) 3 Distance—45 feet 2
inches (New Indian Record)

5,000 metres —Ronaug Singh (Patiala) 1,
Karnall Singh (Punjab) 2, R Shyam
(United Provinces) 3 Time—15 minutes
49.6 seconds

10,000 metres Cycle Run —Janki Dass
(Punjab) 1, H R. Havewala (Bombay) 2,
J. Amin (Bombay) 3 Time—18
minutes 27.8 seconds (New Indian
Record)

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Patiala 65, Punjab 41, Bombay
21, Bengal 19, Mysore 15, Madras 6, United
Provinces 5, Rajputana 5

WOMEN'S SECTION

Putting the shot —Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 1,
Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 2, Miss Yates
(Punjab) 3 Distance—25 feet 6 inches

400 metres relay —Bombay 1, Bengal 2,
United Provinces 3

Running high jump —Miss Lina Lyons
(Punjab) 1, Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)
2, Miss J. Race (Bombay) 3 Height—
4 feet 11½ inches (New Indian Record)

50 metres —Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1,
Miss B. Beck (Bengal) 2, Miss M. M.
Vierra (United Provinces) 3 Time—
7 seconds

1,500 metres Cycle Run —Miss B. Griffiths
(Bombay) 1, Miss F. Hayes (Punjab) 2,
Miss B. G. Thakkar (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 minutes 41 seconds

100 metres —Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1,
Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 2, Miss J. D'Silva
(Bombay) 3 Time—13 seconds

Throwing the Javelin —Mrs V. Easdon
(Punjab) 1, Miss J. Molr (Bombay) 2,
Miss J. Gellard (Bombay) 3 Distance—
93 feet 7½ inches (New Indian Record)

80 metres Hurdles —Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 1,
Miss M. Lowell (Bombay) 2, Miss B.
Griffiths (Bombay) 3 Time—15 seconds

Running broad jump —Miss J. Molr
(Bombay) 1, Miss F. Michael (United
Provinces) 2, Miss Lina Lyons (Punjab) 3
Distance—14 feet 11½ inches

TEAM POINTS

Athletics —Bombay 27, Punjab 15, Bengal 14,
United Provinces 7

WRESTLING

Bantamweight —N. Dutt (Bengal) 1, C. L.
Barot (Baroda) 2

Featherweight —Abdul Aziz (Central Pro-
vinces) 1, Chedilal Ahir (Bengal) 2

Lightweight —O. Misra (Bengal) 1, Sultan
(Punjab) 2

Welterweight —J. Singh (Bengal) 1, M.
Rafiq (Punjab) 2

Middleweight —Sustil Shaw (Bengal) 1,
Kaloo (Punjab) 2

Light Heavyweight —Karam Rasul (Punjab)
1, R. Roy (Bengal) 2

Heavyweight —S. Singh (Bengal) 1, R.
Singh (Bengal) 2

Team points —Bengal 34, Punjab 16, Central
Provinces 5, Baroda 5

SHOOTING

Men —Eric Lopes (Bombay) 569 points, 1,
W. R. Clarke (Bombay) 2, W. W. Godwin
(Bombay) 3

TEAM EVENTS

1,600 metres Relay —Punjab 1, Patiala 2,
Bombay 3 Time—3 minutes 26.2 seconds
(New Indian Record)

400 metres Relay —Bengal 1, Punjab
United Provinces 3 Time—44

Javelin Throw (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 D Biswas (Scottish Church College) 2, B Keel (Bengal Harriers) 3 Distance—151 feet 8 4 inches

Pole Vault (Open)—A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 1 A Munie (Scottish Church College) 2 N B Chatterjee (L B Railway) 3 Height—11 feet 2 1/2 inches

10 000 Metres Cycle (Open)—Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1 M Ahmed (I A Camp) 2 N Banerjee (I A Camp) 3 Time—19 minutes 21 2 5 seconds (record)

Running Broad Jump (Open)—J L Hay (Calcutta Police) 1 Nagina Singh (E B Railway) 2 A A C Pitcher (Measurers Club) 3 Distance—21 feet 10 1/2 inches

Hammer Throw Final (Open)—K W Perrett (L B Railway) 1 Pte Shaw (Border Regiment) 2 P K Biswas (E B Railway) 3 Distance—130 feet (All India record)

Javelin Throw (Women)—Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Miss Katie Lelah (West Club) 3 Distance—78 feet 11 1/2 inches

Shot Put (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 K W Perrett (E B Railway) 2 N Perrett (E B Railway) 3 Distance—38 feet 5 1/2 inches

Running Broad Jump Final (Women)—Miss Barbara Beek (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Miss Doreen Bellgard (West Club) 3 Distance—14 feet 1 1/2 inches

800 metres run (Open)—2nd Lt Ward (Border Regiment) 1 K Krishna Rao (Indian Institute Khargpur) 2 N Das (I A Camp) 3 Time—2 minutes 9 seconds

Discus Throw (Women)—Mrs Edna Johnson (West Club) 1 Miss Lola Cival (West Club) 2 Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 3 Distance—56 feet 1 1/2 inches

Discus Throw (Open)—L C Shaw (Border Regiment) 1 A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 2 K W Perrett (E B Railway) 3 Distance—113 feet 10 1/2 inches

Running High Jump (Women)—Miss Lola Cival (West Club) 1 Miss Beryl Belcher (West Club) 2 Height—4 feet 3 1/2 inches

6 000 Metres Run (Open)—J B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 B Biswas (E B Railway) 2 K L Dutt (I A Camp) 3 Time—18 minutes 3 2 5 seconds

4x100 metres Relay (Open)—Calcutta Police (J L Hay, S Jennings, A H Priestley, J Fawls) 1, West Club (D E Ferron, R Gill, C. Gomes, M Ferron) 2, Measurers (F Jones, W Stuart, W Syme, F Larkin) 3 Time—46 1/5 seconds

3 000 metres Cycle (Open)—Raj Kumar Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1 N G Sadhukhan (Sasaneswar Sporting) 2 A R Abbott (Calcutta West Club) 3 Time—5 minutes 13 1/5 seconds (Record)

Running high jump (Open)—A H Priestley (Calcutta Police) 1 A K Mukerjee (Presidency College) 2, Serajuddin (I A Camp) 3 Height—5 feet 6 1/2 inches

Shot Put Final (Women)—Miss Lola Cival (West Club) 1, Miss Louise Carrau (West Club) 2 Distance—26 feet 4 1/2 inches

Marathon—P B Chandra (I A Camp) 1 Mithu Ram (I A Camp) 2, K L Dutt (Barisal) 3 Time—3 hours 19 minutes, 53 1/5 second Distance—6 miles 33 1/2 yards

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Ninth Indian Olympic Games—

Men's Section

Marathon—Chejju Singh (Patiala) 1 P B Chandra (Barisal) 2 L Pereira (Bombay) 3 Chotta Singh (Patiala) 4 Bindra (Punjab) 5 M K Gokhale (Bombay) and Ajit Singh (Punjab) retired Time—3 hours 1 minute, 2 6 seconds

400 metres hurdles—Munir Ahmad (United Provinces) 1, Isher Singh (Patiala) 2 H Spitteler (Madras) 3 Time—37 2 seconds (New Indian Record)

3 000 metres cycle run—B Malcolm (Bombay) 1 Janki Dasa (Punjab) 2 R K Mehra (Bengal) 3 Time—8 minutes 11 6 seconds

400 metres—Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 1, R Davies (Bombay) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Time 50 seconds

3 000 metres—Chand Singh (Patiala) 1 Ronsauq Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli Mysore 5 Time—8 minutes, 57 6 seconds (New India Record)

Running high jump—L T Roosey (Madras) 1 N Singh (Patiala) 2, Harbans Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—2 feet 9 1/2 inches

100 metres—L C Woodcock (Bombay) 1 Q Bahram Allah (Punjab) 2 M Jarnu (Bengal) 3 Time—11 seconds

Javelin throw—M C Dhanwan (Rajputana) 1 A H Priestley (Bengal) 2 H Singh (Patiala) 3 Distance 170 feet 8 1/2 inches

5 000 metres walk—B T Karkera (Bombay) 1 Ravi Prasad (Punjab) 2 S N Das (Bengal) 3 Time—7 minutes 18 seconds (New Indian Record)

Running high jump—Curnam Singh (Patiala) 1 Kustam Ali (Bengal) 2 Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 3 Height—5 feet 10 1/2 inches

500 metres —Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1
H Singh I (Patiala) 2 R N Litchii
(Bombay) 3 Time—1 minute 59.8
seconds

Discus throw—Lt Nazar Mahmood (Punjab)
1 Curdip Singh (Patiala) 2 Shahpal
Singh (Punjab) 3 Distance—117 feet
4½ inches.

Throwing the hammer—Som Nath (Patiala)
1 K W Perrett (Bengal) 2 Kichen Singh
(Patiala) 3 Distance—130 feet 8½ inches
(New Indian Record)

100 kilometres cycle race—R J Mistry
(Bombay) 1 Janki Dass (Punjab) 2
P M. Daruwalla (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 hours 45 minutes 31.8 seconds.

110 metres hurdles—Munir Ahmed (United
Provinces) 1 A. Saleem (Punjab) 2
G H Jones (Bombay) 3 Time—15.6
seconds.

50 kilometres walk—N. Cracias (Bombay)
1 M. A. Rahman (Punjab) 2.

1,500 metres—Chand Singh (Patiala) 1
Hardev Singh (Patiala) 2 Hobli (Mysore)
3 Time—4 minutes

Pentathlon—A H Priestly (Bengal) 3 67 47
points 1 Baldeo Singh (Rajputana)
3005 54 points 2 Rakha Singh (Patiala)
2 94 84 points 3

200 metres—Curbhaji Singh (Punjab) 1
Q S Ullah (Punjab) 2 L. Acton (Mysore)
3 Time—2 4 seconds

Marathon—Chhejju Singh (Patiala) 1 P B
Chandra (Bengal) 2 L. Pereira (Bombay)
3 Time—3 hours 1 minute 2.5 seconds

Hop Step and Jump—L. T. Boosey (Madras)
1 N Singh (Patiala) 2 E A Evans
(Punjab) 3 Distance—49 feet 4½ inches
(New Indian Record)

3,000 metres steeplechase—Dilla Singh
(Patiala) 1 M H Tiwana (Punjab) 2
Amar Singh (Patiala) 3 Time—10 minutes
7 4 seconds

Putting the Shot—Z A Khan (Patiala) 1
Lt Nazar Mahmood (Punjab) 2 N. Kler
nander (Bengal) 3 Distance—45 feet
inches (New Indian Record)

5,000 metres—Ronauq Singh (Patiala) 1
Karnali Singh (Punjab) 2 R. Shyam
(United Provinces) 3 Time—15 minutes
49.6 seconds

10,000 metres Cycle Run—Janki Dass
(Punjab) 1 H R Havewala (Bombay)
J. P. Amla (Bombay) 3 Time 18
minutes 27.8 seconds (New Indian
Record)

TEAM POINTS

Athletics—Patiala 65 Punjab 41 Bombay
21 Bengal 19 Mysore 15 Madras 6 United
Provinces 5 Rajputana 5

WOMEN'S SECTION

Putting the shot—Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 1
Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 2 Miss Bates
(Punjab) 3 Distance—35 feet 6 inches.

400 metres relay—Bombay 1 Bengal 2,
United Provinces 3

Running high jump—Miss Una Lyons
(Punjab) 1 Miss B. Griffiths (Bombay)
2 Miss J. Race (Bombay) 3 Height—
4 feet 11½ inches (New Indian Record)

50 metres—Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1
Miss B. Beck (Bengal) 2 Miss M. M.
Vierra (United Provinces) 3 Time—
7 seconds

1,500 metres Cycle Run—Miss B. Griffiths
(Bombay) 1 Miss P. Hayes (Punjab) 2
Miss B. G. Thakkar (Bombay) 3 Time—
3 minutes 41 seconds

100 metres—Miss R. Salway (Bombay) 1
Miss L. Carraw (Bengal) 2 Miss E. D. Silva
(Bombay) 3 Time—13 seconds.

Throwing the Javelin—Mrs. V. Eason
(Punjab) 1, Miss J. Moir (Bombay) 2
Miss J. Gellard (Bombay) 3 Distance—
93 feet 7½ inches (New Indian Record)

50 metres Hurdles—Miss L. Civil (Bengal) 1
Miss M. Powell (Bombay) 2 Miss B.
Griffiths (Bombay) 3 Time—15 seconds

Running broad jump—Miss J. Moir
(Bombay) 1 Miss E. Michael (United
Provinces) 2 Miss Una Lyons (Punjab) 3
Distance—14 feet 11½ inches

TEAM POINTS

Athletics—Bombay 27 Punjab 15 Bengal 14
United Provinces 7

WRESTLING

Bantamweight—N. Dutt (Bengal) 1 C. L.
Barot (Baroda) 2

Featherweight—Abdul Aziz (Central Pro-
vinces) 1 Chedilal Ahir (Bengal) 2

Lightweight—G. Misra (Bengal) 1 Sultan
(Punjab) 2

Welterweight—J. Singh (Bengal) 1 M.
Rafiq (Punjab) 2

Middleweight—Gusli Shaw (Bengal) 1
Kaloo (Punjab) 2

Light Heavyweight—Karam Rasul (Punjab)
1 R. Roy (Bengal) 2

Heavyweight—S. Singh (Bengal) 1 R.
Singh (Bengal) 2

Team points—Bengal 34 Punjab 16 Central
Provinces 5 Baroda 5

SHOOTING

Men—Eric Lopes (Bombay) 569 points 1
W. R. Clarke (Bombay) 2 W. W. Godwin
(Bombay) 3

TEAM EVENTS

1,600 metres Relay—Punjab 1 Patiala 2
Bombay 3 Time—3 minutes 26.0
(New Indian Record)

400 metres Relay—Bengal 1
United Provinces 2 Time—4

KABADDI

Final —Bombay beat Bengal (holders) by 27 points to 7

BASKETBALL

Final —Bengal beat Madras by 39 points to 22

VOLLEYBALL

Final —Punjab beat United Provinces

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Athletics (Women) —Bombay

Athletics (Men) —Patiala

Cycling —Bombay

Weightlifting —Bengal

Wrestling —Bengal

Shooting —Bombay

General —Bengal

The following are the results of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Games —

MEN'S EVENTS

Pole Vault —J Jameson 1 B H Gokel 2 D B Pullan 3 Height—11 feet 1 inch (New Bombay record)

400 Metres Hurdles —G H Jones 1 B Gardner 2 A U Khan 3 Time—1 minute 1 second

Throwing the Discus —M Pearce 1 N C Rebelro 2 Distance—108 feet 11 inches

Putting the Shot —N C Rebelro 1 F A Webber 2 W H Corby 3 Distance—34 feet 10½ inches

Throwing the Javelin —N A Priestly 1 N C Rebelro 2 O D Costa 3 Distance—138 feet ½ inches

1000 Metres Cycle Race —A R Havewalla 1 V Pal 2 J B Guard 3 Time—4 minutes 15 3 5 seconds

800 Metres —R N Uchel 1 M Lloyd 2 Time—2 minutes 1 10 seconds (New Bombay record)

3000 Metres Cycle Race —G Wilson 1 V Pal 2 B Malcolm 3 Time—5 minutes 41 3 5 seconds

3000 Metres —S V D Souza 1 H Michael 2 J R Pinnale 3 Time—9 minutes 46 4 5 seconds

1600 metres Relay —Bombay City Police 1 United Services 2 Time—3 minutes 32 seconds

Broad Jump —S Lissenburg 1 E D Souza 2 S Marsh 3 Distance—1 feet 6½ inches (New Bombay record)

Throwing the Hammer —M Pearce 1 N C Rebelro 2 Distance—107 feet 2 inches

800 metres walk —B T Karkera 1 R A Kangan 2 R K Sriyan 3 Time—15 minutes 4 seconds (New Bombay and All India record)

Hop step and jump —S Lissenburg 1 A U Khan 2 S Oliveira 3 Distance—42 feet 8½ inches

400 metres —R Davies 1 C Rosario 2 M A Adams 3 Time—50 6 seconds (New Bombay record)

1500 metres —M. Lloyd 1, D Thomson 2 D Sequeira 3 Time—4 minutes 21 2 seconds (New Bombay record)

400 metres relay —Bombay City Police 1 St. Xavier's College 2, G I P Railway 3 Time—45 8 seconds

10000 metres cycle race —J F Amin 1 A R Havewalla 2 B Malcolm 3 Time—0 minutes 23 2 seconds

110 Metres Hurdles —G H Jones 1 A U Khan 2 L C Woodcock 3 Time—16 seconds

100 metres —L C Woodcock 1 V Lazarus 2 S Lissenburg 3 Time—10 8 seconds (New Bombay record)

200 Metres —S Lissenburg 1 L C Woodcock 2 V Lazarus 3 Time—3 seconds

High Jump —S Oliveira 1 C H Jones 2 S Marsh 3 Height—6 feet 6 inches

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Putting the shot —Miss B Shaw 1 Miss E D Silva 2 Miss M. Gilbert 3 Distance—10 feet 4 inches

80 Metres Hurdles —Miss M Powell 1 Miss J Race 2 Miss B Griffiths 3 Time—15 1 5 seconds (New Bombay record)

Broad Jump —Miss R Salway 1 Miss D Mour 2 Miss J Race 3 Distance—15 feet (New Bombay and All India record)

High Jump —Miss J Race 1 Miss B Griffiths 2 Miss B Shaw 3 Height—4 feet 3 inches

Throwing the Discus —Miss J Race 1 Miss L D Silva 2 Miss M Gilbert 3 Distance—64 feet 1 inch, (New Bombay record)

Throwing the Javelin —Miss D Mour 1 Miss J Gilbert 2 Miss R D Souza 3 Distance—6 feet 1½ inches

1500 metres cycle race —Miss V B Griffiths 1 Miss B G Thakker 2 Miss D C Thakker 3 Time—4 minutes 4 6 seconds

100 metres —Miss R Salway 1 Miss E D Souza 2 Miss M Gilbert 3 Time—13 seconds

400 metres Relay —Ten Foot Athletic Club 1 Carrison Church School 2 Bombay Presidency Olympic Association 3 Time—57 seconds (New Bombay record)

Cawnpore

The Sixteenth United Provinces Olympic Games ended as follows —

440 yards low hurdles —Muhammad Munir (Lucknow) 1 Irfan Ali (Cawnpore) 2 Bahadur Ali Hussain (Lucknow) 3 Time—57 8 seconds

1 mile —Lt. Phillips (Cawnpore) 1, C. J. Howse (Lucknow) 2 Radhey Ram (Allahabad) 3 Time—4 minutes 41 5 seconds

Shot Putt—L/Cpl Sammons (Lucknow) 1, CSM Harrowing (Lucknow) 2 Harcharan Singh (Gorakhpur) 3 Distance—33 feet 4 inches.

100 yards—A Murray (Cawnpore) 1 F G Grange (Dehra Dun) 2 N Doutre (Lucknow) 3 Time—10 seconds

100 yards (women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—12.8 seconds

Discus throw (women)—Miss Yates (Allahabad) 1 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 2 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 3 Distance—61 feet 9 inches.

Broad jump (women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3

500 yards (Women)—Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 1, Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—66 seconds.

High jump—S Murtaza (Allgarh) 1 Muhammad Munir (Lucknow) 2 P J Andrey (Lucknow) 3 Height—5 feet 8 inches

220 Yards—A Murray (Cawnpore) 1 K C Cross (Cawnpore) 2, Muhammad Abid (Lucknow) 3 Time—23.6 seconds

170 yards High Hurdles—Muhammad Munir (Lucknow) 1 S Murtaza (Allgarh) 2 M S N Walker (Cawnpore) 3 Time—15.6 seconds

Discus Throw—Sgt Riddley (Lucknow) 1 L Cpl. Brady (Lucknow) 2, Harcharam Singh (Gorakhpur) 3 Distance—98 feet 3 inches

440 Yards—Muhammad Abid (Lucknow) 1, H M Khan (Lucknow) 2 Deviprasad Gautam (Agra) 3 Time—53.4 seconds

220 Yards (Women)—Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss C Michael (Allahabad) 3 Time—30.6 seconds

Pole Vault—Sgt Riddley (Lucknow) 1 Muhammad Hussain (Lucknow) 2 Height—10 feet 6 inches

Shot Putt (Women)—Miss Yates (Allahabad) 1 Miss M Viera (Allahabad) 2 Miss E Michael (Allahabad) 3 Distance—24 feet 4 inches

Mile Cycle Race—D Ringrow (Lucknow) 1 P D Eduljee (Lucknow) 2 R N Mujumdar (Allahabad) 3 Time—2 minutes 45 seconds

Relay (4×100)—Cawnpore 1 Lucknow 2 Allahabad 3 Time—47.2 seconds.

Basket ball—Allahabad 1 Cawnpore 2

Volley ball—Allahabad 1 Gorakhpur 2

Women's badminton—Cawnpore 1 Allahabad 2

Madras.

The following are the results of the Madras Olympic Games—

Men's Section

100 Metres Race—P F Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 Leslie T Boosey 2 A Vanhaltren (S I Ry Athletic Association) 3 C Jordan (S I Ry Athletic Association) 4 Time—11.5 seconds

200 Metres Race—P E Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1, L T Boosey 2 A Vanhaltren (S I Ry Athletic Association) 3 C D Antony (Cochin Athletic Association) 4 Time—23.1 seconds

400 Metres Race—Vadivelu (M & S M Railway) 1, S V Gnanaprakasam (S I Ry Athletic Association) 2 Lardaswami (M & S M Railway) 3 Gnanamuthu (M & S M Railway) 4 Time—4 minutes 27.4 seconds

800 Metres Hurdles—F Pell (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 B J Pereira (Madras Medical College) 2 H Spitteler 3 C Govindankutty Menon (Cochin Athletic Association) 4 Time—26.3 secs (New Madras record Previous Madras record 26.8 seconds)

High Jump—G D Mani (Madras Olympic Association) 1 K U Damodaran (Cochin Athletic Association) 2 Ignatius (M & S M Railway) 3 Height—5 feet 9 inches

Long Jump—P E Rodrigues (S I Ry Athletic Association) 1 L T Boosey 2 T B Cleur (M & S M Railway) 3 E Pell (S I Ry Athletic Association) 4 Distance—21 feet 10 inches

4 × 100 Metres Relay—S I Ry Athletic Association 1 Cochin Athletic Association 2 Y M C A College 3 Madras Medical College 4 Time—45.9 seconds

4 × 400 Metres Relay—M & S M Railway 1 Annamalai University 2 Y M C A College 3 Cochin Athletic Association 4

Discus Throw—M Bellett (S I Railway Athletic Association) 1 Bakthwar Singh

400-metre Hurdles —H Spitteler 1, B J Pereira (Madras Medical College) 2, E Pell (S I Py Athletic Association) 3, Jazakiram (M. and S. M. Py) 4 Time—58 1 seconds (a new record)

16 lbs. Hammer Throw —Lakthwar Singh (A. M. C. A. College) 1, M. Lelett (S I Py Athletic Association) 2, G. W. Bird (Madras Medical College) 3, Hafta Khan (M. & S. M. Py) 4 Distance—86 feet 3 1/2 inches.

5000 Metres Race —Vadivelu (M. & S. M. Py) 1, P. Arumudham (S I Py Athletic Association) 2, S. V. Gnana prakasam (S I Py Athletic Association) 3, Lurdaswami (M. & S. M. Py) 4 Time—17 minutes 3 seconds.

WOMEN'S SECTION

100 Metres Race —J. Nayler 1, Marjorie Snare 2, V. Salisbury (St. Ventry School) 3, S. V. Austin (Queen Mary's College) 4 Time—14 4 seconds

Net Ball Throw —L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 1, M. Weston (Queen Mary's College) 2, P. Kamalam (St. Christopher's Training College) 3, M. Johnson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 4 Distance—71 feet 8 inches

100 Metres Rope Skipping Race —G. Duffield (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 1, J. Nayler 2, K. Hobroyd (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, B. Elliot (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 4 Time—15 1 seconds

Cricket Ball Throw —L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 1, M. Deth (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 2, M. Weston (Queen Mary's College) 3, J. Nayler 4 Distance—160 feet 2 inches

80 Metres Hurdle Race —B. Richter (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 1, L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 2, B. Elliot (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, S. V. Austin (Queen Mary's College) 4 Time—15 9 seconds

Running High Jump —Marjorie Snare 1, L. Rapson (Doveton Teachers' Training School) 2, B. Richter (Doveton-Corrie Girls' High School) 3, Jeanne Chadwick

inches

Poona.

The Marathon Trial at Poona to select a representative for India at the World's Olympic Games resulted as follows —

Chota Singh (Patiala) 1 Time—2 hours, 43 minutes 43 8 seconds

Chajju Singh (Patiala) 2 Time—3 hours

Amar Singh (Patiala) 3 Time—3 hours 9 minutes 10 seconds

P. R. Ghatkar (Bombay) 4 Time—3 hours, 19 minutes

Distance of 26 miles and 385 yards covered in record time beat the previous best time of S. S. Varma of 3 hours 5 minutes.

WRESTLING.

Middleweight —K. P. Rai (Allahabad) 1, Hamid Hussain (Lucknow) 2

Lucknow District scored the highest number of points and won the Sir Harry Halse trophy. Cawnpore District was second. Allahabad District won the Lady Halse trophy for women.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Pachmar.

The Non Central matches of the Army Rifle Association resulted as follows —

The Aperture Sight Match —Private L. V. Wells Kolar (old Fieldia Battalion) 133 points 1, L. Sgt M. (Indel) 201 (I.P. Railway Regiment) 135 points 2, Major R. T. Williams Royal Signals 3rd Indian Divisional Signals 130 points 3

Brooke Bond Cup —1st Bn The King's Royal Rifle Corps 969 points

King Emperor's Cup —2 15th Punjab Regiment 2710 points 1, 1 15th Punjab Regiment 1,853 points 2.

80th Carnatic Infantry Memorial Gold Cup —2 15th Punjab Regiment 53 points 1, 2 9th Gurkha Rifles 912 points, 2.

Rawlinson Shield —B Coy 2 15th Punjab Regiment 785 points 1, A Coy 2 15th Punjab Regiment 639 points 2

Cawnpore Wooden Mills Cup —No 5 Pl 2 15th Punjab Regiment 185 points 1, No 17 Pl. 5th Rajput Regiment 179 points 2

Prince of Wales (Malerkotla) Cup —No 14 Pl. 2nd Kashmir Rifles 161 points 1, No 6 Pl. 7th Jammu and Kashmir Infantry 160 points 2

Vickers-Armstrongs Trophy —3 Tr "C" 84th Light Cavalry with 165 points.

O. Moore Crouch Cup —Tr "C" 84th The Mysore Lancers 31 points 1, 3 Tr "B" 84th The Mysore Lancers 244 points 2.

Mother Country Cup —No 2 Team 5th Rajput Regiment 152 points 1, No 4 Team, 5th Rajput Regiment, 149 points 2.

OPEN SPECIALS.

- Best Black and Tan —Mr D J Panday's Mickey Mouse
- Best Pug —Mrs Sabavala's Yu Jusey
- Best Peke —H H Shri Akkasahab Maharaj of Kolhapur's Ting Kah of Alderbourne
- Best Pomeranian —Mrs Willstrop's Mine gold Black King
- Best Sydney Siskie —Mr J Irttas's Jamalin
- Best Alsatian —Mr Fgerton's Cilly Haus Rosenhag
- Best Collie —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Harpole Herald
- Best Dalmatian —Mrs Verde's Tessmann
- Best Great Dane —Mr G H Mody's Rita Lucerne
- Best Irish Setter —Mr J P Shaw's Gewdore Pat
- Best Golden Retriever —Mr K S Powvala's Roverasna
- Best Cocker Spaniel (Black) —Miss K Wheatley's Bluedown Ballie
- Best Cocker Spaniel (Any Other Colour) —H H The Maharajah of Kashmira's Merry weather Marnadke
- Best Afghan Hound —Mr R H Wadia's Kalla
- Best Borzoi —Mr R S Setlana's Tajana Karelin
- Best Dachshund —Mrs Noel Paton's Victoria
- Best Greyhound —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Kartari
- Best Whippet —H H The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Nila
- Best Australian Terrier —Mrs A Tydd's Michael of Partabgarh
- Best Airedale —Miss Homan's Ch Towyn Noble King
- Best Bull Terrier —Mr R A Austin's Defender of Monshirval
- Best Cairn Terrier —Mrs H Scully's Bibbits Hope of Burton
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier —Mrs Broadbent's Teagan
- Best Wire Fox Terrier —Miss Agabeg's Lanarth Topotch
- Best Scottish Terrier —Mrs H Scully's Malen Collette
- Best Lakeland Terrier —Dr V S Rao's Ch Gay Lady
- Best Sealyham Terrier —Mr M D Felt's Silverday Sandprite
- Best Dobermann Pinscher —Mr C L Vogel's Juliet von der Savron
- Best Finnish Spitz —H H The Maharajah of Dharampur's Tom Tit
- Best Litter —Miss D Arcey's Cairn Terriers
- Best Soldier's Dog —Sub-Collector Adams's Likhoun

Poona.

The following are the results of the Seventh Championship Dog Show of the Poona Kennel Club —

CHALLENGE CUPS OPEN TO ALL EXHIBITORS

Lady Lumley's Cup for the best dog in the show was won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

The Times of India Cup for the best exhibit in the show opposite sex won by Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog Duke Marcus of Lockee

The Byramjee Cup for the best exhibit in the show was won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

Cup for best reserve dog in the show won by Mr F E M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog Stainless Stefan

Cup for the best reserve bitch in the show won by Mr A Panna's Afghan hound (bitch) Glolavera Lola

Cup for the best exhibit bred in India won by H H

Cup for the best puppy in the show won by Mr K M Hassan's Cocker Spaniel bitch Parthing of the Clouds

Cup for the best outstation exhibit won by H H the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier bitch Cheerio Flash

The Poona Kennel Club Cup won by Mr M V Dayal's Pomeranian dog Duke Marcus of Lockee

The Bhadri Cup won by Mr K M Hassan's Cocker Spaniel bitch Parthing of the Clouds

The Jind Cup won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's smooth Fox Terrier Corrected of Partabgarh

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment's Cup won by Miss P L M Espley's Cocker Spaniel dog Stainless Stefan

The Sangli Cup won by Mrs S L Druce's Cocker Spaniel dog Dandaul Dictator

The Black Wendy Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel was won by Miss P F M Espley's Cocker Spaniel Stainless Stefan

The Sir Jan setjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for the best Alsatian won by Mrs I C Smith's bitch Voel von Haus Schutting

The Denmark Trophy was won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's smooth Fox Terrier (corrected of Partabgarh)

The Spratt's Challenge Cup was won by Mr K M Rula's Wire Fox Terrier dog Too-Too-Tie

The Fragan Duchess Stiel was won by the Maharaja of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier Cheerio Flash

Bengal Olympic Association 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—*Secretary* N Ahmed Esq
President The Honble Sir Monmatha Nath Ray (Chowdhury) Kt Maharaja of Santosh

Bihar Olympic Association, P O Bankipore, Patna.—*Secretary* S M. Moinal Haq Esq M.A., O.B.E.

President Dr Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad Kt Bar-at Law

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association Lalur Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay
Secretary S K Mukerji Esq

President J R D Tata Esq Bombay

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhanotla, Nagpur.—*Secretary* Dr L J. Khardekar D.P.E.

President B G Khardekar, Esq

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.—*Secretary* Dr J N Sen
President S B S Sakhia Shastri Esq

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.—*Secretary* N N Kunzru Esq Motimaha Gwalior

President General Rajwade Sahib Gwalior

Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow (Lucknow University).—*Secretary* Dr A C (Latterji)

Mysore Olympic Association Cenotaph Road Y.M.C.A., Bangalore City.—*Secretary* J R Isaac B.A. M.B.E. Esq
President H H the Yuvraja of Mysore

Patiala Olympic Association Rajinder Bhawan, Patiala.—*Secretary* Lt Col Rao Raja Sri Brindra Singhji

Punjab Olympic Association, 95 Pringle Road Lahore.—*Secretary* Rai Sahib Kirpa Narain.
President The Honble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan

Chairman Mr O D Gondhi M.A. I.E.S.

United Provinces Olympic Association Allahabad.—*Secretary* S Nawab Hussain Esq M.A.

President Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf Lucknow

Indian W. & A. Es. Bagin Es.
President Mahab wan

Boxing

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association India.—*Non Secretary* c/o Army School of Physical Training India Ambala

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B A Shadrack Esq Post Box 86 Rangoon Burma

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—A J Lomas Esq c/o Bombay Telephone Company Fort Bombay

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Non Secretary* A B Henricus Esq c/o Messrs James Hulay & Co Ltd, Colombo Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Non Secretary* H C Buck Esq Principal The J M C A College of Physical Education Saidapet Madras

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Non Secretary* Rev Newbury Principal Armenian College Hyd Street Calcutta

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—*Non Secretary* Ashoke Chatterjee Esq c/o The Modern Review 120 2 Upper Circular Road Calcutta

Hyderabad State.—Fred Weber Esq Director of Physical Education Mumthaz Mansion Salabad Hyderabad (Deccan)

Punjab Amateur Boxing Association.—*Non Secretary*—M M Mirza Khan Lahore

Cricket

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.—*President* Dr P Subbarayan *Secy* *President*

The Bombay Cricket Association.—Mr H N (contractor) o Islami Gymkhana Kennedy Sea Face Bombay 2

The Madras Cricket Association.—Mr K S Ranga Rao 7 T P Koll street Triplicane Madras

The Cricket Association of Bengal.—Mr D W Malcom Eden Gardens Calcutta

The Sind Cricket Association.—Mr K R. Collector opp Mama Girls School Preedy Road Karachi

The Northern India Cricket Association.—Mr M N Zahur ud Din Darud Khana Lahore

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—Dewan Walait Ram Kapurthala

The Jammagar State Cricket Association.—*President* His Highness The Jamsaheb of

The Western India States Cricket Association.—Mr F F Pearson Rajkot Kathiawar

The Army Sports Control Board.—Mr J F Meiklejohn Ambala or Asanull

The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.—Mr C Vishwanath Rao Nagpur

The Rajaputana Cricket.—Bradshaw Esq Mayo College Ajmer

The Central India Cricket Association—Major R M Lindsley, Residency 101 Office Indore

The U P Cricket Association—Mr Mansur
Alam 24 Hamilton Road Allahabad

The Gujarat Cricket Association—Mr C M Dwivedi Ballentine Havell near Three Gates Ahmedabad

**The Hyderabad States Cricket Association—
Mr & M Hadi Boy Scouts Camp Saifabad
Hyderabad**

The Mysore States Cricket Association,—
Dr C. S. Nizamathu Central College Bangalore

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.-
Mr M C Bhawe Vasant Villa Poona 4

The Baroda Cricket Association—Mr S M Ambekar 7 Loya Gate Baroda

The Bihar Cricket Association.—Mr B K Bose 1461 Road Jamshedpur

The N.W.F.P. Cricket Association—Mr. S. Mahendra Singh (of Khatri Jalandhar City N.W.F.P.)

Football

All India Football Federation—*I resident*
D Mair Esq W H Bailey Esq Ltd Bombay
Honorary Secretary J J Turner Esq The
Times of India, Bombay

Indian Football Association.—*Jt. Honorary Secretaries* Messrs J B Howle and Datta Roy
8 Royal Exchange Place Calcutta

North Western India Football Association—
Honorary Secretary H A Booth Esq (Govern-
ment College Lahore)

Delhi Football Association.—Honorary Secy
179 A K Aziz St 6 Alhil Pahal
Road New Delhi

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary* S. M. Mohi ul Haq Esq. O.B.I. 10 Bankipore Patna.

Western India Football Association, Ltd—

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system.

Road Lucknow
 Messrs Football Association

[illegible]

North Western Frontier Province Football Association.—*Honorary Secretaries* Messrs. Asif Ali Khan and H Qatab Alam
13 Fort Road, Peshawar

Sund Football Association.—*Honorary Secretaries* Messrs A H Stute and C L Chalcraft M.C.A. Havelock Road, Ipswich.

Dacca Sporting Association.—*Honorary Secretary* N. I. Gupta, B.A., 16 Bhatia Road, 10 War, Dacca.

Army Sport Control Board.—Honorary Secretary Colonel J. E. Melkley, J. N. Ambata Nasrull

Hockey

The Indian Hockey Federation—President
The Hon ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin h C I E
Hon Secretary Dr A C Chatterji c o The
University Lucknow Hon Treasurer Ra h
Ali Shaikh Esq Government College Lahore

Indian Railways Athletic Association—Hon
Secretary J D Michael Esq, c/o The
Railway Board New Delhi

Army Sports Control Board—Non Secretary Army Sports Control Board Annals

Bengal Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary
I. Gupta Esq. 100/B Surendra Nath Bannerji
Road Calcutta

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd.—
Hon. Secretary M. J. Vakil Esq. c/o Vakil
Dadlani & Bhargava, 1/11/11 Building 21/26
D. Lal Street Fort Bombay

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Hon Secretary*
Prof S M Moimulhaq 10 Bankipore Patna.

Baluchistan Hockey Association—Non Secretary Marudullah 140 N W Railway Quetta

Bhopal Hockey Association—Hon Secretary
A. C. Khan, L.S. Shamla Bhopal

Central India Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary A. M. Dapna Esq, Manoramangal Indore.

Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association—*Ho Secretary* N. Indiraya Esq
(Antonen at Mody Jululpore)

Delhi Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary Joseph Mahar Das Esq The Town Hall New Delhi

Gwalior Sports Association.—*Non Secretary*
N. N. Khunru, Esq. Moti Mahal Gwalior

Hyderabad State Hockey Association.—Hon
ry Asstg Insd Personal Asstnt
Director General of Police Hyderabad
a)

²² as Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary
1114, Bag, c/o the Matras United Club

Manavadar State Hockey Association.—Hon
 S. M. Hussain Esq Manavadar State
 Association Manavadar (Southwari)

1. re State Hockey Association - Hon. Secy
Capt. C. A. Reynolds, c/o Barton St
1st. New York

Patala State Olympic Association - 11

Punjab Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary*
Basir Ali Shahid Lang Government College
Lahore.

North West Frontier Province Hockey Association.—The Secretary H. M. Ajal has been elected to the post of secretary of the North West Frontier Hockey Association.

Rajputana Hockey Association—Hon Secretary G. H. Naidu Esq., Mayo College Ajmer

Sind Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary* O. K. Nazareth, Esq., c/o St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.

U.P. Sports Control Board.—*Hon. Secretary* P. V. Sahasr Esq., Sahasr House 16, Khatra Road, Aligarh.

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary for India* L. Brooke Edwards, Esq. Post Box No. 290 Calcutta.

Foreign Secretary J. Chinn Dural, Esq. 10, King's Bench Walk, Temple London, E.C. 4.

Army and Air Force Championships.—*Army Sports Control Board*, Ambala Cantonment.

Baroda Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Prof. A. V. Shrivastava Baroda College Baroda.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* J. G. Mustary Esq. 5-1A Radha Kanta Jew Street Chamlazar Calcutta.

Bhopal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Lt.-Col. Muntaz Ali Khan, General Staff Officer Bhopal.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A. A. Banerjee Esq. New Patna Club Patna.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* R. A. Wagle Esq. Customs House Bombay.

Central Provinces and Berar Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* J. L. Shrivastava, Esq. Jabpur (P.).

Dacca Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* C. V. Sen, Esq. 12, Pembe Lane.

Holkar State Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* A. M. Gupta, Esq. Dadi Jagti, Indore.

Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* N. M. Hadi Esq. 17, Mount Headquarters, Salabad Hyderabad (Deccan).

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* M. Ramiah Esq. c/o The Insurance Company Linga Chetty Street Madras.

Mysore Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* R. Venkataswamy Esq. Methodist Mission School Mysore.

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* H. L. Wini Esq. c/o Petrosphere Road Lahore.

Rajputana Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* Jyotsankar Phargava Esq. Nohag House Ajmere.

Sind Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* P. C. Marshall Esq. 101, No 3 & Karachi (Nagar).

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary* T. V. Chastava, Esq. Golsanji Lucknow.

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937 —

- 1 Governor General and Viceroy of India
- 2 Governors of Provinces within their respective charges
- 3 Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal
- 4 Commander in Chief in India
- 5 Governors of the United Provinces and

Punjab

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27 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department Judges of Chief Courts; and Vice Chairmen Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

28 Chairman, Public Service Commission Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands within the charge; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal

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* NOTE.—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

General of Forests and President, Forest Re-|Railway Charing Accounts Office- Director of
search Institute: Inspecting General of Forests-|al
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Chief Engineers.

56 Administrative Officer, Central Public Department; Captain Superintendent, M. T. S. *Dufferin* Chief Aerodrome, Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Islands, Chief Education Officer,

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Superintendents, Signal Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers, Chief

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military
Officers of the All India Class I Central Class Finance Assistant Secretaries to the Council

- 3 When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him
- 4 Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that

appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul General he

There has been no subsequent revision of the Warrant but the Governor General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty has given courtesy rank to the following Officers —

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Reforms Commissioner | Article | 26 |
| Controller of Broadcasting | " | 38 |
| | " | 38 |
| | " | 38 |
| | " | 41 |
| | " | 45 |
| Chief Engineer, All India Radio | " | 47 |
| Professors of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry and Sugar Engineering | " | 61 |
| Senior Marketing Officers | " | 61 |
| Marketing Officers | " | 61 |
| Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan of India and the Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church | Appointed after 1st March 1930 | Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 9 |
| Archbishops of Roman Catholic Church and Bishops of Madras and Bombay | | Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 15 Arch Bishops taking precedence over Bishops |
| All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church | | Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 25 |
| Bishops (not territorial) | | Immediately after officers mentioned in Article 34 |

In virtue of the provisions of section 9 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Archbishop

| Persons | No of Guns | Occasions on which salute is fired |
|---|------------|--|
| Viceroy and Governor General | 31 | On arrival at or departure from a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony |
| Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India | 17 | On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at or departure from a military station and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at or departure from a military station if desired |
| Residents 1st Class | 13 | } Same as Governors |
| Agents to the Governor-General | 13 | |
| Residents 2nd Class | 13 | } On assuming or relinquishing office and on occasion of a public arrival at or departure from a military station |
| Political Agents (b) | 11 | |
| Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal) | 19 | } On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at or departure from a military station and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired |
| Commander in Chief in India (if a General) | 17 | |
| Naval Commander in Chief East Indies Squadron (c) | | } Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see K R.) |
| G.O.C. in C Commands (d) | 15 | |
| Major Generals Commanding Districts (d) | 13 | } On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure if desired |
| Major Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d) | 11 | |

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of
Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of
Mysore. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal. The Nawab of
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of
Travancore. The Maharaja of
Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of

Salutes of 17 guns

Rahawalpur. The Nawab of
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of
Bikaner. The Maharaja of
Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of
Cochin. The Maharaja of

Cutch. The Maharao of
Jalpur. The Maharaja of
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of
Karauli. The Maharaja of
Kota. The Maharao of
Patiala. The Maharaja of
Rewa. The Maharaja of
Tonk. The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar. The Maharaja of
Banswara. The Maharawal of
Bhutan. The Maharaja of
Datia. The Maharaja of
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of
Dhar. The Maharaja of
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of
Idar. The Maharaja of
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached

(c) According to naval rank with two guns added

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the existing guns allowed for individuals

Khairpur The Mir of
 Kishangarh The Maharaja of
 Orchha. The Maharaja of
 Partabgarh The Maharawat of
 Rampur The Nawab of
 Sikkim The Maharaja of
 Sirohi The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 guns

Benares The Maharaja of
 Bhavnagar The Maharaja of
 Cooh Behar The Maharaja of
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of
 Jaora The Nawab of
 Jhalawar The Maharaj Rana of
 Jind. The Maharaja of
 Jnagadh. The Nawab of
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of
 Nabha The Maharaja of
 Nawanagar The Maharaja of
 Palanpur The Nawab of
 Porbandar The Maharaja of
 Rajppla The Maharaja of
 Ratlam The Maharaja of
 Tripura. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Ajajgarh The Maharaja of
 Alwarpur The Raja of
 Beoni The Nawab of
 Barwani The Rana of
 Bijawar The Maharaja of
 Bilaspur The Raja of
 Cambay The Nawab of
 Chamba The Raja of
 Charkhari The Maharaja of
 Chhatarpur The Maharaja of
 Chitral. The Mehtar of
 Faridkot The Raja of
 Gondal The Maharaja of
 Jasjira The Nawab of
 Jhabua The Raja of
 Malet Kotia. The Nawab of
 Mandi The Raja of
 Manipur The Maharaja of
 Morvi. The Maharaja of
 Narsingarh The Raja of
 Panna The Maharaja of
 Pudukkottai The Raja of
 Radhanpur The Nawab of
 Rajgarh The Raja of
 Sallana The Raja of
 Samthar The Raja of
 Sirmur The Maharaja of
 Sitamau The Raja of
 Suket. The Raja of
 Tehri The Maharaja of
 Wankaner The Raj Saheb of

Salutes of 9 guns

Balastnor The Nawab (Dab) of
 Banganapalle The Nawab of
 Bansda The Raja of
 Baraundha The Raja of
 Bariya The Raja of
 Bhore The Raja of
 Chhota Udepur The Raja of
 Danta The Maharana of
 Dharampur The Raja of
 Dhrol The Thakor Saheb of
 Halpaw The Sawbwa of
 Jawhar The Raja of
 Kalahandi The Maharaja of
 Kengtung The Sawbwa of
 Khilchipur The Raja of.
 Limbdi The Thakor Saheb of
 Loharu The Nawab of
 Lunawada The Raja of
 Maihar The Raja of
 Mayurbhanj The Maharaja of
 Mong Nai The Sawbwa of
 Mudhol The Raja of
 Nagod The Raja of.
 Palitana The Thako Saheb of
 Patna The Maharaja of
 Rajkot The Thakor Saheb of
 Sachin The Nawab of
 Sangli The Raja of
 Sant The Raja of.
 Sarantvadi The Raja of
 Shahpura The Raja of.
 Sonpur The Maharaja of
 Wadhwan The Thakor Saheb of
 Yawnghwe The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes

Salutes of 19 guns

Bikaner Lieut.-General His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur
 G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O. G.B.E., K.C.B.,
 L.D. & D.C. Maharaja of.
 Kotah Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Maharao of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Dholpur Lieutenant-Colonel His
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawal Mahara
 Sir Udalbhan Singh
 Jang Jai Deo G.C.I.E. K.C.V.
 Maharaj-Rana of.

Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur GCSI GCIE
GSE Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan His Highness The Rt Honble
Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Fc GCSI
GCIE CVO of Bombay

Baria Major H H Maharawal Shri Sir
Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji KCSI Raja of
Dharampur H H Maharana Vijayadevi of
Sangli Lt His Highness Raja Sir Chhotamanrao
Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan
KCSI Raja of

Salutes of 9 guns

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh Raja of

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of Within
the limits of her (or his) own territories
permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
the limits of his own territories permanently
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of With
in the limits of his own territories per
manently

(H) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF

MESEAT—

1 His Highness the Sultan of 21

BAHRAIN—

2 His Highness the Sheikh of (fired
by British ships of war in the
Persian Gulf at the termination of
an official visit) 7

3 His Highness the Sheikh of 11
(personal to the present Sheikh)

4 Official Deputy appointed by the
Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him
in his absence 5

KUWAIT—

5 His Highness the Sheikh of 7

6 His Highness the Sheikh of 11
(personal to the present Sheikh)

7 Official Deputy appointed by the
Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him
in his absence 5

QATAR—

8 Sheikh of 7

ARABISTAN—

9 His Excellency the Governor of 13

MONASTERAH—

10 The Governor of (at the termination
of an official visit) 7

BUSHAIR—

11 His Excellency the Governor of (at
the termination of an official
visit) 13

ABADAN—

12 The Governor of

BUNDAR ABAS—

13 The Governor of (at the termination
of an official visit)

ABU DHABI—

14 The Sheikh of

15 The Sheikh of
(personal to the present Sheikh)

DEBAI—

16 The Sheikh of

SHARJAH—

17 The Sheikh of

18 The Sheikh of
(personal to the present Sheikh)

AJMAN—

19 The Sheikh of

UMM EL KUWAIR—

20 The Sheikh of

RAS EL KRAIMAN—

21 The Sheikh of

22 The Sheikh of
(personal to the present Sheikh)

KALBA—

23 The Governor of

24 The Governor of

25 The Governor of

26 The Governor of

27 The Governor of

28 The Governor of

29 The Governor of

30 The Governor of

31 The Governor of

32 The Governor of

their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of

Khalpur The Mir of

(Within the limits of their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares The Maharaja of

Bhavnagar The Maharaja of

Jind The Maharaja of

Junagadh The Nawab of

Kapurthala The Maharaja of

Nabha The Maharaja of

Nawanagar The Maharaja of

Ratlam The Maharaja of

(Within the limits of their own territory
permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns

Janjira The Nawab of (Within the limit
of his own territory permanently)

Salutes of 11 guns

Savantvadi The Raja of (Within the limit
of his own territory permanently)

9 guns
of

aharaja of

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by the Queen Victoria in 1875. Grand Master of the Order — His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, O.M.S.I.,

Major
O.L.L.
Secretary
Palace.

at Lalthwalte,
Governor General
to His Excellency

thirty-seven Companions exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members as well as certain additional Knights and Companions

India are
Extra Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Grand Commander,
(O.C.S.I.)
Honorary Knight Commander (K.C.S.I.)

death to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order — His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India

with a royal edict, with a gold and lettered gold inscribed *Imperatrix* piece surmounted by an Imperial gold. (iv) The *MASTIX* is of Imperial satin, lined with and fastened by a

Sovereign of the Order—His Most
Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of
India

Grand Master of the Order—H R

Lady Beatrice Major Stanley
Doreen Maud Marchioness of Liffithgow
Doreen Gerakine, Baroness Brabourne

Indian Titles Badges.—An announcement

Sovereign of the Order
THE KING EMPEROR OF INDIA.
Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary
H R H the Princess Royal
H R H The Duchess of Gloucester
H R H The Duchess of Kent
H R H the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.
H R H the Princess Leatrice
H R Princess Helena Victoria
H R Princess Marie Louise
H M The Queen of Norway
H M Queen Marie of Roumania

should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations they should be placed immediately after the Kalash Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 26th 1907 by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The

medal 1½ inches in diameter is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in. wide with blue edges ½ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

from one class to another the star is worn to the Government, and the superior substituted but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the device. The order carries with it an increase of one

rank in plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title *Sardar Bahadur* and a salary allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of *Bahadur* and an extra 1½ rupees a day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal—This was instituted July 2nd 1888. At first receipt of the medal the order states a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M.S.M. medal but the acuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diadem

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which

white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order

Mary, Baroness Kinloss
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chumna Bai Gachwar
Lady George Hamilton.
Margaret Dowager Baroness Amptill.

Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order—H. E.

H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevali Vanchi Iru...
Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Sri
Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Gochern.
Jeannette Hope Baroness Birdwood
H. H. the Maharani Bhatiaji Sri Ajab Kanwar
Sahab of Bikaner
Lady Beatrice Taylor Stanley
Doreen Maud Marchioness of Linlithgow
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brasourne.

Indian Titles Badges.—An announcement in 1911.

Crown of India

This Order was instituted on Jan 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire

shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadar shall be light blue with a dark blue border for the titles of Chohan Bahadur and Bahadur Nigat

H. H. The Duchess of Gloucester
H. H. The Duchess of Kent
H. H. The Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll
H. H. The Princess Beatrice
H. H. Princess Helena Victoria
H. H. Princess Marie Louise
H. M. The Queen of Norway
H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 2nd 1907 by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service The

medal, 1 1/2 inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1 1/2 in wide with blue edges 1/4 in wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co. in 1837, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, 1½ in in diameter having in the centre a ground of dark blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold, and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark blue ribbon 1½ in in width with red edges bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of

reverse is plain in both classes. The first class carries with it the title *major* and an additional allowance of 10 and the second the title *extra* allowance of 10.

[illegible]

The Kaiser

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Who's Who in India.



scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on the Madras since 1930.

the Madras University Students Bureau. Awarded M. A. in the Honours of 1937. On military service during the outbreak of the War. Address: George Madras.

ADDISON, SIR JAMES M.A., B.Sc. (Kt 1935).
 b. 13th November 1879. m. Vera Mary

Calcutta

HAN P.C.

ACHRATLAL, SHET
 Ahmedabad Millon
 and a leading Millon
 College, Ahmedabad



the last fifty years
 Vajra Mills an up
 bought over the W
 renamed it Gopal
 industrialist known
 very religious mind
 with many benef
 Dharmasala in Da
 educational scholar
 Government as m
 of Management of
 pality (1910-1913)
 board of the Cen
 Ahmedabad, since
 Eheran, Shahibag.

ACLAND RICHARD
 M.A., Bishop of 1
 Educ Bedford an
 First 1906 Curat
 10. A. P. Q. Mlac
 par Depell, Bom
 Bishop a Lodge, Ma



literally brought up by me. He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure God forbid will be my failure and his success will be my success. Travelled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of societies for propagation of Art and Literature. He has been appointed Parlia-

Appointed Assistant Engineer in 1903, was Executive Engineer and Architect, Royal Palace Works Development Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Expert in



leading magazine and took a prominent part in the Government W Council & March Zemindar Sheikhpur



CHETTIAR K V AL RM MA
Banker son of late Mr K V

HSAN YAR JUNG NAWAB C E (Coopers Hill, England) MIE (India) Second son of Mouvi Haji Haddi Waheed us Zaman (Nawab Viqar Nawas Jung Bahadur) retired Puisne Judge of Hyderabad High Court, well known Author and Arabic Scholar & at Hyderabad (Deccan) 8th June 1882 Educ at the St. Vincent School Poona and Nizam College Hyderabad (Deccan) Qualified in Civil Engineering from Royal Indian Engineering College Coopers Hill England



Deputy Chairman The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd Director The Indian Bank Ltd Madras The Cochlin Textiles Ltd, Pudukad (Cochlin State) The Ayer Mania Rubber Estate Ltd Senior Partner Ramlal & Co Stock and Brokers, Madras, Managing Ramlal & Co Ltd Madras Sij Muthiah Chettiar High School.



saty and then London University and took D Sc in Economics and Commerce called to the Bar 1923 gave evidence before

ALI, A F M ABDUL, FRSL MA b 1884
Ex keeper of the Records of the Govt of

SYED, BA (Cantab) Bar at
Collector of Ratnaguri from
b 21st April 1895 Educ

ALLEN, CHARLES TURNER, CIE (1922)



B L (Cal)

AMERICAN THEATRICAL COMPANY

went to Germany, and joined Bonn Uiver

Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1931.

Life Member Lawley Institute, Only, Life
Member of India Athletic Association
in Madras. Address: Anna
Atray.

PILLAI DEIVASAGAYA, RAO

ANGRE MAJOR SHRIMANT GARDAR
DHIRENDR CHANDROJI SAMBRAJI RAO
WAFARAT MOAN SAWAI SARKHEI BAHADUR
A D C to His Highness Maharaja of the

Horn 1896. Educated
Wilson High School
Bombay. Gardar School
Gwalior. Agricultural In-
stitute Allahabad. Present
appointment Vice-Presi-
dent Executive Council
A Foreign and Political
Minister Gwalior Govern-
ment. Present appoint-
ments Keeper of His
Highness's Lites, Purse
Sulva Shipori Master of



Ceremonies Private Secretary to His

Dharmajaram was awarded
a gold medal by the
Government with the
legend *Victoria Praetium*
(Reward for Valour) for
chasing a murderer and
arresting him while armed.
Tahsildar 1911 Deputy
Collector 1913 Assistant
Registrar of Co-operative
Societies 1917 Assistant
Commissioner of Labour 1919, Publicity
Officer Madras 1922 Honorary Secretary,
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
Hospital Committee Member, Health
Propaganda Board Presided at the 111
All India Catholic Congress at Mysore in
December 1929.



ARUNDAJF GEORGE SYDNEY MA LLB

(Cantab.) D Litt (Madras) F R Hist
S (Lond). President of The Theosophical
Society since June 1934 succeeding Dr
Annie Besant of Surrey England 1 Dec
1878 m Rukmini daughter of Pandit

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMUDDIN, HIS
HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAMOMED ALI KHAN

PALE-
ym
31e
due
drau
Dege
rvic
905
an
adla
mer
din



Rajputana.

SWAN BHADUR, BA
Principal Chief Engineer



the Bombay P W D. 1906 Retired from the
Indian Service of Engineers in 1936. Chief

AUGUSTINE K. JOSEPH A. M. S. 1924



in 1926, 1930 and 1937. Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937. Resigned seat in December 1937. Elected President Bihar Provincial Muslim League, 1938-1939.

J. B. S. S. S. S.

BABER SHAM SHER, COMDGO Gen. G.B.E., A.C.S.I., A.C.I.E., Hon. Col. British Army. A. 27th January 1888, s. of M. H. Hon. General Maharaja Chandra G.C.B. etc. D.G. Police (1903-29) D.G. Med. Dept (1932); Delhi Durbar (1903) visited Europe (1908) in charge of shooting arrange-

HADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1931) Deputy Auditor General of India b. 2nd July 1889 m. Jess. Greg. Mackenna 1914 Educ. Dunfermline

New Delhi.

HADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M.A., D.D., LL.D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Member Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, Bishop of the Methodist

shop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924 Publications: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God & Heroes, Our Examples" (Mysore City)

BAHAWALPUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS ABBASI, WALI AHAD of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur b. on the 22nd of March 1924

He joined the Alitchison College, Lahore in February 1934 where he has been receiving his education since. He is the King's Coronation Medal 1937 and his father, keen in shooting and also very fond of collecting Address Bahawalpur



ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Medal (1920), C.I.E. (1931) or General of Police, Bombay b. 10th October 1886 m. to Heather M. H. Educ. St. Andrews College and Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Hospital, 1906 Address Poona

GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAU CHAMP DOUGLAS, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., P.S.C., Croix de guerre (France) with palms. General Officer Commanding in

BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon), B.Sc. (Allahabad) A.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, from 1st April 1940 to 3 April 1891 Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton

Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926 Secretary

13.

13.

MAHARAJA PATESHWARI
ON SAHIB d 2 Jan 1914
192 d of H H the late
Ir Chandra Shamsher Jung
na, GCB, GCSI GCMG,
CL (Oxon), FRUS, FRS

1930, 1931 & 1932 & 1933 in the industries
'Co-op Marketing Society' Was for a term
member of the Kochin Legislative Council.

• JIYA CHAKRAN, I F S, M S



Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science
Abstracts. Publications. Several research

ANERJEA PRAMATHANATH, Prof., DR., M.A.
(Cal.) D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.). Bar-at Law
Member Indian Legislative Assembly, Calcutta

School; obtained First prize in Law in the
Final examination of the Police Training
School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902.
has been on several occasions especially
mentioned in the Annual Administration
Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of
Rai Sahib conferred by Government
January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur
conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice
of the Peace for Ag. Deputy
Calcutta temporary
in 1936. Address

A. RAI BAHADUR
I.E. BA, B.Sc.
Bikaner & 24th
at Anand Kumar



OS, Law Tutor to
Rao III His
ary, 1911 and First
e Minister, 1915
in 19-1 joined

DANERJI SIB ALBION RAJESMAN Kt (1905)
ICS C.S.I. (19-1) C.I.E. (1911) & Bristol
10 Oct 1871 m 1894, d of Sir Krishna
Gupta Educ. Calcutta University, Balliol
College, Oxford M.A. 1892. Entered
ICS 1894, served as district officer in

Li Col (Hon.) His Highness M.

THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD,
M.A. (Oxon) C.I.F. (1923) O.B.E.

BANERJI, SURENDR, Rai Bahadur, B.A.
Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Calcutta & 5 October 1880 m to Suhag
sini, eldest d of late Kumar Satyewar
Ghosal of Bhukalpa Raj. Educ. St. Xavier's
College, Calcutta, Law class, Government
College, Krishnagar Bengal Police Training

Africa, 1925-26, Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India, June 1926 Secretary

B.

B.



MAHARAJA PATSYWAR
SAHIB b 2 Jan 1914
d of H H the late
Chandra Shamsher Jung
G C B, GCSI GCMG,
CL (Oxon), FRGS, FRSI

Hilling, and Jennis,
Judith

MITA CHARAN IFS MSc
1913) M A (Cantab) FRS



Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address*. Gyan Kutir, Bell Road, Allahabad.

BANERJEE PRAMATHANATH, PROF. DR., M A (Cal) D Sc Leon (Lond) Bar at Law Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate Calcutta Uni



Member 1930-44

School, obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902, has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace promoted to AG Deputy Commissioner of Police Calcutta, temporary 1936. *Address*

**RAI BAHADUR
B A, B Sc
Kaner & 24th
Anand Kumari**



Law Tutor to
Rao III His
1911 and First
Minister, 1915
19-1 joined

LT Col (Hon) His Highness MA

THE RT REV GEORGE DUNFORD,
M A (Oxon), C I F (1923) O B E
V D (1924), Consecrated Bishop of

BANERJEE, SUKUMAR RAI BAHADUR, B A,
Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police
Calcutta & 5 October 1880 m to Suhansini, eldest d of late Kumar Satyeshwar Ghosal of Bhukallia Raj Educ St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar, Bengal Police Training

BARODA, HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHANTYA DEVI GAEKWAR daughter of Sardar Mansing-rao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur & October 1914 to January 1929. Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinha Gaekwar now



member of Suveretta
Recreation - Riding
Address - Laxmi

Cumballa Hill, Bombay

BASANT NARAYN SINGH (MAHARAJ KUMAR)
M.B.A.S. (Eng.) F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.)
M.A. M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.) Honorary
Chief Secretary Rampash Raj, Padma young
er brother of Maharaja
Kamakshya Narain Singh
Bahadur Proprietor of the
Raj comprising 1 of the
district of Hazaribagh and
measuring 4350 square
miles. A scion of an
ancient Rathor family, &
on 9th April 1918 Father
Maharaja Lakshmi Narayan
Singh Bahadur, Mother
Maharaj Mata Shashank
Manjari Devi Daughter of
the Prince of Porahat. Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Palpur, (C. P.) and the Mayo College.



Padma.

BASU, JAYINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor & 7 Feb 1872 in Sarala Ghosh Educ. Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for fifteen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta, leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly, a Delegate from Bengal

Historical Tripes, 1899 Called to Bar Chancery Division Lieut. R.G.A., 1916 1918. Address. "Colcherno Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

BEDI, CAPTAIN TIKKA SURENDAR SINGH, Hon'y Magistrate and Hon'y Civil Judge of Kallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab Got Hon'y King's Commission in 1923 He is Captain in A.I.R.O. Recruiting Staff He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight C.I.F. Hon'y E.A.C. and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E. C.I.L. Raja I Azam of Kallar



BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A. Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs Gregson Batley and King, Chartered Architects & Oct 1879

BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. Eng. High Literature and Latin) & 21 March 1878 Educ. St. Xavier's School and College

BAXI, JAYANTILAL MADHAVRAI & 1882 A.D. m. to Kusam Manjari daughter Vaidraj Fulshanker Bawabhai One Gajendrarai Received education in Rs.

BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM

VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., of Kottayam, since July 1922 Incumbent of Pro Cathedral,

Kottajam 1895 1922, Ac
(N I, Kottajam 1912 13)

EN ALFRED
S (Oxon)
F R A S B
1879 m

at Rugby School Universities of Oxford and
Göttingen and University College Hospital
London Entered Indian Medical Service
in 1907 Served throughout Great War
(East Africa Campaign) Mentioned in

BENNETT, GEORGE FRANK MSc, M Inst
(E M I Mech E, M I J P Director of
Supply, Bombay b 1884 m Frances
Sophia Bennett F R S Stockport Gram-
mar School Manchester University Asso-
ciate Engineer (Irides) G I P 1910 1916
Port Engineer Chittagong 1916 1919 Ex
Engineer Calcutta Port Trust 1919 24
Senior Executive Engineer Calcutta Port
Trust 1924 26 Deputy Chief Engineer
Bombay Port Trust 1926 30 Chief Engineer
1930 1940 Ag Chairman 1938 Member
of Council Institution of Civil Engineers
Address Bombay

BENNETT JOHN THOMAS MSc, CIT
(1933) (B I (1913) M C (1918) King's
Police Medal for Gallantry (1936) Indian
Police b 7th October 1904 m to Janet
Smith House F R S F R S College

BENNETT 1907 1911, BRUNNEN
Colombo 1911 1926 Archdeacon of Jaffna
1926 35 Archdeacon of Colombo since 1935
Address Franklands Vengoda Ceylon

SIR CERNATH VENKATESH RA
RA (Catal) Kt, C I E, I C S
General of Posts and Telegraphs
Nov 1888 m Mrs T. T. Venkatesh
or F R S Deccan College Poona
Inq Sussex College Cambridge
Secretary to Govt C P D
Commissioner Chanda and Nagpur, Ind

BENZIGER THE MOST REV ALOYSIUS MARY
O C D, b Einsiedeln Switzerland 1864
F R S Frankfurt Brussels Bonn etc

Secretary to Government Mysore

DHAGWAN SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR Bar-at-Law A. 1888 in a rich Sikh family w. 1901. Two sons & several lasses. the best student all round Police Training.



stood first in I.P. in B.A. & B.L. examination called to the bar 1920 in seven months time a record. Worked as Deputy Superintendent of Police Ajmer. Resigned Police Service. Recommended for Deanship of Jhalu and Kishanpur and held the post. He has not but lately but declined offered the

Hindu University, 1925 Sir William Meyer Lecturer 1938-39. Madras University, Honorary Correspondent Archaeol. Department

DHAIKUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA Sri Sir K.C.S.I. b. 15th September 1879. D.D. Mayo College. Almer. Appointment Companion to H.H. the Maharaja of Bhawal 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of

GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Bomb.)
Sept. 1870. Widower Educ. Deccan

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, RAI BAHADUR

A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

father Clubs: Member of the Cricket Club of India Willingdon Club Bombay Presidency Radio Club and Royal Western India Turf Club Address Ramchandra Mansion, 437 Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4



Bombay.

High School and Ephinstone College Bombay Entered his father's business in 1929 was appointed Managing Director, after the



COMMISSIONER OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD, Bangalore Member, Industrial Board, Punjab Government and Chairman of the

DHIDE VITHAL SHIVARAM, B.A. (Bom) B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department & 23rd September 1900 m. to Yamunai & of the late Mr M. V. Dandekar. Retired Judge, Kolhapur State. Educ. Fergusson College Poona and Fitz William House Cambridge (in Burma) Assistant Judge 1915-18.

Commissioner, S D and N D ; Offg Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, 1938, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, since 12th May 1939 Address 4, Land's End House, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

CHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB
ATTENDANT-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDULLAH KHAN, NAWAB of G C S I (1932) G C I

DHOSALE, SHREEMANT SHAHU MAHARA of Satara is a direct descendant of Shivaji the Great the founder of the Maratha Empire b on October 28th 1918 and was adopted by Shrimati Tara Raja Rani Sahab on 28th May, 1925. Educated under an able foreign returned tutor who coached him not only in arts but also in riding and



See Indian Princess

SIR AKKEL JUNG
Member of the

DHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAYRAO,
Secretary to H H the Chhatrapati Mahasabab of Kolhapur. b 15th June 1900
Annasayabai, 1920 Educ Panchgar
Mary's High School,
Bay & Baldwin, F
lore Financial Secre-
tary H H, 1925 1929
Chitnis, 1929 Acting D
1930-1931 Chief Sec-



KHAN BANADUR ARDESHIR
I P b on 6th August 1882 at
m. Bachubai d of Domabhoi L.
(1) Educ. at Sir C J. Navaari
Isdrana, New High School,
Wilson College, Bombay.
Magistrate; Secretary of
of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd.
and Excelsior Cinema and Theatres
(1908-1919); Director, Madan
(1919-1932); Director,

Ltd (1935-1938) Managing Director of
Excelsior Theatres Bombay (1921-1938)
Has also acted as Theatrical impresario for
following artists in India Pavlova Helfetz
Sir Harry Lauder Miss Ruth St Denis
Dame Clara Butt Galli Curci Zinbaliat
Kubelik etc etc Address Laltonji House
New Charni Road Bombay 4

BILLIMORIA Dr RUSTOMJI BOVORJI
B.A. (1904) M.D. (1909) J.P. Was awarded

ary Presidency Magistrate Member
Auditors Council Bombay Member
of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust

College of Commerce Bombay co-opted
Bombay

SIMLA DEVI SHRIMATI b June 1903 ab
is the 4th daughter of Babu Bhagwat Sahay
a renowned Yakkil a well known musician
a good educationist and a leading member
of the Arrah Bar Association
now retired in 1910
to the second son of B
Madan Mahendrapad of
late Muntazim Sahab of
Dumraon Raj Three
and three The eldest



um Connected with many
Associations (as President or Treasurer or
Secretary or member
of the Executive Committee) before
government commissions on education
The University Commission and the
Franchise Committee. Takes keen interest
in his Indian's Bel Air Sanatorium at
Lancaster for consumptives. Contributes
articles to various papers. P.H.C. 1908

BILLIMORIA SRI SHAPORJEE BOVORJEE
Bt (1908) M.B.L. J.L., partner in the
firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co Accountants
and Auditors and Sheriff for 1925 b 27
July 1877 m. Jernai d of Dhikaji N. Dhalal
(1900) Educ St. Xavier's College Hono



At present 12 copies of the
are being prescribed for the Matriculation
class by the Patna University as well as
Text Book Committee Bihar She is the
most best



SAIYAPPA, Movement in
1930-32 and suffered in



BLACKWELL, JOHN HUMPHREY CBE (1937)
M.C. and bar, 1918 Mentioned in Despatches
1917. Manager, Burmah-Shell Ltd., Karachi.

movement; was Manager of the Forward
Calcutta, 1922-24, served as Chief Executive
1921

Madras.

BOBILI, RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI
RAMAKRISHNA RAJGA ROW BANADUR
K C I E, Sri Ravi Rajah of Bobbili b 20
Feb 1901 Educ Bobbili, privately As
ceeded Gadi in 1920. Member, Council of
State 1925-27
Council, 1930
Governor of
Chancellor, A
Chief Minister
1932-37 Ada
Dist

LL.B (Cantab) Judge
b 9th June, 1891 m to
Dulwich College and
Cambridge Address

Agpur, C I

BOMBAY, R C ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1937,
Most Rev Thomas d Esterre Roberts,
b Le Havre, France 1893 Add
Archbishop's House, Bombay

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt
Richard Dyke.

Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society
of Bomanji Bastamji
Bomanji Boman Behram,
School, and St Xavier's
Colleges, Bombay Fello
College, Bombay, Jurispru
and Narayan Vasudeo Set
Bombay High Court, 181
public life, 1919 Elected
Bombay, 1931; Member, B
Corporation, since last 20
Chairman of its Standing
Committees, represented B
Corporation on the Board
Trust, Advisory Board of

WILLIAM CHARLES
C I E.

INDRA NATH, At
(Gold) 1924;
A. B. B., Pro-
ino, Carmichael
ta; Consulting
rker; President,
1936, President,
Calcutta, 1936;

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MARTAB | Agriculture Bombay, 1926-27 Director of
Bombay, 1932-1936, Fokker
anical Agricultural Horticultural
Study papers Address: Imperial
Agricultural Research, New Delhi,

MAJOR GENERAL HON THEODOR
ROBYN D. S. O. 1918, G. O. C.
District since May 1940 & 3 July

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
A Depot Woolwich 1937-May
Lt Col 1931 Lt Col 1933 Col
Bombay District Headquarters
Bombay

JEEJEEBHoy, SIR, Kt (1928)
on of Rustamjee Byramjee
Jeejeebhoy Landlord and Merchant, large
landed proprietor owning 9000 acres
in Salsette & 28th Feb 1931 m

BURLEY, DR GEORGE WILLIAM D Sc
(London) M I Mech L M I E M A S
Mech L M R S J Principal and Secre
to Address: 111, The Strand, London W.C.2

BERN, Sir SIDNEY Kt (1933) BA ICS
The Hon. Secy to the Govt of India

LET FORT 1863
1863 & of the
(late Bishop of
ham and later
the S. P. O.
Bishop of Chanda
cutta and Victoria
of Calcutta 1919

Address: Bishop's House Calcutta

CAMERON, REV. ALLAN MA (Aberdeen)
BA (Edinburgh) Principal Scottish
Church College Calcutta & 3rd May 1847,
m to Margaret Knowles Scott
Robert Gordon's College Aberdeen Aber
deen University and Edinburgh University
Toulet College Higher Grade School
Southamptonshire Sept. 1904 to Feb 1909
and at Farnley Academy, Farnley, March

Chairman in 1936 and 1940; Vice Chancellor, Bombay University 1933-39. Chairman, Bombay City Branch Indian Red Cross Society. Address 41, Pedder Road Malabar Hill Bombay

CHANDRA HARENDRA BANADUR M.L.A. b at Patna 17th January 1899 m 6th February 1934. Sudha Rani has one daughter and one son Educ. Matric,



welfare work of Servants of India Society at Jamshedpur under Baba A. V. Thakkar was founder, and for six years General Manager of Great Asoka Assurance Co., Ltd., was for several years Honorary Secretary of Bihar Chamber of Commerce & Industries as a Committee Member.

ment College, Lahore. Attended Coronation of King George V by special invitation. Guest of Govt at the Coronation Durbar of 1903 and 1911. Recreation Tennis. Address Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City Punjab, Chadwick, Simla Club. Marlborough, Royal Automobile, Jullunder Punjab, Chelmsford Reform, Annandale Golf Simla.

V. HARAJA DEHRA
A. ARMAHAN
c 1903, s 1920
invested with
ber 6th 1924
idelfband

NDRA, C.C.I.E.
C.I.E. (1925)
cell 1931 1935
lun Mookerjee
O.P.E.

CHANDRA H. BANADUR M.L.A.

the Great Durbar in November 1906 took his M.A. in English in 1932 from the Benares Hindu University. Was elected treasurer, Benares Hindu University in 1932 was elected Managing Director of Kashi Co-operative Bank, was a Director of New Insurance Ltd., was Chairman of the Benares Bank Ltd., was Chairman and is a Director of Ratna Sugar Mills Ltd., worked as an Honorary Magistrate from 1932 to 1937, and is connected with several societies doing social uplift work including the Ramkrishna Mission of which he is the Secretary, was a member of Legislative Council.



CHATTERJEE SISIR CHANDRA, M.D. (Lond.)
M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.) Chief Medical and Health Officer, N.W. Railway. b 4 Dec 1886 m Vance MacDonald Educ. Calcutta and Edinburgh Temp. with the N.W.R. during Great War.

CHARANJIT SINGH THE HOV SIRDAR, Chief of the Punjab, Member Council of State Fellow R. O. S., member Royal Society of Arts, member of Kapurthala royal family, Hon. Magistrate, b 1883, s of Kanwar Sochet Singh, three s one d Educ. Jullunder, Chief's College, Gopern

CHANDRANATH S. b Soans Educ. at Hyderabad Dn. Poet and Playwright, Radio Artist. Did dramatic work for several years took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India. Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England.

CHHOTU RAM, RAO BAHADUR SIF CHAU
DHURI Kt, cr 1937, Member, Punjab
Legislative Assembly Minister for Develop-
ment to Government of Punjab Address
Lahore Punjab

several Joint Stock Companies, connected
with several benevolent and philanthropic
institutions in the City Address Meher
Building, Chowpaty, Bombay 7, T 4
Friendship Bombay 2 (Residence) 41741
(Office) 21224

CHINOI, NURNANOMED MEHERALLY J P
b 15th July 1888 Educ Fipphinstons
College m Shirin d of Ahmed C Mulji
3 s 1 d President Federation of Moto
Transport Associations
President Western Indi
Automobile Association
Chairman Motor Manu
facturers & Importers
Association Member
Bombay Municipa
l Corporation 1926 1929
Member Bombay Legis
lative Council 1931
Chairman Bombay
Branch Indian Roads &
Transport Developmen
Association, Ltd 1934 1938 Member
Motor Vehicle Insurance Committee
1937 Led Deputation of Motor Trad
Interests to the Government of India in
1936, Member of Committee Cricket Club of
India and Western India Football Assoc



Bombay

CHINOI, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERAL

ATMARAM ANANT, (Diwan Bahadur)
to (OS), J P, Retired Civil
Irregularity Court of Small Cause
b 17 May 1877 Educ Wilson

College and Govt Law School, Bombay
Practised as an Advocate on the Original
Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916
acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 confirmed as
Chief Judge, Dec 1928 Ag Judge of His
Majesty's High Court of Judicature at
Bombay 1930 Address 22 Perry Cross
Road Bandra

CHOTA NAGPUR Bishop of since 1936, Rt
Rev George Noel Lankester Hall b 20

CHOWDHURY RAI DHIRENDRANATH is the
only son and heir of Raja Satindra Nath
Chowdhury MA BL the well known
Zemindar and distinguished scion of the
illustrious Munshi family
of Taki and Barna, re in
the district of 24
Pargannas The
Munshis of Taki are
styled Munshis from
their ancestor late Babu
Ramkanta Rai
Chowdhury who was the
Munshi (a post akin
to foreign Secretary) of
Mr Warren Hastings,
Governor General of Ben



CHOWDHURY MAITRAYNJOY SARAYAN
PRAHARAJ MAHARAJ MRAO of ISDA
GARH Proprietor, Inda Prabaraj Estate,

Dolsahi M. E. School,
Bhadrak. Nominated
District Board, Tour
1939 Member, Executi
Go mungal Samiti and I
Association and Orissa
tion. Recitations —
Address — P O Dolsa
(Orissa) E N Rly

CHOWDHURY HANIDUT
Advocate Calcutta High Court Deputy
President Bengal Legislative Council Deputy
Legal Remembrancer, High Court, Fellow,
Calcutta University b April 1903 m Mrs
Hallima Banu, Finc Presidency College
Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church
Collegiate School Calcutta Address. 24
Bomlapukur, Calcutta.

CLOW SIR ANDREW GORRIAT, MA JP
FRC 27 1910 COT CHIEF COT 1900

ited States of America, and Ed
 1 tours in 1921, 1933 and 1933

SIR DEANJISHAH BOMANJI KT.
 1937) b January 2, 1878 Member

OF THE MINISTRY FOR LOCAL



Travelling lecturer America 1928-31, Professor of English Poetry Keioijaku University Tokyo, 1919-20 and College of the City of New York 1931-32 Extension lecturer in

Military Duty 1917 1919 Deputy Com

COYAJEE
(19-8) 6



system
The Ec
the Shal
Bombay t

CRAIK H
er 1926
ICS 6



Cavalry
CROFTON
Moderator
Classics I
of Raven
1891 at
College at
ICS 19



1926 1931 and 1937 Member, Fiscal Com
Adm Govt of India

Conference (1923) High Commissioner for
India in the U K, 1922-24 Address 1, New
Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay

DALAL THE HONOURABLE MANOCH
NATH SINGH & CO. BOMBAY



Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930.
Commissioner Rawalpindi 1931, on special
duty Finance Department Govt of India

Lahore

DAS BASANTA KUMAR B.A. B.L. M.A.
Assam. Is an Advocate of the Calcutta High
Court having joined the Bar in 1910 and is
the leader of the Bar at Sylhet. He is a
staunch Congressman and took a leading part
in the Civil Disobedience
Movement. He was
imprisoned for two years in
1932. He was a Swarajist
member of the Assam
Legislative Council from
1923 to 1930 but resigned
in obedience to the Lahore
Congress resolution. He
was a member of the
Indian Legislative Assem-
bly 1931-1937 when
he was elected to the
Assam Legislative Assembly of which he is the



open air private High school at Satyabati,
on a new line, worked in flood and famine;
appointed by Calcutta University for Lost
State Professorship in 1920. Joined
Cooperation and started Congress organi-
sation and a National High School at Mam-

ARTHUR JULES BA. CIP (1934)

Commissioner Rajshahi Division,
Bengal & 24th April 1897 m to Greta
Hancepeth Wardale Educ Worcester
Cathedral King's School and Christ Church
Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1919.

Calcutta

DASTUR SIR HORMADYAR PHIROZE KT
(1933) B.A. LL.B., Bar at-Law, Chief
Presidency Magistrate Bombay (Retd) &
20th March 1878 m Bachubai Edalji
Dastur Educ St Xavier's College. Acted as
Taxing Master Clerk of the Crown High
Court Address The Manor 13 New Marine
Bombay

SHRI MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI LAJA

IKR BAL JAGRA SINGH JUDGY the
apparent & Data & in 1907 Educ.
Princes College Indore and Ajmer
administrative work under Col. D. G.

in the Judicial
sit in Pundelkhand
and his Tutor and
Guardian & M. Covert
Esq. a retired I.C.S.
joined Royal Dacca
Horse a British regiment
in 1920 as Lt. for military
training and afterwards
worked as honorary
special Collector and
Magistrate at Arra.

The Hon. Apparent
inherited interest in all forms of games and
sports from his father. He is particularly
interested in Chess and Tennis and is a keen
motorist. He has great taste for learning
and has a vast knowledge of music both
ancient classical and modern. The fifth
daughter of Maharaja Bahadur of Bahadur
is married to him, has five sons and two
daughters. The eldest son Maharaj Kumar
Shri Nari Raja Krishna Singh Jaiwar Bahadur.
The Hon. Apparent has also a deep and
remarkable interest in the spirit of depressed
classes, is a great gardener and has consider-
able knowledge of plant life. He is very
enthusiastic for rural uplift. Address:
Data, U. P.



DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN
ENGLIS, C.I.E., C.S.I. & Jan 1865 Educ at
Punjab Government College, Lahore. Private
Secretary to Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.B., 1886-
1920. Mil Secy to the Com-in-Chief, Jammu
and Kashmir 1-28-1909, Mil Secy to R. B.
the Maharaja, 1909-14, Home Minister
to H. H. the Maharaja 1914-18, Rev.
Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister March
1921 April 1922. Retired from Service,
appointed "Taxiwal Sarfar" by His Highness
the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir 9th
October 1922. Address Jammu and Kashmir.

DAS THE HON. BAPT. MCKENDRA PRASAD,
M.A., Speaker, Orissa Leg. Assembly
& Hon. m. "Small Jhans" De'l Educ.
Balaore. Address Orissa Leg. Assembly
Cuttack.

DAS PAVAN KUMAR M.A. M.A.
(Central). Author books for children on new
lines, (Central Treatises, essays, etc., on
Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc., Post
Editor & Artist, 1944 m "Small East
Banshi Delhi (1944). Founded residential

DE GOSHTO BINARI RAI BARADER, Judicial, At the appointment of the present Archbishop,



two daughters Gouri and

Jaya. Joined the C. P. Bar 1904. Entered Government service 1905. Was examined as a witness by the Civil Justice Committee. Deputed to the Law Department Government of India 1925. Was Registrar of the C. I. High Court 1929-31.

DESAI BHULABHAI JIVANJI MA LL.B., M.A. Advocate (Original Side) Bombay High Court. Member Congress Working Committee. President Bombay Provincial

and the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance and was subsequently

DELHI AND SIMLA ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN. Archbishop of Delhi and Simla since 1937. b 1875. Educ. At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in

MOPARJI RANCHHOLJI BA b 29th May 1896. m. Gajabai. d. of Late Bhimabai Desai. Educ. Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force in 1918. Was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay.

NICHABHAI KALLIANJI, BAO (1934), BA LL.B. Field State b 19 July 1875. Ichhabai Educ. Angli

School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt Law College Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay, Nayadhlah, Sant State 1904 to State, 1912 1940. He of merit for assist 1917. Publications of Sant State Rec Medal, 1935. Receive 1937. Address: P. Surat.

1935-37 Publication: "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." Address: Amraoti, Berar.



DESHMUKH, GOPAL

SHIVAJINGRAO JAGADHYEAO
of PARAGANA ALVEL District
in 1880. E.I. at Sardars High
League. This Watan was granted
by Adilshahi Kings of
Punapur about 300 years
before. He organised Co-
operative Movement in
its early stage. After the
Great European War his
excellent services were
recognised on 34.10.13
by order of H.E. The



DESHMUKH, Dr P. S. MA (Edin)
Phil (Oxon), Barrister at Law 6 December
1898. Educ. Fergusson College Poona.
MA (Hons) Edinburgh. Vans Dunlop
Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar
1925. President Shivaji Education Society
since 1937, Chairman of District Council
Amraoti in 1928, increased taxation by
50 per cent for compulsory education and
threw open public wells to untouchables.
Elected to C.P. Council in 1930, Minister
(Education and Agriculture) 1930-33. Re-
duced school fees for agriculturists, Intro-
duced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill,
Cattle Disease Prevention Bill etc. Chairman
Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti, since
1934. Member, Nagpur University Court,

Bijapur

DR SILVA WILMOT ARTHUR, J.P. Member
of State Council. Minister for Health Govt
of Ceylon 6.15th March 1960, m. Latheria

SRI Chandrasekera Educ Ceylon and
Bombay General Manager of Buddhist

1937 Held Kanwar Krishna Prasad.
Address Sukh Ashram, Jothpur, and also
Udaipur, Mewar

DEVADOSS, THE HON SIR DAVID M
B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar at Law
Temple, Et (1932) Retd Judge,
High Court & 18 Dec 1869 w
Mosellamoney Chellammal D
Educ C M S High School Pslan
Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Pr
College, Madras Practised as Hig
Vakil in Tinnevely District from
1908, called to the Bar in 1909 and
in Madras and practised before Hig
till appointed as one of His Majesty's
Member, Council of State since
Address Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore

DEVARAO SHIVARAM Selling Agent of the
Mysore Spz & Mfg Co, Ltd, Bangalore,
Minerva Mills,



Deena Seva Sang
4, Bellary Road,

DHARAM NA
Bahadur Pandit
Marwar and boni
6 villages

Sardargarh and Gole
with 1st class Judicial
powers in Marwar and
Bonfana Umand and
Rolia in Mewar Rao
Sahab (1920) Dewan
Bahadur (1931) C I L
(1933) born in 1887
Educated in Jodhpur and
the Downing College
Cambridge Bar at Law,
Middle Temple, London
Started 1903 has 3 sons, 6 daughters Suplt.
Court of Wards, Jodhpur 1911 13, Judge,
Fazdar Court Jodhpur, 1914 22, Member,
Mahendraj Sabha Udaipur (Mewar), 1922,
Senior Member Mehtnaskhas Udaipur 1922
31, Senior Minister 1931 33, Musahib Ala,
Mewar State, 1935 to 1940 Delegate to the
Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva,



DINAIPUR, THE HONBLE CAPTAIN
MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A
& 1894 s of late Maharaja Sir Gopal
Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. w 1916 Educ
Presidency College, Calcutta President,
All India Kayastha Conference, Dinaipur
Landholders Association, late Chairman,
District Board and Municipality Dinaipur,
Member Council of State British Indian
Association Bengal Landholders Association
Asiatic Society of Bengal East India
Association London Calcutta Literary
Society, North Bengal Zamindars' Association,
Banglaja Sahitya Parishat Road and Trans-
port Development Association
Viceroy's Commission in Jan 1924
Dinaipur Rajbati, Dinaipur, 95,
Calcutta.



DINA NATH, AITMAD-UD DAUL:
BAHADUR, COLONEL, DEWAN,
Minister to His Highness the
Holkar, Indore & 13th March, 1888.



Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30)

Government College
and Fxeter College
Bar-at-Law of
Hon Asst Private
and Huzur Secret
Highness the
Holkar (1914-20)
High Court, Patil
(1920-23), F
Minister, Patil
(1923-24) Superi
Mandi State, (C
Chief Secretary



Club
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entick

Hogg CSI (1937) CIE (1932)

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE
HON MR JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne
Judge High Court of Judicature, Bombay
and President Industrial Court Bombay
in Jolly Pohn & of Principal A B Dhruva

Hill, Bombay

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912. Rt Rev
VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL ANANIAS, 1st Indian

Dornakal Mission 1903-12 Publications
India and the Christian Movement Christ
in the Indian Villages Address Dornakal
Singapore C. M. H. J. Decan

for Surat, 1916-18 Asst Commr in Sind.
for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20,
and Deputy Controller of Princes Deputy
Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay
1921, Ag Secretary, Finance Department
1923 Financial Adviser to P.W.D. 1926
1927-33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage
Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee,
1932, Chairman, Sind Administrative
Committee, 1933-34, Joint Secretary, Com
merce Dept, Govt of India, 1934-36
Secretary, Commerce Department 1936-1939
Address Delhi and Simla

DUBASH KAKRUSHU JAMSHEDJI B.A.



him glowing tribute Services similarly requisitioned on other occasions During the last Great War he invested more than two lakhs in War Loans Served in Bombay Parsee Battalion for several years His charities are too many to be enumerated Justice of the Peace in 1929 As an active member of the National Liberal Federation fought Civil Disobedience movement Regular contributor to various journals and news papers Joint editor of several well known books such as Dr Modi Memorial Volume Jame-Jamshed Centenary Memorial Volume Jehangir Vimaladai Memorial Volume etc Address 79 Meadows Street Fort Bombay

DUBASH PRASHANTH SORABJI B in Bombay 1891 Holds the complete technological diploma in electro metallurgy and allied science in the first class of the City and Guilds of London He has to his credit several theorems in the properties of numbers Dr Prashant has also discovered geometric constructions for inscribing regular pentagons and heptagons in given circles and for trisecting any angle Has won the bronze medal

World Literary Competition held in association with the Olympiade in 1926 at Paris of which there were twenty adjudicators of twenty nationalities to judge essays



DUDHORIA, NARAKUMAR SING, *g s of* RAI BCDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR of AZIMGANJ Zemindar and Banker b 1904 m sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad Educ privately, Honorary Magistrate, Special Director, Aryastan Insurance Co, Calcutta Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34, Member, British Indian Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal Land



D

Missions b March 25th 1875 m M
T. in 1875/76

DUTT, AMAR NATH B.A., B.L., M.L.A., s of

JACK Commissioner of Police
Jan 5, 1891 Educ City of
hool Entered service November

H H FARZAND I SAADAT NISWAT
SAR I HIND, BRAR BANS RAJ
R SINGH BAHADUR OF b 1915 s k
s one of the Sikh States of the
Address Faridkot, Punjab.

ICE COURTNEY, B.A. (1911)
ociety, Principal, Karnataka
war b June 15 1890
ty Coll., Dublin Address

RAJKUMAR OF LOKNATH b
900 Educ at Rajkumar
s at Rajkumar

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHUY (3rd) Baronet
J.P.; b 13th April 1903, succeeded
his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy
Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928, m 1928



EDWARDS, THE REV JAMES FAIRBROTHER
Principal, United Theological College of
Western India and English Editor of the
Dnyanodaya (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six

FIELD, LIEUT COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935 & 19 November 1881 m 1st 1910 Muriel Hay, d of the late Surgeon General G W R Hay Esqly 1938 Muriel W Dbelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, d of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi Educ Tonbridge School, R M C, Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900—1907, Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1935. Address Jodhpur, Rajputana

FISHER LT COL. GERALD THOMAS C.I.E. (1934) Resident for Central India & 27th August 1887 m to Ruth Alice d of Brig

Indian Political Service 1915 served North West Frontier Central India Baluchistan Persia, Aden, Kathiwar Hyderabad Chief Minister Kapurthala State 1935 1937 Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares 1937 1940 Resident for Central India 1940 Address Indore Residency, C I

FITZHERBERT, VICE ADMIRAL HERBERT, CB (1937), CMG (1919), Royal Navy & 10 August 1885, son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon, m Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col L H Hanbury Joined H M S Britannia, 1900 Lieutenant, 1907, Commander 1917 Captain, 1924, Rear Admiral 1936, served Battle of Jutland (despatches), Flag Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet, 1914 16, commanded Signal School Portsmouth 1932 34, H M S Devonshire, 1934 36, Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937 Promoted Vice-Admiral, 1939, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Russian Order of St Anne Address Admirals House, Bombay

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, LT-COL., ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired, 1930), B.A. (Hons), Cantab, J P. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps & 17 August 1893 m 1926, Nancy, d of Rev John Sherlock and Mrs Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, & s d Educ Bradfield College and

A. H. W. C., F.I.C.,
Principal, Govern-
ment of Mines Dhanbad,
th March 1895, y.s.
Forrester m 1933,
" " " "

FORSTER, SIR MARTIN OSSLOW, Kt., 1933, Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1903), & 1872 Educ. Private schools, Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ., Central Technical College, South

FOWLER GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.

Bhassa's Svapnavasavadatta, Mammata's
Kavyaprakasa, etc Address Liphinstone
College Bombay

GANDHI, BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL.B.
Ex Finance Minister, N.W.F. Province,

FATHEE RAHAMAN, Artist Dramatist and
Novelist b 19 Dec 1880 m Atiya Begum

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PERSHOOTAM V.A.
F.R.Econ.S. F.R.S., Manager Kalyanji
Mavji & Co Colliery Proprietors b 3th
November, 1901 Edar at Junagadh

MOHANDAS KARACHAND, Bar-at-
law (Temple) b 2nd October 1867
at Rajkot Bhavnagar and London
d law in Bombay Kathiwar and
Africa Was in charge of an Indian
war vessel

to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention agreeing

blems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular), 1917, War and Agriculture (1919) Researches on Leguminous plants (1926), Problems of Rural life (1928), Notes on Constitutional

GANDHI, NAGARAJ PERUMBOTTAM M.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.M.D.I.C., F.G.S., M.Inst.M.M. M.Inst.M.M.I.S.I., University professor

GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL BA, LL.B., FRGS C.I. (1935) CMG (1922) C.I.E.

GANGARAMA KATIA BA C.I.F. (June 1930), I.A. & A.S. Retired, b 9 May 1877 m to Bhagyabharat Wanchoo of Lahore and

GANGULY NAGENDRA NATH B.Sc. M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E. (1930), Author and lecturer b November 2, 1889 m to wd of Rabindranath Tagore Educ at University of Calcutta, of Illinois (U.S.A) and of London Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921-1931), member Royal Commission on Agric Imperial Adv cultural Researching Body of t of Educational Nations (1934)

(Poems) 2nd edition Baji Prabhu
Carrington

GENTLE HON Mr JUSTICE FREDERICK
WILLIAM M.A. (Cantab) Judge High Court
Madras since 1936 b 12th July 1892

HEMENDRA PRASAD Author and
dist Editor Basumati Calcutta
Indra Prasad Ghose b 24 Sept 1884
Honorary Educ Calcutta Presidency
College B.A. 1899 Member Institute of
Journalists London was a member of the
Press Deputation to Mesopotamia 1917
representative of the Indian Press of Bengal
in the Press Delegation to the Western Front
1918. Publications Press and Press Laws
India etc Address 166 Bowbazar Street
Calcutta

GHOSE SIR SARAT KUMAR ICS M.A.
(Cantab) Kt Puisne Judge High Court of
Judicature Calcutta b 3rd July 1880 m.
Belle d of Mr De M.A. ICS Ed
Presidency College Calcutta Trinity College
Cambridge Inner Temple London Magistrate
Bengal, District and Sessions Judge
Acting Puisne Judge High Court Calcutta
1928 Confirmed 1929 Kt, knighted 1934 Reid
1939 Address 226/2 Lower Circular Road
Calcutta

HOSHY
Indian
clant
Hakim
Hakim
Hakim

Calcutta 1928 b 1928
Cawnpore 1928 Delegate to all the three
Round Table Conferences in London and
served as member of following sub-committees
Burma Separation 1930 Franchise 1930
Minorities 1930, 1931 and 1932
Native

GIRSON EDMUND CURRY M.A. (Oxon)
C.I.F. (1933) Resident Western India States
b 6th July 1886 Educ Merchant Taylors
School St John's College Oxford University
College London Indian Civil Service
(Central Provinces) 1910 Indian Civil Service
from 1917 Address The Residency
Rajkot Kathiawar

GIDNEY, CLAUDE HENRY, C.I.E. (1932),
C.S.I. (1937) Resident at Hyderabad since
October 1933 b 23rd November, 1887.

Member, Round Table Conference, 1931,
Ottawa Conference, 1932 - World Economic
Conference, 1933 Address 12 Mission Row,

SIR BERTRAND JAMES KCIE

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN Kt
(1891) b 1st Nov 1891

GLANVILLE SIR OSCAR JAMES FARDNER, DE
(See under De Glanville)

THE RT REV MOR A
Honorary Registrar of Co-
tices Recipient of a gold
His Majesty's Government

med as teachers and organised
five Societies among them
Tanjore Taluk Board Tanjore

GILDER DR MANCHERSHA DRANJIBRAI
(1891) b 1st Nov 1891

DOMES, VIKRAM ARUNDA, CONGRE, 100113,
University College London Formerly Hon
Physician Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and
Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital
Hon. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial

GODBOLE KESHAV VINAYAK RAO SAHEB
(1934) BA I.L.B. Dewan, Phaltan State
b 21st September (1889) m 18th March
(1910) to Miss Thakutal d of the late Rao
Bahadur G V Joglekar Educ at the

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI Kt (1927)
BA (Hist Tripos Cambridge) Barrister
at Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of
Bengal, Director, Steel Corporation of
Bengal Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd

New English School and
Ferguson College Poona
Entered Phaltan State
Service on 27th Oct 1921,
as First Class Sub-Judge
then Settlement Officer,
Huzar Chitnis Registrar,
Co-operative Societies and
High Court Judge App-
ointed Dewan 6th Feb
(1929). Attended the 2nd
and 3rd Round Table
Conferences and represented the States of
Akalkot, Aunth, Ehor, Jamkhandi, Jath,
Kurundwad (Senior) Miraj Senior and
Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before
a committee presided over by Mr E A
Butler, the then Under Secretary of State
for India and also gave evidence on their
behalf before the Joint Parham
Committee in 1933, was awarded King G
Silver Jubilee Medal and King



VI Coronation Med
 rashtra Shakuntal
 sessing very intimat
 concerning smaller
 Deccan Address



TULSI CHANDRA, MA
 Indian Member Legis
 1923 30 Son of Raja
 — of

N CMG (1929) CIE
 itical Officer in Sikkim
 sine Macdonald Educ
 college, Oxford. Address
 ngtok Sikkim.



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 Rank
 Hindu
 Vice-
 Rank
 and
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 Board
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C

Council; and Member, Legislative Assem- | Reports of the Collector of Customs Karachi
Karachi Sind.
All ilace, S W 1

6 MAHARAJA OF

FRICE LINFOR
KCB (1927)
s of India and
Oct 1, 1931,

GUNASEKARA DR SEPTIMUS THEODOSIUS
LMS (Ceylon) 1904 L R C P (Lond)
M R C S (Eng), 1908, D I H (Lond) 1922
Director of Medical and Sanitary
Ceylon 5 11th March 1881 m
Winifred Mathilda Jayawardana

Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi

MAHARAJA OF KASHI

GI

GUPTA SATENDRA NATH ICS BA | HAIDIR KARRAR JAFRI SYED HAJI
KUAN SAHIB IX Member Central Legis
Court

HAJI WAZIR KHAN LAKHAKI
 M.P. 1911-12
 Delhi 1911-12 Law
 During 1st War (1918) worked as
 Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
 Committee Member of the
 Institutions of the
 Assemblies of the
 In 1911 Bench of the
 Hon. Secretary of the
 of the B. - President of the
 League President of the
 and U. I. P. J. S. W. L. N.
 1930 Chairman of the
 1936 President of the
 1911-12 Indian Union
 Address: Khat Bazar, Delhi 11 241

HAKSAR COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN KHAN

HAJI WAZIR KHAN LAKHAKI
 M.P. 1911-12
 Delhi 1911-12 Law
 During 1st War (1918) worked as
 Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
 Committee Member of the
 Institutions of the
 Assemblies of the
 In 1911 Bench of the
 Hon. Secretary of the
 of the B. - President of the
 League President of the
 and U. I. P. J. S. W. L. N.
 1930 Chairman of the
 1936 President of the
 1911-12 Indian Union
 Address: Khat Bazar, Delhi 11 241



Home Secretary
 1937-38 Governor of Bihar
 Address: Governor's Camp U.P.

Khawaja Dr. B. C. M. A. Ph.D.
 A.L.C. F.C.S. (London) M.L.C.
 Graduated in science from
 University in 1900 and was on the

HAJI WAZIR KHAN LAKHAKI
 M.P. 1911-12
 Delhi 1911-12 Law
 During 1st War (1918) worked as
 Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
 Committee Member of the
 Institutions of the
 Assemblies of the
 In 1911 Bench of the
 Hon. Secretary of the
 of the B. - President of the
 League President of the
 and U. I. P. J. S. W. L. N.
 1930 Chairman of the
 1936 President of the
 1911-12 Indian Union
 Address: Khat Bazar, Delhi 11 241

HARRY H. A. Secretary Federal
 National Council
 formerly
 1911-12 Delhi 1911-12 Law
 During 1st War (1918) worked as
 Secretary Ministry of Agriculture
 Committee Member of the
 Institutions of the
 Assemblies of the
 In 1911 Bench of the
 Hon. Secretary of the
 of the B. - President of the
 League President of the
 and U. I. P. J. S. W. L. N.
 1930 Chairman of the
 1936 President of the
 1911-12 Indian Union
 Address: Khat Bazar, Delhi 11 241

Council; and Member, Legislative Assem

Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi

Karachi, Sind
all 1 have S W 1

R. VATHARAJA CH

RICH LINTFORD

FCB (127)

A.C.S.I. (1935), Chief Justice of India and

GUNASEKARA, DR SEPTIMUS THE IDOLITS

LMS (Ceylon) 1904 LRCF (Lond)

M.R.C.S. (Eng.) 1908, D.P.H. (Lond.) 1923

Director of Medical and Sanitary Service, U. S. Army

Ceylon b 11th March 1881 m
Winifred Matilda Jayawardana

WINDSTRENGTH SCALE

Chief Justice & Lordings New &c. &c.

ХАРИЗМ ТАҶИҚИСТОН

GUPTA, THE Hon MR CHANDRA ...

Malabar Hill Bombay

HAILE D. KASSAB, JURY, SEED HOUSE

| | | |
|--------|---------|-------|
| Member | Central | India |
|--------|---------|-------|

Assembly and Retired Asst. Manager (Contd.)

of Wards Nalrampur Raj) b 8 Nov 1927

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------|----------|------|
| Marrill | J. Lee | Lyall | Chloride | Acta |
| Holmes | M. A. G. | Leith | Albany | Acta |

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Haji Wajihuddin, Khan Bahadur (1928),
M.B.E. (1936) Director of Pioneer Arms Co.
 Delhi and Peshawar Treasurer, Meerut
 Division Red Crescent Fund 1910-12.
 During Great War (1918) worked as Hon
 Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan
 Committee Member of many educational
 institutions. Elected to the Legislative

Assembly Lucknow - Marlborough College and
 London University Appointed to I.W.D.
 India 1911, European War 1914-1919.

1930 Chairman All India Muslim Con-
 ference 1936, President Ayurvedic & Unani
 Tibbi Anjuman United Provinces Meerut
 Address Kashmiri Gate Delhi Phone 5341

HANSAR, Col. Sir Kailas Narain Ki

H F Sir MATRICE GARNIER,
B.A. (Oxon) C.I.F. (1930)
 934) I.C.S. Governor of the



KHWAJA DR. D.Sc. M.A. PH.D.
A.I.C. F.C.S. (London), M.L.C.
 Graduated in science from



HAMILL, HARRY B.A. Secretary Federal
 Public Service Commission, formerly
 Principal Elphinstone College Bombay & 3
 Aug 1891 m. Miss Annie Shipp Educ
 Royal Academical Institution, Belfast an
 Queens University, Belfast. After gra
 tuation served in British and Indian
 Appointed to the I.C.S. in 1910
 Delhi, Simla

HALL, GIFFORD FOWLER A.C.G.I. M.C.
 (1916) C.I.E. (1935) Chief Engineer, P.W.D.
 and Secretary to Government of Bihar
 P.W.D. & 9th March, 1888, m. Nellie Hall

HAMILTON ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH | English Medals—Coronation 1911 1914 1915

HAMILTON HENRY VERNER B.A. (Dub.)
(First Class Honors and Gold Medalist in
Philosophy)



War 1914-18. Private Secretary to His

Highness the Maharaja Sir
M. H. M. J. Bahadur of
Jalpur. First wife died
1911. Second (1914) died
1914. He is Highness
Maharaja of Birmor
Nalun. Has 3 sons. His
Jagir. Served in Indian
Army 1914-18. Private Secretary to His

HAR BHAI SAIYA DIWAN BAHADUR 1937
F.R.S. M.L.A. 1886 & 3 June 1886



Medal Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act popularly known as the Sarda Act
Publications: Hindu Superstitions; Ajmer

Deputy Commissioner Mardan 1928-31
Political Agent Matakand 1931-33 Counsellor

HAPPS, WALTER ELLIN BA (D. Div.) B. A. (D. Div.) B. A. (D. Div.)
class Cant. Prelim 1903 C. M. S. Mission
Mys. 6 1th April 1907 to Marlon
Pollin *Editor* at King's Lynn Durham
University Principal and Warden of St
John's Divinity College Lahore 1911-1913
Missionary in charge Narwal 1906-1911 and
1913-1916 Missionary in charge of Jra
1916-1931 Hon. Canon of Lahore 1928
Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore
1918 Publications: An Illustrated Punjab
Dictionary; *The Story of the Punjab R. I.*
Mission; *The Teaching & Practice of the*
Church of Rome in India (2nd edition) etc
Address: Gurga Lyallpur Punjab

HAYF, MIAM, ARDOL BA LIB MBF

ALFRED ARTHUR Editor and
Director *The Mail* 6 March
Sybil Anne Copeland 1924 *Flc*
14 1924 at last freelance journalism



MAJOR GENERAL LEWIS MACCLES
(B 1910) (I.E. 19) DSO 1933
1916 (under Deccan Dist. 6
v 1919 *Flc* Wellington College
M. C. Sandhurst Entered Indian
1905 19th Punjab 1913 Commanding
Continent 1st King's African Rifles

JO LYNN BA Hon. MA
) 4) Diploma with Distinction in

Of 882

HAY MAJOR WILLIAM RUPERT CIP 1934
Indian Army Indian Political Service
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
in the External Affairs Department since

HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel" b 1873 Educ Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House 45 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India Political Leader in India now in a position of detachment President, Journalists Association of India Address Juhu Bombay

HORSLEY, THE RIGHT REVEREND (ECH

Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr. 1910, trans

SIR JOHN ACSTEN,
C.S.I. (1933) K.C.S.I.
Governor of Orissa b
m. Trilok Alington
Manchester and King's College,
Maste

and Settle-
Dengal,
r. 1900



27A

SIR LESLIE SEWELL, Kt b 25

HORTON, RALPH ALBERT (IE (1928)

H



H

| Council, 1913-20 | elected Member | Montford | Todygunge Club | Recreations | Sailing |
|------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | Flying Golf Address | 23 | Windermere |
| | | | Park, Rangoon | | |

Hyderabad, Decan

HUSAIN DR IQBAL MA BL
 Assistant Professor of Persian Patna
 b 22 November 1901 Elie Pa
 Law College Patna University F
 Gold medalist and Research scholar
 Ph D of Patna University Patna
 and Orissa Educational Service
 Lecturer in Persian Ravenshaw
 Cuttack 1935-36 Publications T
 Persian Poets of India and the
 Sami Address Patna College Ea
 Patna

Hyderabad, Decan

HUSSAIN SIR AHMED NAWAB AMIN
 Bahadur MA (1880) BL (1883) J
 (1924) CSI (1911) Nawab (1

Hyderabad, Decan

SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO
 Honorary of Ichalkaranji and

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LABOUR DEPT
 of India 1912-1915. Additional Secretary
 Home Department Bengal 1917, Agent of
 the Govt of India in Burma since 1935
 Clubs Bengal United Service Club,

Patna from Delapour Elington College, Calcutta.

IX.

travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt, performed the Haj in 1915.
Address: Patna (Bihar).

INDORE THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF, His

ISHWARDAS LAKHVIDAS Sir Kt J.P.,
Merchant and Landlord Hon. Presidency

Companies The Port
Canning and Land
Improvement Co. Ltd
The Canning Co. Ltd



INDORE HER HIGHNESS SRIMANT SATUBHA
GYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR is
the grand-daughter of the late Rao Bahadur
Anandrao Ramkrishna J.P. and of the late

Rao Bahadur Mukundrao
Ramchandra the literary
talents of the former and
the artistic excellence of
the latter are the heritage
Her Highness cherishes
most. Educated pri-
vately and married to
His Highness Maharaja
Tukoji Rao Holkar in
1913. Has been thrice
to Europe the
scientific method



Social work collected since June 1936
Address: Garden View 19 Hughes Road
Bombay

Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India Club; National Liberal Club, London Address 6, 1 Masonstone Road Allahabad, U P

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI, M A

JAFRI DR S N A B A L I D Bar at



1926-24) Formerly Member of I P Civil Service Worked as Census Officer Special Land Acquisition Officer Nagul Officer, Nagul Survey Officer Election Officer Income-Tax Officer Recruiting Officer and Pro-



ception and entry of the 19, 1906 (ar)

2 Najibabad lectures and competent University versite in small Rama 11 of Seth India John 1915 Ltd director and



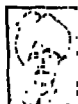
has been mainly responsible for the expansion of industries at Dalmianagar. He conceived the possibilities of cement and paper industries in Bihar and a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant were put up at Dalmianagar mainly through his efforts. Was elected Director Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen student of sociology economics and finance. Has two sons, Ashok and Alok. Hobbies collection of statistics. Playing Tennis. Dalmianagar (Bihar)

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SARAWATI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SINGH

Salute of 17 guns and to a local Salute of 19
 Is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and
 Colonel Commandant of the Sawal Man

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E.
 (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920);
 b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah

Group, 1884/85



emily C P & Berar He is also a
er of AICC He went to jail there
C D Movement Address Cond a
Ry, C P

KASHINATH SHRIRAM CLE (1906)

Address Jammu Tawi and Srinagar
(Kashmir)

JATAR, JT COLONEL NILKANTH SHRIRAM
(11) (1938) LM & S (Bombay), L R C P
(London) M R C S (England) Inspector
General of Prisons C P & Berar b 28th
May 1887 m to Durgabai (died 1921)
2nd Vimala d of Mr B S Dixit of Sangor
(P Educ Poona High School, Wilson
College Bombay and University College
London Received Commission Indian
Medial Service, 1914 served in the
Great War with the Indian Expeditionary
Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1919, awarded the
Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class
with swords & D S O and mentioned in
dispatches was a prisoner of war in Turkey
after the siege of Kut served with the
Muziristan Field Force 1919-1920 and was
awarded bar to his D S O joined Jail
Department C P & Berar 1922, Inspector
General of Prisons since 1934 Address
Nagpur, C P

JANJIRA H H RABIA SULTANA JEHAN
BEGUM SAHIBA of Janjira She is the

JANJIRA H H LADY KULSUM BEGUM
DOWAGER BEGUM SAHIBA of Janjira b 6th
January 1897 m in 1913 Has only one

JAVIT MORFESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR, JP
and Hon Presidency Magistrate since 1912
b 28th Oct 1880 m Miss Moore Educ
Fiphinstone and Aryan Education Societies
High Schools studied in Aryan School

JANANI (MATTHEW) VITHALAN M I A
(1 b 4th February 1900) He first in

JAYAKAR THE RT HONBLE MURTHU
RAMMO MA I LD D L I C Member
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council
London Educ at Bombay University
practised as a barrister in Bombay High
Court elected



Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee Member Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper Appointed Judge of the Federal Court India from October 1947 Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1933 Publications Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 Address Winter Road Matbar Hill Bombay

Organised Indian Progressive Group 1936, and its present Chairman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sir J J Purna Benovolent Institution Sir J J

JAYANTI RAMAYYA PASTEUR, B.A., B.L.
6 Aug 1861 Educ at Rajahmundry and Madras Served in Rev Dept in Presidency and retd as 1st Grade Collr, 1917, acted as Presidency for three years Ex Member, Legislative Assembly Publications A definitive Telugu and several articles Literature, history and archaeology

JAYATILAKA SIR DON BARN B.A.
M.A. (Oxon) Barr at Law (Lincoln Knight Bachelor (1932) Minister of Affairs and leader of the State of Ceylon 6 13th Feb 1888 m Batuvantulawe (d 1929) F.R.S. Lanka Oriental College Kelaniya College Colombo Jesus College Oxford

VAN MEREDITH, CIE (1936)
Commissioner Delhi 6 2nd

Colombo
JAYANTI RAMAYYA PASTEUR, B.A., B.L.

Delhi

VAN MEREDITH, CIE (1936) M.A.
Commissioner Delhi 6 2nd

OF SRI SRI SRI
of late Maharaja
Dev and late
adevi 6 25

Sri Sri Sri Heeralal Pattamaharani of
Patna State Educ. Privately succeeded
to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931 first landed
rāmīndar in the Orissa owning abt.
14 000 square miles Publications
of several works in Sanskrit Oriya &
Telugu Address Fort Jeypore Vizag. &
District

JHA GANGANATHA MA B Litt (Al.
1910) LL.D (Allahabad Univ
D Litt, (Benares Hindu Univ)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1930, President Muslim League | Member |
| Central Legislative Assembly | Address |
| Malabar Hill Bombay | |

JOHN MAJOR GENERAL CORPUS CRIST

JHAVELI KRISHNARAO MOHANLAL DIWAN
BAMARU (1929) M A LL B J I
Some time Officiating Judge High
Court, (Retired) Chief Judge Court of



Surat French Bhavnagar
Bombay 114 (First
Class Honours English and
Persian) (1888) (Aver
Shankar (old) Medalist
Perry Prize man of Juris-

Butler Institute of Public Health, Kansas
1927 Director of Public Health, Burma
1928-1933 By Director General I. M. S.

JIND H H FARRANS-1 DILRANI KASHMIR
STREET DELHI IN INDIA 110011
MARRIAGE SIR RANDEE SINGH JAGJYOT
KARNATH GUTS, GUTS, GUTS &
1970 & 1987 Address Sangar Jind State
Punjab

JENNALL MANOWED All Bar at Law & 20th
Dec 1878 was a d of Sir Hushaw Beth (d)
Edw Kara Hinton in England. Entered as
Advocate Bombay High Court 1885. 1886
Secretary to Dalhousie Society 1886
Member Imperial Legislative Council 1890
President Muslim League (special sessions
1892). Attended Round Table Conference

Jones and Margaret
 French, Kent, one
 Edgar, Illinois, Trained
 as Mechanical and Mining
 Engineer, served as Mining
 Engineer in Indonesia
 1895-1898, founded
 Empire Engineering Co.
 (Singapore) in British
 India Corporation,
 1919-1924, founded
 Singapore Chamber of
 Commerce, then led Weeks
 Maritime War, Indonesia, Hon-
 orary Officer.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

ery & Yoga Address Assighat
City & Narendranagar, Tehri Garhwa

SIR MAHDEURIAN IMAMRU, B.A.,
Khan Sahib (1916) Khan Bahadur

canopore.

OSHI SIR MORAPANT VISHVANATH, At
K.C.I.E. B.A., LL.B. 1861 Educ. Dec
can Coll., Poona and Elphinstone Coll.
Bombay Practised as Advocate in Judicial
Commr's Court in Berar from 1884-1920
Home Member C.P. Govt. 1920-25 Presi-
dent, All India Liberal Federation 1925,
Chairman Age of Consent Committee 1929-30
Advocate, Nagpur High Court Address
Nagpur C.P.

OSHI NARAYAN MALHAR B.A. M.L.A. J.P.
b. June 1879 Educ. Poona New English
School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private
schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years
Joined Servants of India Soc. 1909, Sec.
Bombay Social Service League since 1911
and Sec. Bombay Press Social Reform
Assoc. 1917-1929 Sec. W. India Nat.
Liberal Assoc. 1919-1929 Genl. Secretary
All India Trade Union (Congress 1935-)
Deputy Member of the Governing body of
the I.L.O. 1922-1933 Kaburji Hindi Silver
Medal (1919) Member Bombay Municipal
Corpn., 1919-1923 Nominated Member of
the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again
in 1924-1927 and 1931 and 1934 to repre-

UNG, JAGAT PRAKASH BIR BHADUR RANA
Home Minister Tehri Garhwal State b. on
30th December 1884 Son of His Excellency
Commanding General Run Bir Jung Bahadur



Rana of Nepal Educ.
at Queen's College, Benares
came to India with his
father during a revolution
in 1886 and settled up at
Benares, held the post of
Private Secretary to His
Highness Maharaja Ish
Shumshere Jung Bahadur
Rana Ex Prime Minister
of Nepal for about 4
years. Joined Tehri
Garhwal State Service in

November 1925 as Private Secretary Military
Secretary, Home Secretary, Director of Public
Instruction, Accountant-in-Chief, Chief Secre-
tary, General Minister Has travelled over
the Continent in 1926-27 Recreation, Art of

KALY NAMAN GOVIND Retired Professor
Ferguson College b. 1876 Educ. New
English School and Ferguson Coll. Poona
Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona
as a life member in 1907 Fellow of Lon-
don Univ. for five years since 1919 Prof.
of History and Economics Ferguson

Throne, 3 Dec 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration) Address Archbishop's House
Ernakulam Cochin State

1904

KAMAT, HALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A. LL.B.
chant b 21 March, 1871 Educ Deccan
Coll m
Cochin

B.A., LL.D.
b 17 July
of 1904
The Mahr
joined the
U.I. CIVIL SERVICE ON 10 1891 as
Munsiff acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907,
appointed Asst Sessions Judge 1908 acted
as District and Sessions Judge, appointed
Additional Judicial Commissioner Oudh
July 1912, acted as Judge of Allahabad
High Court in 1920 and subsequent years
for different periods Promoted Judicial
Magistrate 1920 Appointed

KAMBLI SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA B.A. LL.B.

N.D.S. B.A. LL.B.
1900 High Court

KANDATHIL MOST REV MGR AUGUSTINE

R. SIR RAJENDRA
at (1937) O.B.E.
March 1881 m.d.
Mandhata, Rullat
Orissa in 1899,
Cuttack School and
Cuttack Assumed
management of Kanika Raj from Court of
Wards 1902 Conferred with the personal
title of Raja 1910 Member Legislative
Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative
Council at various times, Fellow of Icton
University 1917 to 1919 Title of Raja as
hereditary distinction conferred in 1919
Member of the Committee elected by Bihar
and Orissa Legislative Council to co-operate
with the Simon Commission 1928 Appointed
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor of Bihar and Orissa January
1931 and Vice President of the Executive
Council December 1931 to January 1934
Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur
as personal distinction 1934 Member
of the Advisory Council of the Government
of Orissa, 1936 Address Rajkanika Cuttack
Orissa

ANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A.,
B.Sc., b. 22 Aug 1876 Educ New English
School at Wal and Poona and Fergusson
College Poona Worked as Life Member

Association
(1934-35) Visited Japan on Educational
Mission (1936) Hon Editor Education
Education Introductory History of India
in Hindi and Urdu Hindi Sar Sangrah in
4 volumes Sahitya Samiksha Towards a
Better Order Shiksha Samiksha Evolution
of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu Kashmir
Office Kailashra Bhushan Lucknow

KARANJIA MR BHURAM NAOPURJI MJC
(Upper House) JI FCS is a leading
businessman and Director of many Joint
Stock Companies in Bombay a prominent
member of the Municipal
Corporation and an Hon
President Magistrate
Elected Mayor 1933 Mr
Karanjia has worked for
15 years either as
Chairman Secretary or
Treasurer of various relief
fund Secretary War
Loan & Food Control
Committees 1914-19
Our Day Fund & People's
Fair 1911 when his



12 Ganesh Wadi Poona 4

KANWAR SAIN RAI BHADUR M.A. Bar at
Law Minister for Justice and Reforms
Jodhpur State Filer at Scotch Mission
High School Sialkot Government College
Lahore Wren's Square and Lincoln's

and Railway Passengers & Traffic
Relief Association Silk Merchants

KAPUR HALIDAS M.A. L.T. Heat Master

revenue In regard to goods entering
the main Kathiawar ports he initiated
action being framed at Virangam as a
of his conference in 1920 with Sir
Blackett the then Finance Member
Government of India he gave
before the Tariff Board's enquiries

Office of the Episcopal
Archbishop's House

RAMJI KR (1900)
1875, s of Dyramp
and Stock Broker
High School Wilson
ent Law School
the High Court
ditional Judge of
; Advocate General
120, Malabar H R

KAMAT, BALAKRISHNA SITARAM, B A Mer
chant. b 21 March 1871 Educ Deccan

1922-1935 Address
Bombay

W. A. L. L. D

Road, Poona 5

KAMBH, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA B A L L B

DAS RA L L B
Judge High Court
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About eighteen
mbay Lar as an
ide of the High
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Address 50 Ridge
y

SIR RAJENDRA
(1877) O B E
arch 1881 m d
Mandhata Ruling
Orissa in 1899,
late School and
attack Assumed

KANDATHIL, MOST REV MAR AUGUSTINE

management of Kanika Raj from Court of
Wards 1902 Conferred with the personal
title of Raja 1910 Member, Legislative
Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative
Council at various times, Fellow of Patna
University 1917 to 1919 Title of Raja as
hereditary distinction conferred in 1919
Member of the Committee elected to Bihar
and Orissa Legislative Council to co-operate
with the Simon Commission 1928 Appointed
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor of Bihar and Orissa January
1921 and Vice President of the Executive
Council December 1931 to January 1934
conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur
as personal distinction 1934 Member
of the Advisory Council of the Government
of Orissa 1936 Address Rajkanika Cuttack
Orissa

ANITKAR KESHAV RAMCHANDRA MA
BSc. b 21 Aug 1876 Educ New English
School at Wal and Iona and Ferguson
College Poona Worked as Life Member

KARANJIA MR DEHRAM NAOROGJI MITL
(Upper House) J. J. L. C. S. is a leading
industrial and Director of many Joint
Stock Companies in Bombay a prominent
member of the Municipal
Committee on a Honorary
Fire Officer Magistrate
Elected Mayor 1939 Mr
Karanjia has worked for
13 years earlier as
Chairman Secretary
Treasurer of various relief
fund and Secretary War
Loan and Food Control
Committee 1914-17
Our Dehra was his
Fair 1911 when his



KANWAR SAINI RAJ BAHADUR MA Bar at
Law Member for Justice and Reform
Jodhpur State Educ at Nectel Millio
High School Wallo Government College
Lahore

KAPUR KALIDAS MA LT Head Master
of Chohan High School Lucknow b 11
Apr 189 Educ Govt Jubilee High
School and Canning College Lucknow BA
(1915) LT (1916) and MA (1917) Head
Master since 1917 Representative of UP
Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter
Education (1927-37) President U. I.
Secondary Education Association (1935-36)
Secretary Montessori and Kindergarten
Section of the All India Conference (1930)
Convener of the Hindi Committee of the

Government to the Tariff Board's enquiries into the

DR. KAILAS NATH, MA LL.D. ML
Advocate Allahabad High Court
b June 1887 m Rup Kshori d
ndit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur
Barr High School, Jaora (C1)
n Christian College, Lahore, Mult
l College Allahabad Commenced
e in the District Court at Cawnpore
14) and joined the High Court Bar at
bad in 1914. obtained the degree of

KARALI, H H MAHARAJA DEIRAJ SIB BHOM
PAL DEO BHADUR YADKUL CHANDRA BHAI
K O S I, b 18 June 1866 s 21 August 1927
Address Karaula, Rajputana

11) became Minister of
Agriculture and Development Government
in 1927 and resigned

RAI BHANUDR RAJA PANDIT HARI
AN MA, CSI., C.I.E., b 1849
due Minister, Patiala Educ Govt
Lahore, Asstt Commr, 1890 Jun
to Financial Commr 1893 97, District
e Lahore, 1897 98 Deputy Commr
g 1898, Settlement Officer Muzaffar
1898 1903, S O, Mianwali 1903-8
Commr 1906 Dy Commr, Muzaffar
1909 09 Dy Commr and Supdt
us Operations Punjab 1910 12, Dy
nr, Montgomery, 1913 Deputy
missioner for Criminal Tribes, 1914
Dy Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919-20

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF see Jammu and
Kashmir Maharaja of

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI Millowner
b 22, Dec. 1894 m Srimati Sardaben
d of Mr Chimanlal Vaidlal Zaver of
Ahmedabad Finc at Gujarat College
Ahmedabad Hon Secy, Ahmedabad famine
Relief Committee 1918 19, elected
Vice-President Ahmedabad Millowners
Association 1923 26, elected member
Legislative Assembly as a representative of
the Millowners Association (1923 26)
Nominated as a delegate to the 12th
International Labour Conference at
Geneva 1929 Nominated delegate to the
18th International Labour Conference
1934. Elected President Federation
of Indian Chambers of Commerce and
Industry 1934 35. Elected President
Ahmedabad Millowners Association 1935
and 1936 Consultative Member, British
Indian Trade Delegation to England 1937
One of the leaders and President of the
Jain community in India ed, Sheth Anandji
Kalyanji and managing their large religious
funds Address Bankore Naka Ahmedabad

Patiala

KAY SIR JOSEPH ASPDCK, Kt (1927) J.P.
Managing Director, W H Brady & Co, Ltd,
Member Council of Imperial Agricultural
Research b 20th January 1894 m 1928
Mildred second d of late J & and R A
Burnett of Howsley Derbyshire (d. born
17th October 1834) Educ at Bolton.

President Chamber of Commerce
President 1928. Vice President Indian
Central Cotton Committee 1925 26 31-32

Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926, Chairman, Profit Tax (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. *Address*. Willesnec Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED HUSAYN ALI KHAN BANADUR, B.A., LL.B. & 1902, m. 1916. *Educ* Jabulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee Khairwa, 1920 to 1924 and 1933 to 1939, Member Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly, 1936 to 1940. Member Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1934. *Minister for Forests* 1934-1935.

KELKAR, VARUNHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B., 1904, m. 1914.

KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A., Bengal & Aug. 14, 1888. General Manager of Barla Brothers, Ltd., Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, President of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar En



City

KRONKAR 1904 m. 1914



Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Admini

SIR SHAFIAT AHMAD Kt (1935), 1st Class Honours and Gold Medalist in History 1914. Litt D.

1918 Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, since 1921. Appointed Officiating Member Federal Public Services Commission New Delhi from May 6th 1940 to July 21st 1940 & February 1933 m. Fahmida Khanum *Educ* Government High School, Moradabad, University of Dublin, B.A., 1st Class Honours in History, 1914 Litt D (Dublin), 1914 Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad 1914-1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924 the Reforms Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925 and other Committees in U.P. Muslim delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32. Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms 1933. President, All India Muslim Conference 1935. Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference. Member of Federal Structure Sub-Committee and numerous other Sub-Committees. Three Round Table Conferences. Select Committee, Member of Constituent Committee Round Table 1932. *Publications* Journal of the Journal of



Published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667 1763, etc Address 31, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

KHIMJI BHAWANJI ARJAN, M.L.A. (Bombay)
 b July 20 1902 is senior partner of Messrs Arjan Khimji & Co and a Director of the Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd
 of the Bombay Merchants and

ms Association d for many years rector of the East cotton Association, Represents the on the Bombay ve Assembly ion the Managing ee of the Indian ts Chamber since d represents the er on the



Municipal Corporation He also fed the Chamber for some time Board of Trustees for the Port of

He represents the Bombay Legisla ssembly on the Advisory Committee G I P Rly Member All India Committee, and Treasurer of the Provincial Congress Committee of the Bombay Province Harijan Sangh and besides a Trustee of charitable Trusts Address, Western ouse 7, Sir Iherozesha Mehta Road mbay.

Ieshawar

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D.,



A N. B. A., b 16th February m Balwant Kaur has two sons Graduated from the Prince of Wales College Jammu 1919 Joined Indian Audit & Accounts Dept 1926 Conceived and started a movement in the Punjab for checking abduction of women Organized Punjab Women's Protection League 1933 and was its Secretary for two years Resigned in 1935 A popular writer of books has also written

KHUR BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., F.L.B. IX
 Prime Minister Government of Bombay b 1898, F.L.C. at Wilson College Varjeewandas Malharadas Sanskrit Scholar Bihawoo Daji Prizeman Dakshina Fellow Enrolled as Vakil 1912 Solicitor 1918 Partner Messrs Manilal Kher Amatal &

at Proprietor
 of the Govern
 Ltd Lahore
 dices Lahore
 India 111.
 1904 Punjab
 proprietor K
 orted Imperial
 and Industrial
 ay 1920 with
 Member

Executive body of the Italian Chamber of
Commerce Lx Member N W R Advisory
Committee Lahore *Publications* Khosla
Director) 1908-16 and 19-24, Imperial
Coronation Durlar Italia at the War
H I M, King George V and the Princes of
India and the Indian Empire "India and
Nazi Menace" Leading Men and Women
in India Indian Ranking Year
States Estates and Who's Who
and Burma Editor Italy
193-34 Address Post Box 200
Tel Khosla

KHUNDEAR, THE HON MR JUSTICE
AFREM B A (Cal) B A LLB (C)
Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn
1918 Judge High Court, Calcutta
March 1890 m Rose Marcar gr
of the late Stephen I Aganoor 1918
at Isaphan and niece of the late Dr
Aganoor O B E British Consul at I
Educ St Xavier's College Calcu
Peterhouse Cambridge Lecturer
Senior Commercial Institutes I
Foot var in Mo

Miscellaneous articles *Address* Calcutta
Club Calcutta

KIBE MADHAVRAO VINAYAK Sardar (Herc)

Road Bombay

KNIGHT HENRY FOLEY BA (Cantab)
ICS CIE (1936) Adviser to H E The
Governor of Bombay 6 19th January
1946 m Jessie Spence d of Sir Robert



or kal
Drama
11 ka
station
1 duth
Address

MYSORE NARAYANA
Isahar 13.4 Raj
retired member of
of Mysore & Co.
Maharaja's collector
inments under the
sore as Comptroller
Financial Secretary
President Mysore State
Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council
Chairman of the Board of Management of the
Mysore Iron Works and Dewani 43/100
Basavanagudi, Bangalore City, S. India

KOTHAWALA MAJOR JOHN
Minister of Communications and
Govt of Ceylon and Major Ceylon
Infantry & 4th April 1894 Educ
College Colombo and Christ's College,
Trichy Address Kandawalla
Lavinia Ceylon and Horton Lodge
Place Ceylon

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZ DHANISHAR
LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State & 1.
1880 in Tehsil, d of late Sir K. R.
of Outacumund Educ Rajpipla
School; Liphinstone College Bonin
Government Law College Bombay
based on the Appellate Side, Bombay
Court from 1912 to 1915 Appointed
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of
pipla, 1916, Nalb Dewan, Rajpipla
Dewan, Nov 1930 Address 1
(Gujarat States Agency)

KOTHAVALA, CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABHAI,
RIASO, A IRO, J P Director & 100
troller Police (Militia) &
in 1923 Jer Police M

Trade
ted 1
General
Indian
mities
Superin
Ambula
best 1
Magistr
Delegat
Club of



Milaram, Baroda

133 Member of
Commission 1910, President
Congress 1911 President
Conference, Mysore 1912,
Islam, 143, Brodie Road
(4)

AIYAR, SIR ALLAH KHAN
General Madras & May
Dakshinam 1897 Madras
Law Collector, Madras
under the late Justice
Iyer, standing counsel to
Rajah and Zamindars of the
Prov. appointed Advocate
Member of the Legislative

Council : awarded Kaiser Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work 1926 Dewan Bahadur in 1930.

University, Trustee and Member of the

H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIZAN

KUMARAPPA JAGADISAN MOHANDAS MA
(Harvard) STB (Boston) MA PhD
(Columbia), Professor of Social Economy

HOTCHAND b 15th
still a bachelor The only
th Hotchani Nebhandas of
d He is
ord and is
banking
ara hi He
r of one of



KURWAI HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB FARWAR
ALI KHAN b 1st December 1901, Suc
2nd Oct 1906 Educ at Dalv College
Mayo College and R M C Sandhurst m
to e d of the Nawab of Bhopal and second
m to 2nd d of the Nawab of Mai address
Kurwai C I

KUSHAL PAL SINGH RAJA BAHADUR MA
ILB, M L A (Central) Raja of Kotla b
Dec 15, 1872 Eldest son of Shriman Thakur
Umrao Singhji Maternal Uncle of H H the
Maharaja of Jaipur
Recognized head of Jadon
Rajputs in U P m
Rani Gopal kumarji
aunt of Kais-i-ddaulah
Raja Bahadur Pancham
Singhji of Pahargarh
Only son Rajkumar
Gajendraji Singh, who
married the younger sister
of H H the Maharaja of
Tripura died on 12th
Dec 1936 Ex Minister



for Education U P Member of Senate of Agra

LAITHWAITE, JOHN GILBERT, CSI (1939)
C I E (1935), Private Secretary to H H
The Viceroy and Secretary to the
Governor General b 5 July 1894 Educ

- LAKHTAR, CHITTOF, THAKORE SAMB** Mansoor
VIJAYJI KARANSINGJI, b 11 Jan b 21 Feb
 Succeeded father 8 Aug 1921 *Adv* Harris
 Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay th Royal
Ember
Theatre
- LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, Rai S** L...
 Pleader and Zemindar b 1970 L...
 Srirati Navarani Kharer *Edue* at L...
 Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna, a L...
 nominated member of the first Legis

LALAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR b 3 March
 1884 Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir
 Nowrojee Pettonji, Vakil C.I.J.
 in Misa' Tehmi Jamsetji Kharras

party being studies in International Law
 and Policy 1908, Industrial Punjab 1911
 various addresses articles reports *Address*
 Almanac Harkness Road, Bombay
 Athenaeum 111 Mall London

L. V. R. (Bombay)

States (English) 1930. "The
Constitutions of the World"
1931 Address Belgium.

LAW, BIMALA CHAKR. One of the
Zemindars of Khulna Bengal,
extensive properties in Calcutta
1891 Has one son Elue Me
Institution (Mal
dency College, University)



Sir SYED MA LLR At
er of Calicut, Bhopal State
1878 m to Akbari Begum
for Bareilly College Bareilly
in Central College Allahabad
e of Bhopal State in 1901
different posts and received
'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motams
om the State in recognition
d services Address Bhopal

Mr KHAN NAWAB Sir At
aduhs Nasirulmulk Tazim

Bai SAKH PATWARDHAN,

WVA b m
Hafassaheb
s m m and a
due
Hafassaheb
with all the
best and
contribute to



make possible his happy on more than

TEACH, THE HON JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED
HENRY) LIONEL KNIGHTED (1935) Chief
Justice, High Court Madras b 3 Feb

the palace

LINLITHGOW, H. E. 2ND MARQUESS OF
(cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, K.T., 1928, P.C. 1930, G.C.I.E.,
1930, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.C.B.



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LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MAR



on behalf of disabled ex-
Service men after the Great
War 1914-1918. Her Ex-
cellency is particularly interested in
Tuberculosis and has been—and still is—
connected with the wonderful work done at
the Lapworth Village Settlement for the
Tubercular in England. Her Excellency

• CHAR CHAWSEH M.A. (Hon.)
Principal and Professor of
the Watan Arts College
Philosopher, Educationist
b. 1st Jan 1897 (Wena)
Educ. Ferguson College
and Leipzig University

W. Fton R.M.C. San
n College, Oxford B.A.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA
RAJAJI SAHEB of
d 8th June 1910 m
Manharkunverba Saheb,
His Highness Maharana
Sir Amarsinghji K C S I
kuner State, Kathlawar
ge, Ajmer Ascended the
throne October 1930 Appointed Lieutenant
in the British Army by H M the King
Emperor, June, 1937 Dynastic Salute,
9 guns Address Lunawada (Via Godhra)

LOTHIAN, THE HONBLE MR ARTHUR
CUNNINGHAM, CSI CIF Resident for
Rajputana and Chief Commissioner Ajmer
Merwara d 27th June 1887 m Mary
Helen Macgregor Educ University
Aberdeen, Christ Church Oxford MA (1st
Hons Mathematics) BSc (special distinc-
tion) Entered ICS, 1910 Assista
Magistrate, Bengal, 1911 15, Joined India
Political Department in 1915 and served
subsequently in Central India Kashmir
Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, Barod
and with the Government of India
Resident at Jaipur 1929 1931 Resident
Mewar and Political Agent Southern
Rajputana States, 1930 31 Resident at
Baroda, 1932 33, Prime Minister, Alwar
President Council of State, Bharatpur
and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana
States, 1933, Resident in Jaipur and the
Western States of Rajputana 1933 34
Special Commissioner

and heir of 10th Earl of
Scarborough, &c, m. 1922

Academy, Ecole Centrale Technique
and Glasgow University Passed ICS



40 DINANATH EL.
171 Educ. St. 11
Xavier's College,
Balliol Passed the
Barua for 3 years
is Judge in 1905
1905 1905 1905

and The Ministry
The Diocesan
Jras

MABOMED AKER
1885 Sardar (1901)
t. Rullin & 1885
t. Hubli Anjuman
educational, social
Mahomedans, Vep-
pality for several
Chairman District
1936 Recipient
ver Jubilee Medal
anulation of 1901
in the 1901
in India Have We
osite Native General
war

ARAM M.L.C. M.A.
1901, B.A. (Hon.)
1901, Principal and
Fergusson College
d 27 Nov 1901
d of Mr H. P.
r R. P. Laxmipete
Satara, Fergusson
College, Cambridge
(Second Sanskrit
examination 1901
ent to England as
olar, returned to
Principal, Fergusson
on Fellow of the
re Bangalore and
stitute of Science
ommunion, 1901
1901 elected Dean
Bombay University
sons in Elementary
area of Indian Uni-
n of Modern Asia
y of Curves and
mathematical functions
to theory of
(published in the
Society, London)

MAHMOOD SCHAMMAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER b on 18th Dec 1899 in Bombay e at St Xavier's College Bombay m on 11th July 1914 Kulsumbi two sons and three daughters Member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade Kobe Japan 1918 19 President Indian Trade Association 1921



Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925. Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Conference Kanara in 1926 Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee.

S Kanara

MAHMUD, DR SYED, PH D (Germany) Barrister at Law b 1889 m niere of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque In 1915 Educ. Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany General Secretary All India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1935 Education and Development Minister in Bihar 1937 39 Publications Khilafat and England and A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction Address Patna

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH) Premier Muslim Estate in British India MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN K B Raja of b 5th November 1914 m in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra Succession 23rd May 1931 Educ. In La Martiniere College Lucknow

MAHOMED, GULAM A. KHAN, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. is one of the most influential supporters of the Muslim League and is at the head of the movement of the Muslim Young men and Students also a recognised Muslim leader Address Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh Lucknow Galloway House Naini Tal, The Qila, Mahmudabad (Oudh)

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED FINEST, D.S.O. (1918), Indian Army (retired), on staff of

MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BHADRA SUNDAR SINGH, Kt (1926), C.I.E. (1920)

Revenue, Government of Punjab
b 1872; m grand-daughter of
Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of
atitaja State) Educ: Punjab Univ
- 1 Government College, Lahore
- 10 years Secretary of the Khalsa Coll
or 11 years and Hon Secretary
a Diwan, a representative body
from its inception in 1902 to 19
20, Jubilee Medal 1935 Address


DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Deput



S. C. B. Cons. (Horn) Cer
don) F.C.S. (Lond.) Manager
Co-operative Insurance Societ
Ltd., at Bombay
3rd Feb 1902 1st
Agent of the Central Nat
of India, Ltd., Linds
Street Branch Calcutta
was a prominent member
the Committee of the Pe
gal National Chamber
Commerce, Calcutta, f
over two years, at present
prominent member of the
Committee of the India
Merchants' Chamber
Associati



OTTENDRA CHANDRA MA (Cal),
 (Math), Mathematical Tripos,
 Pensioner 6 25th February,
 Kshanaprabha Gupta Educ



nection with the Congress
 non-co-operation move-
 ment. Was first elected to
 the Central Legislature in
 1923 and was re-elected
 in 1930 and 1936.

Was the General Secretary of the Independent
 Congress Party in 1926 and of the All India



MANIPUR, H H MAHARAJA SIR CHUBA

Joan Mary Beecroft Educ Wellington
and Wadham College, Oxford Entered
1905, served as Collector Comptroller
and Member Board of Revenue
Lucknow, U P

Admiral

MANOHAR LAL, THE HONBLE MR., MA

RUSTOM PESTOVIJ, MA JP
b 23rd Sept 1876 Vice Chancellor, Bombay
University, Fellow, Liphinstone College
1897 and 1898, Fellow of the Institute
of Bankers, Trustee,
Prince of Wales Museum,
N M Wadia Charities,



MAN SINGH BA BAI BANAIK (1917)
C B I (1912) Member Public Service Com

MASON LAURENCE, BA (Oxon) Diploma of
Forestry, Oxford, C I I (1931) O B E
(Military) (1917) MC (1916) Croix de
Guerre (Belges) 1915 Inspector General of
Forests and President Forest Research
Institute Indira Dun U P, b 27-8-86
m Marjory Menella Jolly Educ Clarier
house, Christ Church Oxford Joined the
Indian Forest Service 1910 On Military

MARNH LEROY WILLIAM BA (Oxon) C I I
(1922) C B I (1912) Adviser to the Governor,
United Provinces b 14th October, 1881,

MATHER RICHARD B Met, Technics Direc-
tor, Tata Iron and Steel Co b 19th
Sept 1886 Educ Royal Grammar
School Sheffield Univ of Sheffield,
Mappin Medalist 1906 Metallurgist Ormsby
Iron Works Middlesbrough, 1907 1911

Dy Dir., Metallurgical Research, War
Office Woolwich 1911-1919 and 1926. Member

Cazetteer of Iran 1904-09 Asst District
Supt of Police in charge Nushki District
Baluchistan 1898 Extra Asst Commissioner
and Magistrate Punjab 1900-1 Personal
Asst to Chief Commissioner Baluchistan
1912 on special duty with Amir of

MATTHAI FRANK M.A. (Cantab.) Sc.D.
(Cantab.) F.R.S. 178-118 Indian
Educational Service Professor of Zoology
in the Government College Lahore and in
the University of the Punjab b 13 Nov
1887 s of late Thomas Matthai m 1914
Mary (d 1911) wid of K. Chandy Bangalore
Educ Madras University (M.A.) sometime
Research Student of Immanuel College
Cambridge Mackinnon Research Student of
the Royal Society 1914-17 Address Lahore
Club Loyal Societies

MATTHAI JOSEPH B.A. B.L. (Madras) B.Litt.
(Oxon) D.Sc. (London) C.I.F. Director
General of Commercial Intelligence and
Statistics b 10 Jan 1886 m Achamma

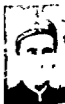
MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH
VASUDEO B.A. LL.B., Advocate A.S.
Speaker Bombay Leg. Assembly b 26th
November 1888 Educ Rajapur and
Government High Schools Rajapur and
Ahmedabad respectively Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad and Government Law School,
Bombay Started practice in 1913, Secre-
tary Gujarat Sabha 1916 took part in
Kaira No-rent Campaign 1917 Influenza
Relief 1918, Famine Relief 1919 Entered
Ahmedabad Municipality 1919 Suspended
practice in 1921-22 Secretary Gujarat

MAULA BAKSH NAWAB MAULA BAKSH
ABDUL BAHADUR of Batala C.I.E. 1919
b 7th May 186 m 2nd d of Haji Mirza
Abbas Kahn C.M.G. C.I.F. British Agent

Khurasan Iran two
five d Joined
Postal Dept 1890
volunteered for serv
Field Post Master
Khanluhar Frontier
Mannar Dead
Office and Postal
Depot Karachi
Joined Imperial
Public Works
Simsa 188-
placed at disposal



LAL B. J. P. Merchant & Co.
Two daughters and one son
Bombay 1911, 36, President
of the Association, President
of the Exchange
of Indian Mer-
chant Member,
of the Imperial
Agricultural



MIHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN, ASPANDIAR
M.B.I. B.A., J.P., Fellow of the Royal

London, JAMES STREET, LONDON

MIHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VISHVENDAS, Kt.
K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century
Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Bombay and Provincial Scout Com-
missioner & 12 Jan 1881 m to
Sarabai Chandulal Bankodiwala Educ
St Xavier College, Bombay, Captain



and one daughter
one of the Pioneers in
establishing in London
The Indian Merchants
Club of Commerce in
1907 First Indian to
become the member of
several commercial Asso-
ciations in London Fellow
of the Royal Empire
Society and a member of
the Overseas League in

Bombay Government, 1903-28. President
Indian Merchants Chamber (1911). Address
12, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill Bombay.

MIHTA, BHANJIBHAI KORMANJI, L.M.S.
(1911) Katsari Hindu Gold Medal
(1909), Donat of St. John Silver Medal
(1917), Raj Ratna Silver Medal Baroda
(1918), Associate Serving Brothers Father
at the hands of His Majesty during the
centenary celebration of St. John Ambulance
Association 1931 Associate Officer of the
Ven Order of St. John 1934 Associate
Commander of St. John 1937 and Maharaja
Gadwade's Diamond Jubilee Medal 1936.
Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda
& 4 February 1864 m to a cousin

Edu : Sir Cowasji Jehangir Navsari

States. Edits a quarterly named *Arogya* since 1927. Baroda led Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933.
Address : Lunsikool Navsari

MFHTA, DURGASHANKER KRIPASHANKER B A
LL.B., Advocate b 7th April 1887 m
Shrimati Narmadabai. Government College

Bank, Seoni, was for a number of years member of AICC Congress Party member

MFHTA, FAYEH LAL, s of late Rai Mehta Jannallal, CIE Dewan of Udaipur b 28th February 1868 **Edu :** Government College Ajmer m in 1881 daughter of

MFHTA, GIRDHARLAL D, RAISAN
The Jamnagar and Dwarka Rail
September 1879 e at Visnagar



bad Joined
Dept in 189
six years Jol
& C I later
a Junior Clerk
Traffic Sup
Office and was
out as a man
ability. chki
Officer of Giral
and specially
despatches, was
moted to Supr

1904 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1906 where he served till 1908. Rai Sahab 1931 a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Insti

ment Reports, promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State, also connected with many other institutions

HOMI MANCKEJI, KT. (1933)
Citizen of Bombay. Banker,



Mills in 1916 Cackwar
Mills in 1909 Established
Zenith Life Assurance Co
Ltd in 1916 British
India General Insurance Co
Ltd in 1919 Poona Electric Supply Co.,
Ltd in 1916 Navsari E S Co Ltd, in
1922 and Nasik Deolali E S Co Ltd
In 1930, Member Council of State 1930
to 1934 served on the Committee of
Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931,
Represented India on League of Nations
1933 and 1934 Member Central Board of
Reserve Bank Employers Representative
on International Labour Conference in 1936
Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co
Ltd in 1936 Dhrangadhra Chemical Works
in 1939 **Address :** Warden Road, Bombay

Revenue and Finance Minister Government
of Bombay 1937 Address Ridge Road
Malabar Hill Bombay

MEHTA JAYSUKHAI KRISHNALAL, MA

(Mille Temple) Indian State Server
Chief Minister Banawary State & 1911
April 1833 m Shrimati Huls Kunt
Mehta (died August 10 4) Etc DA 11
High School and Government College
School Ajmer Agri College Agra Bams
Christian College and University School of
Law Allahabad and The London School

MEHTA Dr JIVRAJ NARAYAN L.M.S.
(Bomb.) M.D. (London) M.R.C.P. (London)

Business Publications Lord Hastings on
the Indian States (Tanjorevala) Address
Udampur (Mewar) or Banawary (Rajputana)

MEHTA VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI BA Managing
Director Bombay Provincial Co-operative
Bank Ltd & 23 Oct 1891 m Managing
Director of Pratapnagar Vajeshanker of Banawary

MEHTA DR SIR MANGALDAS VIDHIKANTAS
Kt 1936 O.B.E. L.M.S. F.R.C.I.
F.R.C.P. F.R.C.O.C. Address St Vincents
Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bombay 6

MEHTA SIR MANCHHAI VANSANKAR Kt
(1922) C.S.I. (1919) M.A. LL.B.
July 1868 Educ. Fitzhughstone College
Bombay m first Harshad Kumar and
her death again Dhanvanta & s and 7 d
Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law
Lecturer, Baroda College 1891-99 Iriv

Home Minister Gwalior from April 1937
Indian States Delegate to the Indian
Round Table Conferences 1930 1931 and
1932 Member Consultative Committee 1932
Indian States Delegate to the Joint Parlia-
mentary Committee on India 1932

MEHTA DR. MOHAN SINGH MA LL.B.
(Allahabad) Ph.D. (London) Barrister at Law

FRANKOZ RISTOMJI PATA
Minister of Income Tax 1930
1913 & 1912 12 November 1900
Educ. Bombay and London Formerly
Professional Accountant and Active
Lecturer in Accounting Wydenham College
Commerce and Economics, O.B.E. Secretary
and Chief Accountant (City of Bombay)
Improvement Trust Examiner in Accountancy
to the City of Bombay officiated as
Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay
1931 and 1932 and 1933-1934
1934 and 1936 Published one book on
book keeping Company Secretary ab
Accountant Income Tax in relation to
Accounts "Indian Income Tax Simplified"
"Book keeping Self Taught" etc Address
Income Tax Commissioner & Bangalore 1934

METCALFE, SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS,
B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1936), C.S.I. (1933)
C.I.E. (1929), M.V.O. (1922), Indian Civil
Service (1911-1922) & 1922-1923

Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore
1st Nov 1922 to 1st June 1923 Agent Comptroller

MIAN, ABDUL RAHIM, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab), Judge
High Court, Lahore b. 29th June 1889

AJA RAI BAHADUR DE SHYAM

1st Nov 1922 to 1st June 1923 Agent Comptroller

Lahore

MIRZA M. ISMAIL AMIN UL MULK, SIR,
K.C.I.E. (1936), K.T. (1930) C.I.E. (19-4)
O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Mysore b.
1883 m. Zebinda Begum of Shirazee
family Educ. Wesleyan Mission High
School Bangalore The Royal School at
Mysore, Central College Bangalore, for

Carlton House Bangalore



MITRA, PROF SISIR KUMAR M.A. D.Litt. (1928),



MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL Kt (1928),

K.C.S.I. (1922) M.A. D.Litt.

Dum

MITTER, RUPENIRA COOMAR M.Sc. M.L.,

Dum

Mitter, Sir, 20, Main Road, Calcutta

MOBERLY, SIR BERTRAND RICHARD Kt (1918), (B. 1900), D.S.O. (1915), Red Cross Commissioner for India and Secretary, Amalgamated for the Troops Fund & 15th Oct 1922 in India & of late A.C. White Esq. of the Union Bank of Australia Ltd. Vice Winchester College Royal Military College Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley First Commission (in attached 1st for Indian Army, 1917) Lieut. General Indian Army 1914 served in 14th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion in 12th Frontier Force Rifles, Colonel, 2nd (Mikha) Battalion 12th Frontier Force Regt.

SOHRAB MEHERWANJI Educated in Bombay Started life as exhibitor and manager at 17. Successfully conducted Subodh Theatrical Company for 11 years. Edited Stage Film Company in 1935

responsible for bringing Shakespeare on the Indian Screen. Achieved distinction by playing 'Hamlet' for the first time on the Indian Screen. Started Minerva Movie-tone in 1936. Produced 'King John', 'Atma Tarang', 'Khasu Bahadur', 'Meetha Zahar', 'Jailor', 'Vasanti', 'Divorce' and



'Polar' Won

MODY, MR. BROJILAL JAGJIVAN. Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur & on the 24th of February 1888 Educated at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1921. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab in 1924. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1925. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1927. Address: Rajeev Nivas, Dharampur (Saurat Dist.)



MODI SIR HORMASJI PEROSHAW, MA (1904)
 LL.B. (1906) A.D.E. (1935) Advocate High
 Court Bombay (1910) & 23rd Sept 1891 m.
 Jethal d of Kavasji Dadabhai Dubash has
 three sons: Rustom (21)
 Kavasji (17) and Ishroze
 (13). Educ. St Xavier's
 College Bombay. Mem of
 Bombay Municipal Corpo-
 ration since 1913 and Presi-
 dent 1923-24. Chairman
 Bombay Millowners Asso-
 ciation 1927 and 1929-34.
 President Indian Merchant
 Chamber 1928. President
 Employers Federation of
 India since 1933. Mem
 ber Indian Legislative Council 1934-35.



Bengal 1934. In 1936 awarded the Silver
 Jubilee Medal and the Co-operative Medal
 Commemorative Medal, 1937. Returned
 uncontested to the Legislative Assembly,
 1936. Member Bengal Board of Waqfs and
 the F. B. Railway Advisory Committee.
 Elected Chairman of the Bogra District
 Board 1934. Appointed a member of the
 Court of the Dacca University and nominated

... is a grandson of
 the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali
 Chowdhury K.B. C.I.E. Ex Minister and
 Ex Member of the Executive Council Govern-
 ment Bengal & October 19, 1909
 The Lalace Bogra, Bengal

ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BARADUR
 Educ. in Mysore. Was a member
 representative assembly, Mysore, for
 years, and is member of Mysore
 Council for over 16 years, was
 President Bangalore City Municipal
 Council 1934-35.

MOHAMMAD ELIAZ HASUL KHAN RAJA SIR
 K.C.I.E. (1937), Kt (1932) C.S.I. (1924),
 M.L.A. (1937) Talukdar of Jahangirabad
 & 28th June 18.
 School Lucknow
 of the District
 numerous othe
 the following
 to the Prince of

MOHAMMAD Z
 Zafulla Khan
MOHAMMED A



Chairman The Central
 Co-operative Bank Nomi-
 nated member of the
 Bengal Silk Committee
 by the Government of

Wari
 culosis,
 an,

B.S. (Lond)
 Hy (Eng)
 (London)
 perintendent
 idas Tejpal
 m. Shehra
 local Officer,
 ackney and
 ce, London;
 Lecturer on
 Bombay,
 Bombay,
 Health,
 Fellow,

Was Foreign Member of the Council of State 1901

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD BA

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD BA
 Bar at-Law (Middle Temple) MLC
 Puisne Justice Supreme Court (e
 28th March 1893 Educ Hale
 Perth W Australia and Brasenose
 Oxon Judges Associate and C
 Arrasgns, W Australia October



MUDATTAH THE HON SIR A RAVASWAMI
 DIWAN BAHADUR Kt (1917) Member
 of the Viceroy's Executive Council
 (Depts of Commerce and Labour) b



N, M Sc (Candlish)
 Honors Ph D (All
 1909 Arrah (Fihar)
 Esq Unmarried
 Zilah School Arrah
 Aligarh Muslim Univer
 sity Aligarh B
 University, Bonn
 Trinity College and
 Royal Society W and
 Laboratory University
 of Cambridge Papil of
 Professor Lit Honld
 Lord Rutherford of
 Nelson Professors Kayser
 Pfleger Konen Lockwood
 FRS etc Aligarh BSc

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN CAPT
 NAWAB, SIR (See under Chhatari, Nawab of)

MUHAMMAD MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, MONTAZ
 ED DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Muntaz

MUIR WINGATE WENTON, LIUT. COL., C.B.E.
(1926) M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer
of the Crown of Roumania 1920, Commander
of the Crown of Belgium 1926, & 12th June
1929 Educ. Haileybury College and the

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L.M.S., M.L.A.
& 6th August 1893 Educ. Gorakhpur and
Calcutta. A prominent physician of Gorakhpur.
He was specially
allowed to practice even
when he was in jail in
connection with the
Meerut conspiracy case.
He is also a journalist
and he was closely
connected with *The
Amrita Bazar Patrika*
from 1915 to 1919. He
came into conflict with
the powers that be while
yet a boy in school in 1909
for an article entitled
"Slave Trade in Nepal."
He joined the
Indian National Congress in 1920 and was
imprisoned in December 1921 under the



MUIRHEAD, CHARLES ALEXANDER Agent
and General Manager South Indian Railway
& Sept 1888 m. Ethel M. Muirhead F.R.C.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon) Barrister at Law
ex M.L.C. ex Dy. President U.P. Council
Public Judge Tehri (Garhwal) State High

MUKERJEE, SATYA VRATA RAJYA RATNA
(1934) B.A. (Oxon) F.R.S. F.R.S.A.
London permanent Secretary now deputed
to the Census as Commissioner for the third
time & 6th February 1867
m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A.
nee Barbaroa grand niece



MUKERJI, DHIRENDRA NARAYAN born of
illustrious Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal.
Gave up college career in the Presidency
College to join the non-
cooperation movement
the Indian National
Congress in the year 1921.
Suffered incarceration in
1921 and 1930 movements.
Creation the Hoochly
K Ltd. is a model to
Bengal. He is a
strong supporter of
cotton industries.
June 1899 Was
elected uncontested to
Legislative Assembly in 1937.



SIR B.A., LL.
Srimati Nalini
Torla High

missioner of the Calcutta Corporation.
1923 Member of the Committee of

MUKERJI MANMATHA NATH SIR
M. A. (Cal) R. L. Purne J
High Court Calcutta 1924 to Oct
6 - 8th Oct 1874 m. San Sureswar
eldest d. of Sir George Dass Banerjee E

to October 1938 Fellow of the University
Calcutta President Bengal Sanskrit Ass
tion. Address 8/1 Harsi Street Calcutta
Smta Library Road Patna EIR

MUKERJI RAI BAHADUR PARESH
C. B. E. M. A. (190) Rai Bahadur (1

MULLAN JAL PHIROZSHAH M. A. F. Z. S.
B. E. S. Prof. of Zoology Director

Bombay Presidency Women's Council 1939. |

1928, and Leader of two deputations 1927

" Rekha Chitro " Address " 26, Ridge Road
Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB
(I.F.), M.L.A., Punjab b 2nd January
1884 Educ Mission High School, Jullun-
der and Government College Lahore
Joined Government service as Munsiff,
promoted as Extra Assistant Commander,

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.,
Dy Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re-
tired) b 18 Dec 1884 Educ Dovelton Prot

MAHARAJA OF

VEDRA SINGHJEE
b 5th Feb.
H Maharana
vately educated

B.A. B.L.,
t Madras Legi
h. Varalakshmi
College and
vocate in 1924.

MUTALIK, N ANNASABH, B.A. First Class
Sardar of the Deccan b 6 Sept 1872 m
S Ramakrishna d of Mr A Bhirani
Educ at Satara High School and the Deccan
Coll., Poona Member Bombay Legislative

Indian students Congress, 1925
Bombay 4

President, Indian National
Address, Congress House,

fully several hundreds of delivery cases
herself in last 30 years gratis as service
of love. A member of Brahmo
Society, the celebrated Sermons,
anday moral
anday moral



B A L I B
A) Deputy
in 6 11th
ja and 1st
11 Warton
ania (Pa)
at Director

NAIR, CHETTICK MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR
JUSTICE, B.A., Bar at Law Judge, High
Court Madras & 24th Jan 1879 in Sree
math Palat Parukutty Ammah eldest d

Juhu Bombay
NANAVATI MR. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL,
B.C.I. F.P.C.S., F.Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S.
Political



NALINI BALA CHOUDHURANI & 1881



VANJEE PRANAL DUTTA Banker
Merchant Broker and Landlord Justice of
the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate
for the City of Bombay *Tajamatra*
1900-1901 State Bar

1908-19, Vice-President District Board
1919-20, President District Educational
Council 1922-30 Member, Andhra Univer-
sity Senate, 1936-23 Attended All India
National Congress Sea 1, no term 1902 to 1917

NARAYANA GANAPATI RAJU BHABUR GARU

Chairman Invaaran Nanjee Banking
Co Ltd *Director* The Hindustan Sugar
Mills Ltd The Hind Cycles Ltd National

Inam villages and Minor
Inams in the Vizagapatam
and East Godavari
Districts & on 23rd
August 1900 is the 2nd
son of the late Sri Rajah
Vricherla Virabhadra
Raju Bahadur Garu
Commander of Kurupam
Vizagapatam and Sri V
Lakshmi Narasayamma
Lattamahadevi Garu
is the eldest daughter Sri Chenniramon
Lattamahadevi garu of the late Narenira
Thiraju Bahadur garu of Basumattak
two daughters. Educ at Rajahmundry



Circle Fort Bombay
NAPANG DE SIK GORU CHAND

Montgomery Road Lahore
NARASIMHA RAO RAO BHABUR S V, B.A.
Rao Bahadur, June 1912 & 21st Oct, 1873
Educ Madras Christian College, enrolled
as Reader in 1893 Municipal Chairman

CHETTY DIWAN
Merchant and Landlord
Member Council of
resilient Corporation
924 Ex Member,
Legislative Council Was member,
Body Bufferin Bombay, H
tary, Madras Presidency Discha
Aid Society, Provincial V
Presidency Jails Vice-
Social Officer in charge

Aftercare work Bangalore President
 Pura-walkum Permanent Fund Chairman
 Victoria Public Hall Trust Address
 Gopathy Villa, San Thome, Madras

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI B A, LL B

A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's 'Mother
 India' (G A Natesan & Co Madras)
 "Our Trip to America 1933 Address to
 Indian Social Reformer Office, 'Kamakshi
 House' Bandra, Bombay

Mr G A, head of G A
 & Co and Editor The Indi
 25th August 1873 Educator
 at St Joseph's School

of India
 State, 1923 to 1933 Vice
 on Empire Parliamentary De

NARSINGARU, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR
 RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB RAHADUR &
 21 September 1909 belongs to Laramar or

NAWAZ DEGAM SHAH Parliament
 at and Public Health

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B A (Madras Uni
 versity), 1949, Editor, The Indian Social
 Reformer, Bombay & 24th Sept 1868
 Educ Govt Coll, Kumbakonam, Editor
 Indian Daily Mail, Bombay 1949, Madras

NAYUDU RAI RAHADUR KOVA SHASTRIWAS
 Rao B A, LL B (Allahabad) & 2nd May
 1877 in to Lankubai Nayudu Educ
 Collegiate High School, Jafalpur, Ujjain
 and Agra Colleges Joinel Wardha, 1904

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Var
b 1889 Educ Harrow School

NAYUDU DIWAN BAHADUR VENKATA NARA
YANA (I.E. B.A., B.L. Rao Sahib (1920)
Diwan Bahadur (1923) C.I.F. (1930) Retired
Collector and District Magistrate and Secre

PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA B.Sc.
Ph.D. LL.D., LL.D. I.C.S. b 17
ber 1888 m Raj Dulari Kichlu

IR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E. M.Sc., Ph.D.

Publications on Science and Agriculture
Address 15 Georgetown Allahabad

MOOY KSHITISH CHANDRA M.L.A., Dewan

thunj State

NEVILLE, BERTIS AYLMER CRAMPTON
Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of
India, Calcutta b 7 October 1882 m
1911, Mabel Jess Seales Educ Corrigan
School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal
College of Surgeons, Dublin Five years
with Bank of Ireland Joined Bank o
Bengal in 1906 Address 4, Royal
Road, Alipore, Calcutta and Cudlow
Rustington, Sussex.

NIHAL SINGH, ST Author and Journalist
b May 30 1844 *Educ* Punjab University,
m to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1807, First
contribution to an English newspaper in

NOAD, CHARLES HOMERREY CADDEN BA
(Oxon) Barrister, High Court, Calcutta
b 25 Jan 1880 m Muriel Dorothy Orr
Ewing, 1917 *Educ* Cheltenham, C C C
Hum, 1st Class
1904, practised
erved in army
14 Sept 1919
L, 1917 1919
bore 1919-1937

ECIF (1937)
Hony Fell
Kt or 1933
lia in United
s of Nawab
Khan Noon
three sons two

NIHILL THE HON'BLE MR JOHN HARRY
BARCLEY, MA, MC (1917) h C (1937)
Puisne Justice Ceylon, b 27th July 1892
m Nuala nee O Carroll *Educ*
Fetted and Emmanuel College Cambridge
President Cambridge Union 1914 War
service R Munster Fusiliers 1914 1918
called to Bar Inner Temp, 1914
Secretary, High Commis
Baghdad, 1927 33
Uganda 1933 Attorney
Ghana 1936 Puisne Just
1938 Address Supreme C

NIYOGI, NAGENDRA, BA

NIYOGI, NAGENDRA, BA
activities Address High Court Nagpur,
C P

NIYOGI (Trinity College) District Judge
Chief Magistrate 1900 1909

NIYOGI, NAGENDRA, BA
b 1901 in London 1919 Short Essays and
Miscellaneous writings Address Hydera
bad Du

MOHAMED YAKUB, BA LL B
ter at Law b 12th November 1894
M A O College Aligarh
He in 1919 started practice at
Ajmer and Benwar as a Vakil of Allahabad
High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays
Inn Joined the Khilafat Movement after
leaving College at Bombay started practical

In 1921; was member of the Municipal Com

Vizianagram, 1918 19; Asst Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919 20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921 24, on deputation to H M's Patent Office, London, 1923, Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924
Address 1, Council House Street, Calcutta

KUMAR JAGADISH CHANDRA
rd Dec, 1920 Son of late Raja

OGILVIE CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT CBE
(June 1923) B.A. Oxon 1913 M.A. Oxon



Lord Canning—where an
august reception of His

Delhi

Rt Rev HERBERT,
n, 22 March 1871, 3rd
William Pakenham Walsh,
nd Clara Jane Ridley



CHANDRA 1925 JO President
Indian Chamber of Com
merce Calcutta 1933 34
President Bihar and
Orissa Industrial Con
ference 1931 Member
Calcutta Port Trust 1937
1938 President Indian

Calcutta 1938 President Indian

1913 Sita Bai Edw T D High School
Cochin, Maharaja's Coll Fnnakulam, and
Presidency Coll, Madras Professor of Chem
istry S P G College Trichinopoly, 1918
18 Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll,

PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF SHRI BAN
PUSINUSI MANSINGJI (Gobel Rajput) K C
With a permanent dynastic salute of 9
& 3 April 1900 Invested with full

In 1901, was member of the Municipal Committee Beawar for 6 years left for England in 1906 was Vice Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years, returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court took part in political and social activities in

Vizianagram 1918 19 Asst Metallurgical Inspector Jamshedpur. 1919 20, Examiner of Patents Calcutta 1921 24 on deputation to H. M. Patent Office London 1923 Controller of Patents and Designs 1924 Address 1 Council House Street Calcutta

KUMAR JAGADISH CHANDRA
rd Dec 1900 Son of late Raja

OCILVIE CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT C.B.E.
(June 1928) B.A. Oxon 1913 M.A. Oxon



ethi.

14 Avenue ...



913 Sita Bai Educ. T. D. High School

Yochi

resh

istr.

Road Lombay

27th Nov 1919 A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council Address Palitana

resigned owing to ill health was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate

College Principal 6 to July 1934 & to Indira d of S A Babus Esq Solicitor High Court Bombay Educ Elphinstone College Bombay and School of Economics Univ of London



Address Lanark Hall Rundell Vejeray Madras

worked as Jun John Simon



September 1930 and Dewan in 1931 while Government of India held for or the

studies in the U. K., 1904, St. John's College

VRANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PRASAD
M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay
(Calcutta) & Mord, 16th Fe
Edw. Maratha H.S., Bombay; F
Coll. Poona, St. John's Coll., Ca
(Fell.), Paris and Göttingen, (I
India scholar, bracketed Senior
at Cambridge, 1899, Principal a
of Math., Ferguson Coll., Poona
Hon. Associate of the Rational

Department of the Government of India
(1932) Temporary Member, Governor-
General's Executive Council, 1932 Address
India Office, White Hall, London

PARSONS LT COL SIR ARTHUR EDWARD
BROADBENT, K C I E *et* 1938, C B E 1927,



Grindlay & Co, London.

AMBASSADOR

FRANCE, 1938, Kt (1938)

Bombay Government, November 1938, of the Bomb.

PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERIBHAI Bar at

ADMR SIR ANNEPU PARITHI
1924); K C I L (1933
Kt, Ganjam, landholder
Madras Legislative Coun-
7, connected with the war
Government Institutions
ver a quarter of a century

day

PATIL, LAXMANRAO MADHAVRAO B A
LL B, Lx Minister for Local Self Govern-
ment, Government of Bombay & 16th
July 1907, as Miss Arundhati d of Major
R S Chavan Baroda, Educ Sangamner
High School Deccan College Poona Kolha-
pur Law College Participated in the C. D.

Minister of Education, Public Works and
Excise 1921-27 President, All Parties Con-
ference, Delhi, 1930, President, South Indi-
an Liberal Confederation 1907, President an
Leader of All Indian Committee of Justice
Party (Non Brahmin) Delegate to Round-
Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932
also Delegate to England to co-operate
with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on
Indian Reforms, 1932 Delegate to the
League of Nations Geneva, 1931 Member of
Council of State (Central) from 1937 Publica-
tions, Rural Economics, A Study of Rural
Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies
in Local Self Government. Address, K. S. V.
Ragh, Royapettah Madras.

PAVRY Miss BAPAR M A Litterateur
Educ Queen Mary High School and St
 Xavier's College, Bombay, M A Columbia
 University Visited Eng-
 land every year since
 1924 Presented at Their
 Majesties Court 1928
 received by President
 Coolidge (1924) by Pope
 Pius XI (1926) by Signor
 Mussolini by the Shah of



Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen
 Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince
 and Crown Princess of Italy (March
 April 1937), by Herr Hitler King Leopold
 and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium King
 George of Greece and King Farouk of
 Egypt (Aug Sept 1937) by President
 Lebrun (1938) Guest of King Gazi in Iraq

and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug Sept 1937
 by President Lebrun (1938) Guest of King

Bombay

(Bombay),
 (Bombay)
 of the Parsi
 ency Magte

1876 *F.R.C.S.* Grant Medical College of
 Bombay Rotunda Hospital of Dublin and
 London Hospital stayed for Middlesex

(1934), by President Kemal Ataturk King of

1937 Jan-
 shir

went through all grades of the City C.I.D. Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the

constructive Congress programmes of -plm and W. n. l. He was on the Executive Co



been a stalwart supporter of the Indian National Congress in his district and has identified himself in all Congress activities such as the non-

cooperation Movement the picketing of foreign liquor and cloth shops, and the

Mortgage
Delegate
League
Balvant

PADHAN

WISHWANATH, FR MLC, JP B.A.
LL.B., Advocate (O.C.) Vice-President
Bandra Municipality and a Member of the

Traffic Advisory Com-
mittee for Salsette
is Chhotubai youngest
daughter of Sunderrao
Govindrao Javakar. One
daughter and two sons
Educ. St. Xavier's College
and Government Law
Class Bombay. A dele-
gate to the Surat Madras
and Bombay Congress.
In the 1915 Congress in
Bombay presided over

by the late Lord Sinha he was a Member of



PRASAD, KUTWAR SIE JAGDISH, KC SI
(1937) Kt (1933) CSI (1931) CIL
(1923) OBE (1919), MA (Oxon)
b Jan 17 1880

April 1933 Home Member to U.P.
Government 1933 Member Viceroy's
Executive Council 1st April 1935 to 1940
Address: Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's
House Diwankabazaar Moradabad U.P.

PRASAD RAJENDRA MA ML LLD
(Allahabad Univ) b 3 Dec 1884 Educ.
Presidency College Calcutta Vakil High
Court till 1920 Professor Univ Law
College Calcutta 1914-18

PRASAD DR JWALA MA PhD (Cantab)
King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and

Jaipur

PRATER STANLEY HENRY MIA JP,
(M.Z.) Curator Bombay Natural History
Society b 12th March 1890 m Emma
Elizabeth Sturman Educ. St. Mary's
Bombay Joined the Bombay Natural
History Society as Assistant in 1907 elected
Corresponding Member of the Zoological
Society of London in 1922 Joint Editor of
the Journal of the Bombay Natural History
Society since 1921 sent on deputation to
Great Britain in 1922 and to the U.S.
States and Germany in 1926 to study M.
technique and methods of population
Trustee of the Prince of Wales

PRASAD JAGAT MA, BSc, CIF (1934)
recomitant General and Financial Adviser
to His Highness's Government, Jammu and
Kashmir b 16th May, 1879, Educ. Muir
College, (now University College),

PREMCHAND SIE KIRUBHAI KT (1931)
Financier, & April 1 1933 m Lady Lily
Educ at Bombay Member Legislative
 Assembly from January 1927 to September

in Punjab &
 the Commis-
 mine the Jaw
 deputed as
 dia at the
 tions at Gene-
 member of the
 rernment 190
 ce Commissioner
 he Secretary of
 iver 193 9;
 Government
 1939 to the
 The
 (in Ench
 Address

It (1931) M.L.
 Professor of
 niversity
 of Philosophy
 r of the L
 Intellectual Co-
 operation 1931 39 & 5th Sept 1884 *Educ*
 at the Madras Christian College, For some
 Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College
 Madras Mysore University Lpton Lecturer
 Comparative Religion, Manchester College
 Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930 *Phil*
 cations Philosophy of Rabindranath
 Tagore The Reign of Religion in Contem-
 porary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy in the
 Library of Philosophy, Philosophy of the
 Upanishads, The Hindu View of Life, The
 Religion we need, Kalki or the Future of
 Civilization, "East and West in Religion"
 An Idealist View of Life "Eastern Religions
 and Western Thought" article
 Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britannica,
 and several others on Philosophy and Religion
 in *Mini International Journal of 1924*
 Hibbert Journal, etc Address University
 Calcutta

See KT (1927)
 Council As a Justice of the Peace
 contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*,
The Times and *The Pall Mall Gazette*
 holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee
 Medal First elected to Bombay Council
 1909, appointed Minister Bombay Govern-
 ment in June 1924 and re-appointed
 Minister Bombay Government in Nov 1929,
 resigned in 1932 Had the honour of a salute
 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Her
 Majesty's studies and published an account
 of the same in an article in the *Strait Malacca*
 in 1902 by Her Majesty's special permission
 in the Turkish Order of the *Medjidie*
 and the *Gun of Ferid* Address 2
 Caneblakhi 11 on 1, 1000

RAGHAVENDRA RAO B. Barrister at Law
 Adviser to the Secretary of State for India
 (1931) *Educ*, Mysore and Bangalore, Prac-
 tised as lawyer in Bangalore & President
 Provincial Congress Committee & Member
 Maratha Party, twice Minister, C.P.

known Muslim

RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUL, M A, LL D,

to join the tariff board conducted the following inquiries as Member and President of the Indian Tariff Board, from 1930 to 1933 — Indian Sugar Industry 1930 and 1937 (1937 Special Sugar Board), Indian Paper Industry, 1931 and 1936 (1936 as President).

A CW LITTLE

RAHIMTOOLA FAZAL IBRAHIM CIE, BA
JP Honorary Magistrate, recipient of
Jubilee and Coronation Medals Member
Indian Tariff Board
October 1935
Faridkot

THE HON MR PRASANTA DEB,
Minister for Excise and Forest,
Bengal. Sole proprietor of the
Bajpur Raj Estate in the district of
Bajpur 1893 in the Lakhimpur

THE HON SIR (Abraham) Jeremy,
Q, CSI (1938) CIE (1934),
Member of Government of India
13 to 19th March 1902 to 1925,
Mary Kelly, two s. Fdce Leeds
School and University, Pembroke
Oxford BA (1st class Mods and
2) John Locke Scholar in Mo
y 1915 joined ICS 1916, as
and Orissa as Assistant Ma,

and Under Secretary till 1922, Customs
Dept Bombay and Calcutta 1922-28,
Commissioner of Income tax Punjab and
N-W I P 1928-31, Joint Secretary
Commerce Dept, Government
1931-34 Member, Central Board
1934, Additional Secretary Finan-
ment 1936 Secretary 1938-39
Secretariat, New Delhi Simla

July 1936 Retired with grant of a special
Varshasan (annuity for life)—November 1938
Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State Novem-
ber 1939 Address Partabgarh Rajputana

RAJ KANWAR LALA, MA PC

RAJ KANWAR LALA, MA PC

1881
Wadia

1883
Mt Madras

C. B. A. B. L.
nt of Madras
Salem District

Orissa

RAJA TRISHNOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS MA

Chats Behind Bars also written a Prohibition Manual containing all about the drink and drug problem in India Address
Kashuloh Road Tiyagrayanagar Madras

the privilege of a seat on the Ghazala in

AJAN DR T S SOUDARA M R C S
L R C P (London) 1911 6 August 1880
Fide St Joseph's College Trichinopoly
Medical College and Medical School Madras
Middlesex Hospital London Government

CHANDRA M A (Punjab) B A
ntab) M B E (1913) C I E (1933) I C S
1st Martel 1940 Educ Government

Trichinopoly

LJPLT JANNADAS M F P Eco 9 (Lond)



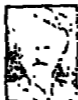
J P Hon Presidency
Magistrate Government
Contractor Landlord a
keen social worker a
member of various leading
sports and social Clubs
born in November 1904
Educated at Bombay

Address Purshottam

Nivas New Queens Road Bombay

Secretary Joint Secretary and Secretary to

DAW T HONG CHOW M T S I T A



Council, 1930-1937, President Nellore

Est
Nobis
Lest
alors



President of India Insurance Co.,
President Punjab Sinitana Dharma
Sabha, General President
Dharma College Managing Committee,
Lahore, Member, Managing Committee,
Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and
Northern India Chamber of Commerce
Lahore Address Lahore.



afterwards joined the
City Court, m. Sinitana
g. d. of C. V. R. Sinitana,
first Indian Judge in
Madras, three schools
Wesleyan High School
Presidency College and
Law College, Madras.
Joined the Madras Bar
1903, and led the original
side soon afterwards
enrolled specially as
an Advocate, 1923, followed diversity 1912
Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served
on many committees, Member of the Indian
National Congress and was its A. R. India

8 India.

RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI THANDALLAPALLY
NALLAPA REILL B. A., B. L., M. L. A., YAKU,
8 AUG 1900 m. Sinitana Sinitana
Christian College, Madras and Law College
Madras Vice President, Taluk Board,



1908, elected as Member U P Legislative

*HANGIR COWASJI

JRNA (See under

Vice-Chancellor

RAY SHIB SHYKHARESWAR KUMAR B.A.
M.L.A., b. 4th December 1887 m. to
Annapurna Devi d. of Rai S. N. Majumdar
Bahadur of Bhagalpur Educ. Central
Hindu College Benares and graduated from
the University of Allahabad Is the eldest

members of Rajshahi Division. He was
Council by the same body in 1920-1923 and
1929 Elected to the Assembly. 1936
Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal
Legislative Council in 1921 and became
its first elected President in 1925. Has
served on numerous official committees
and has been Vice-President of the British
Indian Association, and President Bengal
Hindu Conference. Minister Government of
Bengal 1929 Address P. O. Tahirpur,
District Rajshahi.

RAZA ALI SYED SIR Kt. (1935), C.B.E. (1926)
B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University) b.
29 April 1882 Educ. Government High
School Moradabad and Mahomedan College
Aligarh. Served as Magistrate in Moradabad

RFFD. SIR STANLEY Kt., K.H.L., LL.D.
(Glasgow) M.P. Aylesbury Division,
since 1938 Editor *The Times of India*,
Bombay 1907-1923 b. Bristol, 1872 m.
1901 Lillian d. of John Humphrey of Bom-
bay. Joined staff, *Times of India*,
Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and
Chronicle through famine districts
1900, tour of Prince and
in India. 1905-06. Amir's

1907, Persian Gulf, 1907, King and Queen
to India 1911 to 1916, Sec. of State

to India 1911 to 1916, Sec. of State

CHARLES KENNETH, CIE (2)
B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., Director
Land Records Assam 6 5th May 1908



RIEY LIEUT COL HENRY JAMES CIE M
M.D. Deputy Assistant Director of Medical
Services Southern Command India since
1917 6 20th October 1894, m. LIE
Geoghegan, Educ. Torcra and Tril
College Dublin Served European War
Lieut R.A.M.C. 1917 (Capt. 1918, Lieut
1922, Capt. 1923, Major 1923
served 1930 N.W.F. (dispatches) Address
15 Mt Flank Lines, Poona

ROFRICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K
Commander Order of Imperial Russians
St Stanislaus St Anne and St Vladimir
Order

REILLY, SIR (HENRY) D'ARCY (CORNELIUS)
Kt, Chief Justice of the High Court of
Mysore 1914 6 15th January 1876
m. to Margaret Florence Wilkinson
(1903) Educ. Merriam Taylors' School

RYMEDIOS MONSIGNOR JAMES DON B.A.
J.P. (Oct 1918), Dean, Vicariate of Bombay
(1929) Chaplain St Teresa's Chapel and
Principal St Teresa's High School since
1904 Diocesan Inspector of Schools 1921

ROUGHTON **NOLK** **JAMES BA** (Oxon) 1908
CIE. (1932), CSI (1933), ICS, Govt of

1904 elected to Council of the

S. E. DIWAY BHABHAR,
(Retd) Adviser to the
Govt for India, Prof., Ceded

ROWJEE, MAHOMEDBOY ISRAHIMBOY, J P
ex Sheriff of Bombay Chief Vazir to H H
The Aga Khan and President of H H The
Aga Khan's Supreme Council of Bombay
Presidency *Born* 1900 He is a leading

member of the Ismaili Khoja
Community and comes from
a family wellknown for
its charities. He
is a member of the
Khoja Council in
Bombay which
was chosen as
one of the Ismaili Kh
Council a few years l
Vice-President and



ROWLAND **THE HONBLE MR**
FRANCIS GEORGE BA (Oxford)
Judge High Court Patna b 14th
1883 m to Frances Elizabeth

THOMAS GEORGE ICS,
b 1870

ROXBURGH **Thomas James Young BA**

ROY, THE HONBLE SIR BHOY PROSAD SINGH

RUTHNASWAMY MARIADAS BA
M A (Cantab), Barr-at Law (Glas)
C I (1930) K C S G (1934)
Madras Public Services C
1930 b 15th August, 1885;

SAGNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO

the Fundamental Law of India A 1950

SACHSE, SIR FREDERIC ALEXANDER,
BA (Cantab), knighted (1938), C S I
(1935), C I E (1930) I C S (retired) b 27

**SAILANA, RAJA OF, H H RAJA SIR DILEEP
SINGH BAHADUR**, K C I I (1930) b 14
March 1891 Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July
1919 on first to the death of his father

SADIQ HANAN, S. B A Bar-at Law
Member, Legisl Assembly India, 1923-26
1930-34 Member Punjab Legislative
Assembly 1912 President of Messrs K B
Sinhkh Gulam Hussain & Co Carpet Manu-
facturers Chairman Amritsar Sweated
Workers Mills Ltd b 1888 Educ Govt
College, Lahore and Crays Inn, London
President, Anjuman Islamiya Amritsar
President Literary Club Amritsar President
Tanjum Orphanage Amritsar, takes active
interest in Moslem education and political
movements. President Punjab and N W F
Province Post Office and I M S Association
1911-25, Presided over All India Moslem
Kashmiri Conference 1924 For several years
Chairman Health and Education Committees
of Amritsar Municipality Address
Amritsar

SAKLATVALA, SONARJI DORAJI, M L A B A
J P. Director, Tata Sons Ltd b March 1879
in Meherbal d of late
Major Divecha I M S
one daughter Educ at
St Xavier's College
Chairman, Bombay Mil-
lowners Association 1924,
Vice-President, Indian
Central Cotton Commit-
tee 1929-30 and 1930-31
Elected Member Bom-
bay Legislative Council,
representing Millowners
Association, Bombay
(Aug 1934) Now Legi-
slative Assembly Publications: History of
Millowners' Association Bombay Perfection
Stamp Collecting (Member Royal Philatelic
Society of London). Clubs: Wellington
Bombay Presidency Radio, Cricket Club of
India and Hilton Address: Bombay House,
Fort, Bombay.



President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-23, one of the secretaries of the Silver

SALAR JUNG BHADUR NAWAB b.
1889 *Esq.* at Nizam College
Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14
Hyderabad, Deccan

SAMMAMURTI THE HON. MR. B.
Madras Legislative Assembly since



SAMULLAH KHAN, M. B. A.,
Advocate Vice President Gov.

Simla

JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A.
 Boychand Scholar D Litt Hon.
 Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great
 Britain (1923); Member of the Indian
 National Congress

SARKAR, NAJIB RAJAY M.L.A., Bengal
 Ex Finance Minister Government of Bengal
 General Manager and Director of the
 Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society
 Calcutta was President, Bengal National
 Chamber of Commerce,
 Commissioner of Calcutta
 Port Trust Mayor of
 Calcutta, Councilor of
 Calcutta Corporation;
 Fellow of Calcutta University
 President of the
 Indian Life Officers Association and the Federation
 of Indian Chambers of
 Commerce and Industry,
 member of the Board of
 Economic Enquiry Bengal,
 member of the Central
 Jute Committee. Ex M.L.C. of Bengal
 formerly Chief Whip of the (Swarn) Party
 member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly
 Secretary All India Congress Party in
 Calcutta 1944. Ex Member of the Central
 Industries Bengal, Ex Member of the Central
 Cotton Committee, member of the Executive
 Committee of the Federation of Indian
 Chambers of Commerce and Industry,
 member of the Executive Committee of the
 Imperial Federation of India, Ex President
 of the Indian Insurance Institute, President



SARDAR MAHAWADEHAV VIKRANT OMRA
 JAIL MUKH NARENDRA SARDAR BAHADUR
 DULF JANI B.C.S. J.P. Dewan and Vice
 President Junagadh State Council member
 of the ruling family of
 Tonk State in Rajasthan
 being a first cousin to the
 present ruler & on 2nd
 May 1946 at the



Road, Calcutta

SARMA, Sir (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA Kt
 cr 1936, CIE 1926 Member of the Legis-
 lative Assembly since 1929 & 1890 Educ
 Madras Started life as Sub editor of the
 Bengalee, Calcutta, 1913 left it to join as
 Calcutta Corresp
 of India, 1916,
 1929 and 1934, v
 elated Press as
 in Calcutta, 1920
 and New Empire,
 Liberal Newspa
 Whip, Calcutta
 1934, now Ma
 Recreation Ter
 Indian Street, Cal
 31 Railway, Ma

gairayanagar Madras

SASTRI, Tux R.
 PC 1921, CH
 Educ at Kumi
 School master
 Society in 1
 of India Soci
 Madras Legislati
 from Madras Ph
 Council 1916-20 Closely associated with

Lahore

DErick CIE (1937) King's

Indian Railway Committee represented

Madras

Appointed Privy Councillor and received
 the freedom of the City of London, 1921
 undertook a tour in the Dominions as the re-
 presentative of Government of India 1922,
 elected Member Council of State 1921
 delivered the Kamali Lectures to the Calcutta
 University on the 'Rights and Duties of
 Indian Citizenship' since published in book
 form High Commissioner for India in South
 Africa, 1927-29 Member, Royal Commission
 on Labour, 1929, Vice Chancellor Annamalai
 University 1935-40 Address Sivagatham
 Mylapore, Madras

SCHOFIELD ALFRED BSc (Econ) His
 Majesty's Trade Commissioner Calcutta &
 1889 in Gladys I canon of A L Hawkes



SON OF MR B A
 Sen late Finance
 and Chief Secre-
 tary of the State of Bihar
 Late Arthur
 Member of the
 Stock Exchange
 the former of
 College, Lahore
 College of
 University of
 and Gray's Inn
 M.A. in English
 Economics Univer-
 the Punjab stood first in the
 Examination in English with

SHADI TAL, Rt Hon Sir M A (Punjab)

SEN SURE (MANILA 1912 (1917) MSc
 (1st class) LL.B (1st) Metallurgical University
 of Calcutta and Incorporated Society
 Member to the Government of India at
 Calcutta and Advocate High Court of Cal-
 cutta as Assistant Secy, Public Irrigation

manent Chief Justice, May, 1910 1934
Elected by Punjab University to the Leg
Council in 1910 and 1913 Fellow and
Syndic, Punjab University, Dean Law
Faculty, Honorary of the Honble Society of

SHANKAR RAO, HATTINGADI, B.A., C.I.E
(1931), b 29 September 1887 m Uma Bai
Educ Government College, Mangalore and

sembly, Lahore

SHAHPURA RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHI
RAJA SAHEB of b 7th March 1876 Succeeded
ed to gadi in 1932 Permanent salute 9
guns Address Shahpura (Rajputana)

SHAIKH MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI KHAN
BAHADUR, Landlord Magistrate Dist Patna,
Bihar and Orissa Member Legislative
Assembly, Deputy leader of opposition in
Behar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League
Group in Assembly Barh b 1890 m
Musammatt Bibi Mariam un Nisan Educ
at M A O College Aligarh, U P Was
Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three
years and Chairman of the Local Board for
three years Secretary of the Central Co
operative Bank Barh Director of the
Provincial Co-operative Bank Bihar and
Orissa, Member of the Patna District Board
family enjoys the hereditary title of Khan
from the time of Shah Alam II Moghul
Emperor and had been granted considerable
landed properties with 10000 cavalry and
infantry The late Ahmed Ali Khan his
great great grandfather was the Commander
in-Chief to the Moghul Emperor Besides
other ancestors were Ministers in the Moghul
Court and Governor of Bihar during Moghul
Emperor's time Family helped the British
Government at the time of Mutiny of 1857,
Khan Sahib (1924), Khan Bahadur (1931)
Address Mahmood Garden, Barh, District,
Patna, Bihar and Orissa



Chairman of the Indore City, 1937 39
Council of Indore City, 1937 39
title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937
Lushian in 1937 by Jagat

The Arja Samaj Golden
1933, Member, Board of
the Improvements of the
1939 Also associated with
institutions and societies
British India Press, Bombay

SHARMA, PANDIT PYAREE

M.L.A., ex Minister for
Feb 1873 Educ.
Agra College and Meer
M.A. degree as a private
serving as Reader to the
of Meerut in 1898 Joined
Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degree

SHLPPARD SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London
Correspondent of *The Times of India* &
Bath, Jan. 1880 Educ. Bradfield and
Trinity Coll., Oxford in 1921, Anne & of the
late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934) Joined the
staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to

SHARPLEY FORBES WILKOT B.Sc., Eng.
(Forst) 1881, 1883 M.L.E. M.I.

THE W. C. SMITH BARNABAS

SHASTRI, PRANU
Litt Hum (Oxon)
(Punjab), Vidya
Vachaspathi (N)
Lajpatti College
M. A. 1881 M. A. 1882

SHASTRI, P. N. (1923)

Veterinary Research
Imperial Veterinary Research
Institute, U.K.

DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, F.R.C.
(D. Wales) F.R.C. (Lond) F.R.C.
(Lond) & November 12 1892 m.
& of G. S. Dargkar of Poona
Poona Alvarsdwyth (Wales) and
demonstrator and Lecturer in
at Economics Agricultural College,
1930), sent on study leave by the

Govt of Bombay to England for a short time.

deputation to the Govt of India as Marketing Officer from Feb 1933-39 from July 1933 Chief Marketing Officer Bombay Province Bombay, travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India Burma and Baluchistan studying agricultural social economic educational and marketing conditions Correspondent for India International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34) organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) Secretary Bombay Fruit and Vegetables Market

Examiner

B.Sc. (Ag)

Marathi

34), Chai

Poona (I

Committee

Developm

Market C

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from Bos

Studies in

in the U

marketing

farming, cost of production of crops etc

Address Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay

SHIROFF

Dewan

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Bomb



national

Accompanied the Rajkot to England of being presented to H. M. the late King Emperor on the occasion of a levee at St. James palace Retired from Rajkot State service, 1931 The W. I. S. Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot Civil Station Dewan Partabgarh State, Rajputana 1934-1937 Permanent Address Civil Station, Rajkot, Kathiawar. Present Address Ratlam, Central India.

SHUJA UDDIN, KHALAFIA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge) LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) & 27 Sept. 1897 Hon Prof, English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919;

Fellow, Punjab Univ since 1917, Member of the Syndicate of the Univ since 1921, Hon Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, Founder and Hon Secy Punjab Muslim Educational Conference Lahore since 1922 Member of Council All India Muslim League, Municipal Commissioner Lahore, 1927-1930, Member Bar Council High Court Lahore Member of the

Law Reporting High Court Lahore

Law cancelled by Government

Law Anderson (15 March 1917)

married 1912 five sons five daughters. Educ. M.A. O. Col.

The Arya Samaj Golden
1939 Member Icard of
the Improvements of the
1939 Also associated w
institutions and societies
British India Press Bo

SHARMA PANDIT PRADE I

M.A. ex Minister for
b Feb 18 3 Ld c
Agra College and Meer
MA degree as a privat
serving as Reader to t
of Meerut in 1898 Jo
Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degree

SHLEPPARD SAMUEL TOWNSEND London
Correspondent of *The Times of India* b
Bath Jan 1880 Educ Bradford and
Trinity Coll Oxford m 1921 Ann d of the
late J H Carpenter (died 1931) Joined the

SHARPLEY FORBES WILNOT BSc Eng

SHASTRI PRAPNU DUTT M.A. (Kiel) BSc
Lit Hum (Oxon) MA HT Hon M.O.L.

SHEPHERD T. R. M.D. (1907)

DR. TUKARAM GOPAL B.A.
D (Wales) 188 (Lond) 18
Lond) b November 17 1899 m
al d of G S Durekar of Poona
Poona Aberystwyth (Wales) and
Demonstrator and Lecturer in
at London Ag. Agricultural College
530 sent on study leave by the

Govt of Bombay to England for advanced ; Fellow, Punjab Univ since 1917 Member

in the Bombay Deccan several papers on marketing financial and social analysis of farming cost of production of crops etc
Address Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay

STYRON -



Accompanied the

service 1931 The W I S Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot (Civil Station) Dewan Partabgarh State Rajputana 1934 1937
Permanent Address Civil Station Rajkot Kathiawar Present Address Ratlam Central India.

SILUJAUDHIN, KHANAFIA M.A. (Punjab)
B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge) LL.D. (Dublin)
Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) b 27 Sept 1887 Hon Prof. English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908, Lecturer University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917 1919.

K.I.H. KHAN KHANSAH of wall (Attock District), married 1912 five sons five daughters Educ. M.A.O. College Aligarh University College London served European War 1914 18 Third Afghan War 1919 with 26th Panjabis First Indian to command a Company on active service Vice-chairman Attock District Board 1st

SINGH, MAJOR RAJA OF TIRWA

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN MAJOR RAJA of
Tirwa b. 1898 At Mayo College
entered public life 1915 President Joint



SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A. B.L., Member,
Muzaffarpur Educ. Muzaffarpur Patna.



OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF

OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF

KUNWAR SIR MAHASAJ, MA
rd), Bar at Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P.
Assembly, 1937. b. 17 May 1878
Gunwati Maya Das, d. of the late
Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur
ab) Ldne. Harrow and Ball Coll
Oxford. Bar at Law, Middle Temple
1902 Ent U.P. I.C.S. 1904, Asst Sec. to
Govt of India, Dept of Education, 1911 Mar
and Collr of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917, Deputy
Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918, Secy to U.P.
Govt., 1919, Dy. Secretary, Govt of India
Education Dept., 1920-23 Dy Commissioner
Bahraich, 1923, Commissioner Allahabad,

Allahabad
31, Agrat
a in South
e Council
Legislative
Annual
societies in
in India
in South
ons to the

A (U.P.)
Jugglal
Cawnpore
to, Sugar,

and on industry
and ardent believer in
developing all the industrial
prospects of U.P. and the
country His latest acqui-
sitions are Steel, Cardboard
and Plastic Product
Industries and has offices
in Calcutta, Bombay, etc.
He is a great philanthropist
and public worker and a
patron of a large number
of social, educational
political and literary institutions Holds a



Holds a
to under

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>SINHA ANURAG NARAYAN MA B.L.
 (Honours in English in B.A. 1917) Minister
 Bihar Government in charge of Finance
 L. S. G. and P. W. D. 6 July 1880
 <i>Educ.</i> Patna College and University Law
 College (Calcutta) Professor of History
 T. N. J. College Bhagalpur (1915-16)
 enrolled vskll Patna High Court and practised</p> | <p>Hindu Sabha for several years, visited</p> |
|---|---|

SINHA BHUPENDRA NARAYANA RAJA
BARADAR (1918) B.A. (Calcutta) of Nashipur
 and Zamindar 6 15th Nov 1888 m first
 Rani Prem Kunari and on demise Rani
 Surya Kumari *Educ.* Presidency College
 and University Law College Calcutta 1st
 Class Hon. Magte Trustees of the Indian

Bihar

er 1918 M A
 n.) LL.B. (L)
 1 Oct 1861 s of
 Thakomoni m
 one s Bro s
 y Founder and
 up factory and
 of the Founders
 mical Medical
 d Medical Club
 Ittaranjay Reva
 culosis Hospital
 d 1st Graduate

SINHA KUMAR GANGANAND MA (1911)

SIROHI, H H MAHARAJADHINAJ, MAHARAO
 SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G C I E,
 K C S I b, Sept 27, 1888 s to the gait,
 April 29, 1900. Address - Sirahi, Rajputana

in Seistan and Kaim 1927 23 Police
 b 24th January 1894 Educ Himmat

Lahore

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P S., K C S I
 1910 C S I, (1912), C I E, (1908)
 LL.D, Madras University, 1932 JLD
 Benares Hindu University, 1933, Retd
 Member, Executive Council Madras b 7
 Feb 1864 Educ S P G College Tanjore

SLADF MPAD, C I E (1939), ICS Membe
 Central Board of Revenue, Delhi 8ml
 b 24th January 1894 Educ Himmat
 School Somerset, and University Collec
 London Military Service, 1914 192

SLOAN TENNANT, MA, C S I (1936) C I E
 (1930) Adviser to the Governor Unit
 Glad

SMITH PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HAR
 MA (Oxon) LES, Principal Rajkuma

SRINIV, CLAREMONT PERCIVAL BA (Oxon),
 OBE (1945) Resident Punjab

1914

George V. Lahore Silver Jubilee Central Com



Amritsar and privately
in Shrimati Wariam haur
d of S Harbel Singh
Isals Factory owner
J ar h a n w a l a 100.
Director Reserve Bank
of India (1938) Trustee
Dell i Improvement Tru t
(1933) Director Dell i
Cloth & General Mills and
several other leading

of India Development of Accountancy
Profess on in Ind a the National Paper

SODHBANS SIRDAR IREM SINGH F.L.
(Lond) R A Lahore b 20th July
at Gujarkhan Et Ramgarh (I
and Bannu served in army) A L

elucidate the con-
ly review Razon y Fa edited
Author of A Compendium of
of Logic Address St. Xavier's
Lahore Road Fort Ramgarh

SC

SOMJEE THE HONBLE MR JUSTICE
MAROMEDSHOY ALLADINSHOY MA LL B
 Bar-at Law Judge, Bombay High Court
 b 19th Jan 1889, m to Jafar only child
 of late Mr Nowroji Kalkobad Panthakey
 and Mrs Panthakey of Bandra *Five* at
 Elphinstone College Bombay Called to the
 Bar (Middle Temple) Jan 1922 *Years*
 Bombay High Court 1916 1920 Advocate
 Bombay High Court 1922 1937 Prof
 Law Government Law College, Bomba
 for 3 years Appointed Judge Bombe
 High Court March 1939 *Address* Gle
 ridge," Ridge Road Malabar Hill Bomba

SUBJECT OF THE CASE THE KING MA (1908)

SORABJI, CORNELIA Kalsar Hind Gold 1
 class medal (1909) Bar 1st Class (1921)
 Legal Adviser to Purdah-nishins, Court
 Wards, Bengal,
 and Consulting
Educ Somervi
 Pemberton's Lir
 Bachelor of C
 Bar-at Law Lir
 ing High Court
 "Sun Bables" (

SORLFI, HERBERT TOWER MA, D Litt
 (1 F (1933)) ICS Chief Sec

Mylapore, Madras

Fisher's of Bombay Presidency
Shah Abdul Latif of Dhul (1910) in
Address Royal Bombay Yacht Club

Series Adviser to Govt in Department of
Indian Medicine and President Central Board
of Indian Medicines Madras. Address
Adyar Madras.

SRINIVASAN KASTURI B A Managing
Editor *The Hindu* Madras eldest son of the

GIE (1939)

DIC NDA

ab since 1932

Hugh Stewart

1917 Lva d of

C T 1939

Ballyward Co Down m 1917 Lva d of

RIVASTAVA DR SRI J P Kr Dec
Agra) D Litt (Lucknow) MSc Tych
Vici) A M ST AIC M L A son of late
Kunshi Janki Prasad Srivastava Itala and
Landlord Bansl District
Basti b 16th August
1889 m on 2nd Feb
ruary 1907 Kailash



H F SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER

KCIP ICS

of Bihar b 26th

1888 m 1914

of Crandon Hill

two d Educ

teriot a School

Edinburgh

Entered Indian

vice 191 and

Asst Magistrate

var 14



next of kin
ernment of India Commerce Dept
member of Council 1937 Ag Governor
1914 Governor of Bihar 6th Aug
address Governor's Camp Bihar

REV CANON CECIL GEORGE, MA

F R G S (19 J) Chaplain in

r b 9th April 186 m 1st

Louise Elizabeth and Frances

Cecilia Harrington Educ St Paul's School

London Trinity College Oxford Wells

Theological College Ordained deacon in

1893 and Priest in 1894 Curate in Leeds

Headingley and Lancaster Chaplain of

Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment 1

1900 Chaplain of Kashmir since

has traveled extensively in Euro

Africa America Address The

THOMAS JAY MELVILLE (1) MA

STONK THE HON SIR GILBERT Bar
at Law, Chief Justice Nagpur High Court
b 1886 Educ Caius Coll, Cambridge,
called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911
Practised at the Common Bar did consl

D A Q M G Karachi 1919 GSO 2 Karachi
1919, Brig Maj 10th Cav Bde Palestine
1920, Commandt PAVO Cav FF, 1921,
Col 1923 A A G Nor Com, 1928 Com
manter 3rd Meerut Cav Bde 1929, B & S
South Com, 1932, D Q M G, 1935 D A G,
1936 Publications Contributions to
magazines Professional and others Address
Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N W F P

PARWASTI
S. N. S. P. S. P.

STONES FREDERICK, O B I J P M L A
Director L. D. Sassoon & Co Ltd, Bombay
b October 4 1886 m Sarah Danson

SUBIDAR MANT, B A (Bombay), Dikshu
Fellow of the Elphinstone College BSC
1917

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M A

Dublin, Edinburgh and London Deputy
President, Bengal Legislative Council 1922,
Leader, Indian Delegation British Empire
University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931,
Commanding Officer, Calcutta University
Corps, Associate Commander of the Order
of St. John, Organising Member Indian

occurrence of the Bank Myna (*Acrido-
theres glauclina*) near Madras, Bombay
Natural History Society Journal XXIII
Note on Trygon kuhlii Mull and Henle,
Records of the Indian Mus Vol X, Note
on the Breeding of *chloeyllium griseum*

Sur, London.

BRAWARDY, SIR ZAHABUR RAHIM
KABID, M.A., B.L. Rt., Bar-at-Law, Presi-
dent, Railway Rates Advisory Committee
Government of India, late Judge Calcutta
High Court. b 1870 Educ. Dacca and
Calcutta Address 3, Wellesley 1st Lane
Calcutta

KTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM M.A.
Cantab), Ph.D. (Lerlin) *Mahabharata*
epic, Kaiser Hind Medalist b 4th May
1887

SURVE, DADASAHU APPASAHU RAO
RAHABUR (1934), Prime Minister of
Kolhapur b 7th February 1903

Research Institute Poona

AIMAN, THE HONBLE SIR SHAH
CHAMMAD KH (10-3) M.A. (Cantab)
L.D. (Dulfin and Aligarh) DSC

SYID ABUL AAS Zamindar b 27th Sept
1880 in Bhi Noori Ayesha Educ. Govt

League unanimously elected President
Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1926 joined
Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord
Hardinge in 1914 elected Member of Aligarh
Muslim University Assocn 1914 elected
Vice-President of Bihar Students Assocn

DARA RAJ DEWAN RAHABUR DR B

STON L, THE HON SIR GILBERT Bar
at Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court
b 1886 Educ Carns Coll Cambridge,
called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911
practised at the Common Bar did consi

D A Q M G Karachi 1919 G S O 2 Karachi
1919, Brig Maj 10th Cav Lde Palestine
1920, Commndt PAVO Cav FF, 1921
Col 1923 A A G Nor Com, 1928, Com
mander 3rd Meerut Cav Lde, 1929 D G S
S. A. G. 1933 D A G

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M A
(Oxon) C I F (1934) Literae Humae
1904 (T. L. 1931) 1. L. L. 1931

MANU P A (Bombay) Daktar
of the Elphinstone College B Sc
ndon, 1st class honours in Public
Banking and Currency, Barrister
Gray's Inn 1912 Educ New
High School, Bombay, First in Matric from
the School Elphinstone College, Bombay
Scholar & prizeman London
univ London University
ton Gray's Inn Lecturer in
Bombay University, Professor of
Lecturer in University, Examiner
Bombay and Calcutta Partner
Co., gave evidence on behalf
Commercial Community before
Smith Committee wrote
report on Back Bay
scheme and also on How
ber Indian Central Banking
nittee Official Adviser on
dical finance to various Indian
inated Member Municipal
mbay, (1930), Wrote separate
rt on the Indian Central
try Committee, 1931, Vice
in Merchants Chamber 1932
resident, Indian Merchants
Financial Adviser to the
since 1936 1930 Member
ve Assembly 1937 Address
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SIR HANSAY Kt (1932).
P. O B I (1927) Kaiser
1st Class (1930), J M S, M D,
1, Hon LL D (Lond) D S C,
ver to the Secretary of State
Dacca 17 Nov 1884, s of
alth el Obailly Sulrawardi
Madrasah, Dacca College
College Post graduate

occurrence of the Bank Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) near Madras Bombay Natural History Society Journal XVIII
Note on *Trygon kuhlii* Mull and Henle

Source London.

Madras

DADASAHEB APPASAHEB RAO
(1934) Prime Minister of
b 7th February, 1903

Kolhapur

KETHANKAR VISHNU SITARAM M A
(Cantab) Ph D (Berlin) *Mahabharata*
Upasaka Maharaja Hind Medalist b 4th May
1887

Oriental Research Institute Poona

LALMAN THE HONBLE SIR SHAH
ICHAMMAL Bt (19 J) M A (Cantab)
L.D. (Dublin and Aligarh)
Allahabad Barrister-at Law Jt Federal
Court b 3 Feb 1886 m Magboul Fatih
Serum Educ Mule Central College
Allahabad Christa College Cambridge
Trinity College Dublin B.A. Middle

SALID PRUL LAL Zamindar b 27th Sept
1880 m Bibi Noori Ayesha Educ. Govt

League unanimously elected President
Bihar Provincial Muslin League in 1926 joined
Muslin Deputation which waited upon Lord

ADARA RAJ DEWAN BHARATUR TR B

SYED AMJAD ALI BA (Hons) OBE,
M.L.A., Punjab Educ at Government
College Lahore and the Middle Temple
London Graduated 1927 Went to
England in 1931 and worked as Hon
Joint Secretary of the
Muslim Delegation and
Hon Publicity Officer of
the Round Table Con
ference Was elected
Secretary of the All
India Muslim Youth
League Went to England
again and worked as
Hon Secretary of the
Muslim Delegation to the
Round Table Conference



Shia Mohammedan community and First
Class Sardar of the
Deccan 51st incumbent
of the exalted office of
Dalul Mitlag which has



SALDINA TAKER SAIFUDDIN SAHIB Mrs
HOUSING MARIAM (Widow of Sahib) b 5th
August 1888 Hikal Lontil of Dawoodi Bohra

son D
Litt (Calcutta Dacca and Benares Hindu
University) Lecturer Playwright Four ter
of School at 81 ishtiketai Bolpur 1
with has become a Centre of Inter

THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA (PANDIT)

August 1900 Educ Alchison Chiefs
College Lahore, stood first in the Diploma
Exam. (1916) While at College was deputed
to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal
volunteered for service during the Great
War while still a student of the Govt College
Lahore, helped in recruiting work was
given a commission in the Army on 1st Dec 1916



Ayurvedic Conference
lecturer on health and
hygiene social and reli-
gious worker late President

Chairman of the

hon of J. C. S. S. and



TIWANA THE HON MAJOR NAWAZSAD
KHUZAR HAYAT KHAN O B P (1931)
Minister of Public Works Punjab

Constituent Conference of All India Educational and Social Reforms 1930 Vice Chairman National Council of Women in India of the and So Execut Service Mandal

Magazine Assistant Editor, Capital Publications *Danger in India* (1939) Contributions on India and Economic topics to the Short Stories occasional articles under pseudonym of *win Address* 1 Commercial Calcutta, India

DAWSON M.A. (Oxon) C.B.E.
S. Jt Secretary Government of India Department of Education Health and Lands b 25th April 1903, m Dorset Alexander, Fdte Aldenham Madras College Oxford 1914 18 served in Army

Communications 1939 Address Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta


UJJAL SINGH, BARDIA, M.A. (Punjab)
Landlord and Millowner b 27 Dec 1879
Educ Govt College Lahore Went to

REDDY SIR KEMA KCIL.
 Esq. (1923), B.A., B.L., D.Lit.,
 Leader National Democratic Party
 & 1875 m R Laxmi Narayana

VARMA SAKHDEV IKANAD B.A. Bar at Law
 Pulne Judge Patna High Court since
 January 1934 & 14th of January 1885,
 m Srimati J. Varma & 2d Educ.

VAZIFDAR, CONTRAS SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P.
 (Lond), M.R.C.S. (Eng) LIEUT-COLONEL,
 I.M.S. J.P., Honorary Magistrate &
 1st August 1883 m to Mary Hornum
 Wallis Educ Grant Medical College
 Bombay St Bartholomew's Hospital London.
 Entered I.M.S. in 1908. During the Great

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GOWJI, B.A.
 LL.B. (Bombay) J.P. (1903). Holder of
 Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal
 Education Trinity (1909), of the Honourable
 Society of Lincoln's Inn Bar-at Law
 Trinity (1909) & 12th April, 1889 m to
 Prativallabai, & of Rao Bahadur Makund
 Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay.



Santhome Dispensary and
 Trustee of the Victoria
 Public Hall. Has worked on
 the Committees of various
 other important Associations.
 For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu
 Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues
 to be Committee Member of the Courtiers
 of Dufferin Fund Special Juror of the Madras
 High Court and is the Vice-President of
 Society for Protection of Children Member of
 the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Vihar
 Sabha, Madras Race Club, South Indian
 Athletic Association and the Cosmopolitan
 Club Address "Hanover House,"
 Harley's Road Kilpauk, Madras.

K. K. MA. B.L.
 & 10th June 1901
 of the Senate Madras
 University. Author of
 English remarkable for
 its and graceful style.
 "Murugan the Tiler"
 "Jatatharan and
 Was awarded a Silver
 Star Association and
 Madras by His Honour
 Swamikal of Kanyakumari

NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO
Bombay b 1890 Educ Gradu

D can
in 1914
sident of
et Dumas
the past
was twice
r of the
t Local
he served
i worked
President
et Local
ee years
Special



t class in the Nasik District
n years is the Chairman

Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser i

and Director of the Nasik District
Land Mortgage Bank and was on the
directorate of the Bombay Provincial Land
Mortgage Bank awarded a badge for
services in recruiting during the Great
War 1919 was also awarded the Silver



and the management
and Murcalumage of
B mby Company and
Wallace & Co, and the
management of Wallace
Flour Mills form the centre
of his business activities.
He is the chairman and
director of various com
mercial and industrial

| | Madras and Mysore, Extension Le |
|--|--|
| <p>Street, Fort, Bombay</p> | <p>Madras and Mysore, Extension Le</p> |
| <p>VISWANATH BHAGAVATULA Rao Bahadur
FIC (London) Rao Bahadur (1909)
Director, Imperial Agricultural Research
Institute b 1st January 1899 m to Srimati
Venkata Lakshmi. Educ at Vizianagaram
Assistant Chemist Agricultural Research</p> | <p>of Teachers Associations India, and
and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dae</p> |
| | <p>Pub as a Co-operati
"Pragmatic Idealism
Indian Philosophy
less The Universal</p> |
| | <p>ANCIENT, the Hon X
B (Univ of Bombay)
Bombay. H.L. Com
Bombay. H.L. Com</p> |
| | <p>N., Kt (1932), C.I.
b 1869 Educ King
ed his father's firm 1890
Millowners Association
edier House, Cumbal</p> |

WADIA DARASHAW NO-HYERWAN, M.A. F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.R., Mineralogist Government of Ceylon & October 1883 Educ. Laroda College Bombay University Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College Jammu (Kashmir) 1907-1920, Geological survey of India, 1921-1939, Carried out the Geological Survey of N.W. Punjab Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties Mineral Adviser Ceylon Government since 1938. Publications *Geology of India* (Macmillan London 1919-1926, 1934) *Synopsis of N.W. Himalayas* (1931) *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932), *Recent ideas on structure of Himalayas* (1934) Address 27, Chowringhee Calcutta.

WADIA JAMSETJI ARDASEER J.P., 1900 Merchant, b 31st Oct 1857 Educ. Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprentice

Bombay

WAJID KHAN, MOINER RIYASAT CAPTAIN SAHIBZADA DR. ABDEL, M.A., Ph.D. (Lecon) London Chief Minister, Jaora State & May 1902 Son of the late Sahibzada Abdur Rashid Khan of U.P. Civil Service m 1920 Anjum Zamani Begum (died 1932) cousin of His Highness Nawab



WALCHAND HIRACHAND Chairman The Premier Construction Co. Ltd. and The

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDASHIR, M.A. Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College

Telephone 4144 *Hincom* Bon lay
Telephone 603 (four lines) *Office* 418 7
Residence 4144 *Williams* Orient 1044
Western India Turf Bombay 1044 *Telegraph*
Telegraph

of Hurstpierpoint (grand of the founder
 of Binny & Co Madras *Public* Board
 and Victoria University Partner in Haden
 Solicitors Lincoln Inn Fields London
 served throughout European War with the

W. VILKAR **RAJAJI BHAVANNA** **M. A.**
 Bombay 6 December 12 1937 Chairman
 S. C. D. Weaving (India) Ltd Co-operative
 Association 1934-37 and a leader and
 enthusiastic worker of
 the weaver classes in
 Maharashtra Chairman
 International Press Ltd
 Member Harijan Seva
 Sanstha Poona Director



MacLagan M. A.
 Chief Secretary
 5th March 1933
 of John Wilson &
 & Co. Agents (The)
 and Edinburgh
 a Civil Service in
 ed Chief Secretary
 & Temple Trees

RAM M. A. I. B. D.
 Indian Civil Service
 William Howe
 B. A. 1914 and
 never to F. H. D.
 in the principal
 Christian College

WASSOODEN **THE HON. MR. JUSTICE**
KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA B. A. LL. B.
 PLEASER JUDGE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY

RAM M. A. I. B. D.
 Indian Civil Service
 William Howe
 B. A. 1914 and
 never to F. H. D.
 in the principal
 Christian College

BIHOR

B. A.
 rector
 L. I.
 re d
 lent a
 n h
 e Bar
 balme

daily newspaper Dinanitha to
 Ceylon Daily News in 1914 purchased
 four years later the Ceylon Observer
 the first and oldest daily newspaper in
 in continuous publication since 1814 owned
 the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd
 1906 in which he holds the controlling
 interest and is Chairman for life Address
 31 Brock Place Colombo

THE HON. MR.
 Sir King & Counsel 1931
 Bench Court Ceylon &
 a Lillian Beatrice Perera
 Judge and at Thomas
 & Co. Supreme Court
 1931 the Colombo 293
 Justice of the Peace 1931 Public Trustee

WILKINSON **STANLEY L. B.** (1st Class)
 Honorary O. B. I. (1931) F. D. (1915) Second
 Auditor to the Government of India 6
 1st March 1888 in Beryl Buchanan Binny

inquiry 1911 Justice 1911 Public Trustee
 1915 Solicitor General 1916 Acting
 Attorney General 1918 Private Justice
 Supreme Court 1919 Address "Neston"
 Gregory & Son Colombo

WILLIS, SIR GILBERT M.A. (Oxon) B.A. CLY. MAJOR, HONORARY MEMBER, ...

MOHAMMED MOULVI, SIR, Kt (1929)
 b August 27, 1879 m The late
 in Begum, Editor of Tehzeel Niswan
 e Educ. M.A.O. College, Aligarh

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE Kt (1934)
 CLE (1922) MBE (1919), Adviser

India Office London

WILSON, ...

YAMIN KHAN MOHAMMED, SIR, B.A.,
 CLE (1931) M.L.A. Bar at Law Member
 Council of State (1924) b June 1888 m
 to a cousin Educ at Meerut College
 M.A.O. College Aligarh and England Prac
 tising as Barrister in Meerut since Dec 1914
 Acted as Secretary of U.P. War Fund for
 Meerut District Secretary of M.C.A. Funds
 secretary Dist War League Was elected a
 member of the Municipal Board Meerut, in
 1916 and Vice Chairman a year later Elected
 Member Legislative Assembly 1920 Member
 of the Legislative Assembly 1920-1923
 Nominated a member of Legislative Assembly

Delhi

WILSON, ...



ZAFAR ALI, SIR KHAN BAHADUR MINZA
 Kt *er* 1931 B.A., b 20 Feb 1870. Joined
 Punjab Judicial Department, 1893, Dis-
 trict and Sessions Judge, 1918. Judge,
 Lahore High Court 1922 retired 1930.
 Address 5, Davis Road Lahore

Z.



2 2000/1 2, 2, 2



WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN
PRINCES



RAJAS
AND
CHIEFS



NOBLES



1940-41

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| JHALAWAR | Lt H H The Maharaja Rana Bal adur of | 1158 |
| JODHPUR | Lt Col H H The Maharaja of | 1158 |
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| KAPURTHALA | { Col H H The Maharaja of
Tikka Raja Saheb of } | 1158 |
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Maharaj Kumar Saheb of } | 1157 |
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| NARSINGARI | H H The Raja Saheb of | 1157 |
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Maharajkumar Saheb of } | 1208 |
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| JATH | Sub Lt Shrimant Raja Saheb of | 1212 |
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| KHAIRAGARH | The Raja Saheb of | 1214 |
| KURWAI | The Nawab Saheb of | 1215 |
| MANGROL | The Shaikh Saheb of | 1216 |
| MANSA | Raoji Shree Sajjansinhji of | 1217 |
| MIRAJ JR | The Ruling Chief of | |
| NIMRANA | The Chief Saheb of | |
| PHALTAN | Capt Shrimant Raja Saheb of | |
| SANDUR | Shrimant Raja Saheb of | |
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INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Lin-
lithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.
I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy
and Governor General of India

Born, 24th Sept 1837, eldest
son of 1st Marquess and Hon
Hersey de Moleyns 3rd daughter
of 4th Lord Ventry

Succeeded father 1908

Married 1911, Doreen Maud,
2nd daughter of Rt Hon Sir
F Milner, 7th Bt Twin sons,
three daughters *Heir* s Earl
of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated Eton

Earl of Hopetoun, 1703 Vis-
count Althrie Baron Hope
1703, Baron Hopetoun (U.K.)
1809, Baron Niddry (U.K.)
1814, Lord Lieutenant of West

Lo-
thians
Sc
B
la



Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26 Civil Lord of

Recreations Golf Shooting

Address The Viceroy's House New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge Simla
Secretary to the Governor General (Personal) and Private Secretary J G
Laithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Military Secretary Lt Col B Mac M Mahon D.S.O., M.C.

Surgeon Lt Colonel H H Elliot M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. General Sir ROBERT A. CASSELS, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. (Commander in Chief in India)



ASSAM: HIS
EXCELLENCY **SIR**
ROBERT NIEL REID,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
 Governor of Assam

Born: 15th July, 1883

Educated: Malvern
 and Brasenose Coll

Married: Amy Helen
 Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India, 1907,
 Assistant Magistrate,
 Bengal, Under-Secretary,
 1911-14, I.A.R.O., 1916-19;
 Magistrate and Collector,
 1920-27; Secretary, Agri-
 culture and Industries

Department, 1927-28, Commissioner, Rajshahi Division,
 1930, Offg Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive
 Council, Bengal, 1934-37

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

Recreations Golf and Polo

Address. Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor. Mr J P Mills, I.C.S.

Military Secretary MAJOR F A ESSE.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA, (*Chief Minister, Finance and Home*)

The Hon'ble MR. ROHINIKUMAR CHAUDHURY, (*Education and General*)

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUNWARALI (*Agriculture & Veterinary*)

The Hon'ble MR. HIRENDRA CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTY, (*Medical and Public Health*)

The Hon'ble KHAN SAHEB MUDABBIR HUSSAIN CHAUDHURY, (*Local*)

The Hon'ble MR. ... Y., (*Public Works*)

The Hon'ble MR. ... N., (*Revenue and*)

The Hon'ble MISS MAVIS DUNN, (*Co-operative, Industries and Registration*)

The Hon'ble Srijiut Rupnath Brahma, (*Forest*)

BENGAL His EX
CELLENCY SIR JOHN
ARTHUR HERBERT
GCIE CR 1939, DL,
JP, Governor of Bengal

Born 1895

Educated Wellington,
Harvard USA

Married 1924 Lady
Mary Theresa Fox Strang-
ways d of 6th Earl of
Ilchester one son

Served Great War Royal
Horse Guards, 1916 18 A
D C to Viceroy, 1926 28
M P, Monmouth, 1934 39

Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary
Admiralty, 1935 and to Under Secretary of State for India,
1936 Assistant Whip 1937

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal, 1939

Address Government House Calcutta

Secretary L G Pinnell CIE ICS

Assistant Secretary A C Hartley ICS

Military Secretary Lt Col J M Hugo



MINISTERS

THE HON BLE MR A K FAZLUL HUQ CHIEF MINISTER (*Education*)

THE HON BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM UD DIN KCIE (*Home Depart-
ment*)

THE HON BLE SIR B P SINGH ROY (*Revenue*)

THE HON BLE NAWAB KHWAJA HABIBULLAH BAHADUR OF DACCA
(*Public Health and Local Self Govt*)

THE HON BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY OF HASIMBAZAR
(*Communications and Works*)

THE HON BLE MR H S SUHRAWARDY (*Finance and Commerce
and Labour*)

THE HON BLE NAWAB MUSHARUFF HOSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR (*Judicial
and Legislative*)

THE HON BLE MR P D RAIKUT (*Forests and Excise*)

THE HON BLE MR M B MULLICK (*Co-operative Credit and
Indebtedness*)

THE HON BLE MR TAMIZUDDIN KHAN (*Agriculture &c*)



BIHAR HIS EXCEL
LENCY SIR THOMAS
ALEXANDER STEWART
KCSI KCIE, ICS,
Governor of Bihar

Born 26th February
1888

Educated George
Heriot's School, Edin-
burgh, and Edinburgh
University

Married 1914, Elsie
daughter of Crandon Gill

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1911 and served

as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U P, 1912 18,
Assistant Collector Imperial Customs Service, 1919, Rice
Commissioner Rangoon 1920 Collector of Customs
Rangoon 1923 Collector of Customs, Madras 1925
Collector of Customs Bombay 1928 Collector of Salt
Revenue, 1932 Addl Secretary Commerce Department,
Government of India 1932 Secretary to the Government
of India, Commerce Department 1934 Member of
Council, 1937 Ag Governor of Bihar 1938

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th
August 1939

Address Governor's Camp, Bihar

Secretary Mr W G Lacey, CIE, ICS

Military Secretary Major W R Lloyd-Jones

ADVISERS.

Mr R E Russell CIE, ICS Appointment,
Political Judicial, Jails and Legislative

Mr E R J R Cousins, CIE, ICS
Revenue, Education Development and Employ-
ment, Local Self Government, Medical, Public
Health, Excess Irrigation and Public Works

BOMBAY HIS EXCEL
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE
ROGER LUMLEY G C
IE TD Governor of Bombay

Born 27th July 1896 2nd
and only surviving son of late
Brigadier General Hon Osbert
Lumley C.M.G. and late
Constance Eleanor O.B.E. ed
of Captain Eustace John Wilson
Patten 1st Life Guards and
Emily Constantia daughter of
Rev Lord John Thynne
Nephew and heir of 10th Earl
of Scarborough

Married 1922 Katharine
Isobel daughter of late R F
McEwen of Marchmont
Berwickshire and Bardrochat
Ayrshire one son (born 5th
December 1932) four daughters

Educated Eton RMC Sandhurst Magdalen College
Oxford B.A. Oxford 1921

MP (C) Kingston upon Hull East 1922-29 York 1931-37
Served with 11th Hussars France 1916-18 Assumed charge as
Governor of Bombay September 1937

Publications History of the Eleventh Hussars 1936 *Clubs*
Cavalry Carlton

Address Government House Bombay

Secretary to the Governor J B IRWIN Esq B.A. (Dub) DSO
MC ICS JP

Military Secretary LT COL L C IALK

Surgeon CAPT I FEINHOLS MB Ch B JMS



ADVISERS

SIR GILBERT WILES KCIE CSI ICS Political and Services
Department including Labour Home Department Legal Department
and Finance Department

MR J A MADAN CSI CIE ICS Revenue Education
and Local Self Government

MR H I KNIGHT CIE ICS Medical and Public Health,
Excise Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Industries
and Public Works Department



CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR Hrs
EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS
(VERNER) WYLIE KCSI
CIE ICS Governor of
Central Provinces and Berar

Born 9th August 1891

Married Kathleen Byrne
1923

Educated at the Royal
School Dungannon (1904-09)

and Dublin University (1909-15)

Entered ICS 1914 Arrived in India 1915 Posted to the
Punjab as Assistant Commissioner Served in Indian Army
Reserve of Officers 1916-19 Held various appointments in
the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of
India 1919-37 Assumed charge as Governor of C P and
Berar 28th May 1938

Address Governor's Camp C P & Berar

Secretary to the Governor Mr R N Banerjee M.A.
(Cal) B.A. (Cantab) CIE ICS

Military Secretary Major F A B Fisher

Aide de Camp Mr N O H O'Neill ICS

ADVISERS

SIR G P BURTON K.C.I.E. ICS Financial Adviser

MR H C GREENFIELD CIE ICS Revenue Adviser

MADRAS HIS EXCEL
LENCY THE HON SIR
ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES
HOPE G C I E *et* 1939
MC Governor of Madras

Born 7th May 1897 eldest
son of Baron Rankeillour *q v*

Married 1919 Grizel
youngest daughter of Brig
Gen Sir R Gordon Gilmour
1st Bt CB CVO DSO
four daughters

Educated Oratory School
Sandhurst

Joined Coldstream Guards
1914 served in France 1915 19
(MC Croix de Guerre des
patches severely wounded)
served in Turkey 1922 23

MP (C) Nuneaton Division of
Warwickshire 1924 29 MP

(U) Aston Division Birmingham 1931 39 Parliamentary Private
Secretary to Col G R Lane Fox Secretary of Mines 1924 6 Assis-
tant Whip (unpaid) 1935 a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) 1935 37
Vice-Chamberlain of H M Household May October 1937 Treasurer of
H M Household 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 1 th March 1940

Address Government House Madras

Military Secretary LT COL T F H KELLY CIL OBE

Private Secretary MR W T BRYANT ICS

Surgeon MAJOR W P LAPPIN IMS



ADVISERS

Mr G T BOAG CSI CIE ICS in charge of Public Department
[excluding Public (General) and Public (War) Sections] Finance
Department Revenue Department Publicity

Mr H M HOOD CSI CIE ICS in charge of Home Department
Control of Motor Vehicles Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor
Vehicles Taxation Act Local Administration Department
Development Department excluding items assigned to Mr Ruther-
ford Public Works Department

Mr C R JONES in charge of Home Depart-

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**N. W. FRONTIER
PROVINCE His
EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE
CUNNINGHAM, KCSI
KCIE, OBE, ICS
Governor of N W F
Province**

Born 23rd March
1888

Educated Fettes
College, Edinburgh Mag
dalen College, Oxford
ICS 1911

Married K M Adair

Political Department Government of India since 1914
Served on N W Frontier 1914 25, Counsellor British
Legation Kabul 1925 26 Private Secretary to H E
the Viceroy, 1926 31 Home Member, Executive Council
N. W. Frontier Province 1932 36

Assumed charge as Governor of N W Frontier Pro
vince, 3rd March 1937

Address Government House Peshawar

Secretary to Governor MR C B DUKE, ICS

ADVISER

LIEUT COLONEL SIR ARTHUR PARSONS, KCIE CBE,
DSO Adviser to His Excellency the Governor,
N W F Province

O RISSA **HIS**
EXCELLENCY SIR
JOHN AUSTEN HUB
BACK KCSI ICS MA
 (Cantab) Governor of
 Orissa

Born 27th February
 1878

Married Bridget Alington
 Roys

Educated Winchester and
 King's College Cambridge
 Assistant Magistrate and
 Collector and Settlement
 Officer in Bengal Settlement

Officer 1909 Joint Magistrate and Deputy
 Collector 1910 transferred to Bihar and Orissa 1912
 Secretary to the Board of Revenue 1913 temporarily employed
 by Revenue and Statistics Department India Office 1915
 Magistrate and Collector 1916 served under Government of
 India Army Department 1918 Secretary to Government
 of Bihar and Orissa Revenue Department 1919 Director of
 Land Records 1923 Offg Commissioner 1925 confirmed
 1928 Offg Member Board of Revenue 1932 Member
 Governor's Executive Council B & O 1935

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st
 April 1936

Address Government House Puri

Secretary J BOWSTEAD Esq BA (Cantab) MC
 ICS

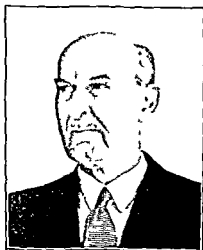
Aside-de Camp D B MOORE Esq IP

ADMINISTRATION

Adviser

MR ERIC CECIL ANSORGE CIE ICS





PUNJAB. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY DUFFIELD CRAIK Bart., KCSI, ICS Governor of the Punjab

Born 2nd January 1876

Educated Eton, Pembroke College Oxford

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1899; Settlement Officer, 1899, Sessions Judge and Secretary to Government of India Home Department 1919 1922 Chief Secretary, Punjab 1922 1927, Commissioner 1927, Member, Punjab

Executive Council 1930 34 Home Member of Governor General's Executive Council 1934 38

Assumed Charge as Governor of the Punjab on 8th April, 1938

Address Punjab Governor's Camp

Secretary MR E P MOON ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR K MACKESSACK

MINISTERS.

THE HON SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, DCL, KBE, KB, Premier (Home Department)

THE HON SIR SUNDAR SINGH MAJITHIA, CIE, SB (Revenue)

THE HON RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM (Development)

THE HON MR MANOHAR LAL (Finance)

THE HON NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, OBE (Public Works)

THE HON MIAN ABDUL HAYE (Education)

SIND HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM
KCSI, KCIE ICS

Governor of Sind

Born 18th April 1880

Educated St Pauls
 School, London and Balliol
 College Oxford

Married Olive Bertha
 Maurice

Entered Indian Civil
 Service, 1904 Assistant
 Collector, 1904, Assistant
 Judge 1908 Assistant

Legal Remembrancer, Bom
 bay 1911 Judicial Assis
 tant Kathiawar 1913

Joint Secretary Legislative
 Department Government of

India 1921, Secretary, Legislative Department 1924 1936

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind 1st April 1936

Address Government House Karachi

Secretary MR J M CORIN ICS

Military Secretary CAPT P A H HENCKER



MINISTERS

THE HONOURABLE MIR BANDEH ALI KHAN MIR MUHAMMAD
 HUSSAIN KHAN TALPUR *Chief Minister (Home Department
 Political and Miscellaneous Department excluding Labour,
 Legal Department and General Department excluding Medical
 and Public Health Local Self Government Education and
 Industries)*

THE HONOURABLE MR NICHALDAS CHATUMAL VAZIRANI, *Minister
 (Revenue Department excluding Agriculture Veterinary Depart
 ment, Forests Excise and Rural Reconstruction)*

THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD AYUB SHAH
 MUHAMMAD KHAN KHUHHO *Minister (Public Works Depart
 ment)*

THE HONOURABLE MR ABDUL MAJID LILARAM SHAIKH *Minister
 (Finance Department Medical and Public Health and Excise
 Department)*

THE HONOURABLE RAI SAHIB GOHALDAS MEWALDAS *Minister
 (Local Self Government and Agricultural and Veterinary
 Departments)*

THE HONOURABLE MR GHULAM MURTAZA SHAH MUHAMMAD
 SHAH SAYAD, *Minister (Education, Industries, Forests and
 Rural Reconstruction)*



UNITED PROVINCES
His
EXCELLENCY SIR
MAURICE GARNIER HAL
LETT KCSI CIE
ICS Governor of the
United Provinces

Born 28th October
1883

Educated Winchester
College and New College
Oxford

Married G C M
Veasey

Appointed to ICS 1907 Under Secretary
Bihar and Orissa 1913 15 Magistrate and Collector
1915 20 Secretary Local Self Government Department
Bihar and Orissa 1919 24
Commissioner 1929 30 Cl
of Bihar and Orissa 1930
ment of India 1932 36 Governor of Bihar 1937 39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U P on Dec
6 1939

Address Governor's Camp U P

Secretary MR H S STEPHENSON ICS

Military Secretary MAJOR J SMYTH

ADVISERS

MR P W MARSH Revenue Rural Development
Agriculture Forests Communications and Irrigation

MR PANNA LAL Education Industries Local Self
Government and Public Health

MR T SLOAN Home Affairs Finance Justice and Jails

ALWAR His High
NESS MAHARAJA SHRI
SEWAI TEJ SINGHI
BAHADUR the present Ruler of
 Alwar State Rajputana

Born 19th March 1911 at
 Srichandpura in Alwar

Educated Privately

The State was founded by Rao
 Pratap Singhi of Macheri who
 had descended through Naru
 from Raja Udaikaranji Ruler
 of Jaipur in the fourteenth
 century The Alwar Ruling
 family are Kachhwaha Rajputs
 of the Naruka sub-clan



The following have been the rulers of Alwar State —

- (1) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Pratap Singhi founder of the State 1757 1791
- (2) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhi 1791 1815 entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803
- (3) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhi 1815 1858 rendered valuable services to the British Government
- (4) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Shivdan Singhi 1858 1875
- (5) Lt Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhi G C I E 1875 1892 The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him
- (6) Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhi G C S I G C I E 1892 1937 rendered valuable services to the British Government in the China War Great War and the Afghan War He was invited to attend the Round Table Conferences on Indian Constitutional Reforms and visited Europe several times A personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns was granted to His Highness
- (7) His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhi Bahadur ascended the Gadi in 1937 His Highness takes a keen

The area of the State is 3 158 square miles and the population according to the 1931 Census is 749 751 The revenue of the State is about Rs 40 lacs



BAHAWALPUR MAJOR DR
HIS HIGHNESS RUKN ED
DAULA NUS RAT I JANG
SAIF UD DAULA HAFIZUL MULK
MUKHLIS UD DAULA WA MUIN
UD DAULA AL HAJ NAWAB SIR
SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB
BAHADUR ABBASI V LLB
GCIE KCSI KCVO
Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur

Born in 1904 Succeeded in
1907 Educated in Aitchison
Chiefs College Lahore Married
in 1921 Invested with full
Ruling powers in 1924 A
member of the Standing Com-
mittee of the Indian Princes
Chamber ADC to Prince of
Wales during his Indian tour
1921 Hon Major in the 21st
KGO Central India Horse

Visited Europe and England 1913 14 1924 1931, 1932 1933 and
1935 Was honoured in May 1937 by an invitation to be present in
Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H M the
King Emperor Received by King Emperor on each occasion

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab Direct descendant
of Abbaside Kalphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir SAHIBZADA
MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Area 22 000 square miles

Population 1 000 000

Revenue Rs 1 21 30 000

Salute 17 guns

CABINET

Prime Minister

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR
NABI BAKHSI MOHAMMAD HUSAIN MA LLB CIE

P W & Revenue Minister

MR F ANDERSON CSI CIE

Home Minister

RAFIUSSHAN IFTIKHARUL-MULK LT COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR
MAQBOOL HASAN KUREISHY MA LLB

Household Minister

UNDATUL UNARA AMIN UL MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD
AMIR KHAN

Minister for Law & Justice

MEHTA UDHO DAS BA LLB

Minister for Education

MAJOR SHAMSUDDIN MOHAMMAD BA

BALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS
NAWAB SAHEB BABI
SHRI JAMIATKHANJI
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
 Balasinor State, in the Gujarat
 Agency

Born: 10th November 1894

Ascended the Gadi on 31st
 December 1915

Educated: At the Raj Kumar
 College, Rajkot, where he
 achieved the Diploma. After-
 wards His Highness joined the
 Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra
 Dun and returned with success.
 He is allowed to wear the
 Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.
 His Highness is a ruler of
 literary taste and can compose
 poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.
 He is also endowed with the



natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired
 in the province of Gujarat.

Married. First H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte
 Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she
 died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three
 Begum Sahebans: (1) H. H. Shri Khurshed Begum Sahel
 The senior Begum Saheba, S
 late Thakor Saheb of Kerva
 unfortunately died in infan
 given birth to three daughters

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and
 well known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His
 Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur
 Khanji Babi, who was a friend of the Emperor at Delhi,
 who Mughal
 Empe is fully
 maint for their
 kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of
 benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat
 and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad
 of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his
 own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency
 with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles.

Population: 52,525 in 1931



BANGANAPALLE NAWAB
MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN
BAHADUR OF BANGANA
PALLE is the only Muslim Ruler
in South India

Born 9th November 1901

Installed on the Masnad of
his ancestors on 6th July 1921

Education St George Gram
mar School Hyderabad
(Deccan) Newington Institute
Madras Mayo College Ajmer

Marriages (1) In 1924 his
first cousin Fakhr un nissa
Begum Sahiba (died in 1928)
the only daughter of his paternal
uncle the late Nawab Mir Asad
Ali Khan Bahadur Two
children *Heir apparent* Nawab
Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur
born 12th October 1925 and

Sahebzada Sultan Begum born 31st August 1927 (2) In 1930 the

Begum from the family of

Two daughters Sahibzada
born 20th August 1936 and
1938

Recreation Tennis Billiards and Shikar The Nawab Sahab
Bahadur has travelled widely throughout India and has made a

Baha

Nawab Sahab

tion

Popula
351,760

copper and calcite mines Labour is cheap water supply plentiful
and working conditions ideal is the view expressed by geologists
about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond
mines The State is also rich in slab deposits The chief food grain
is cholum There is free medical aid and free education upto the
Lower Secondary grade

Devan HUMAYUN MIRZA ESQ

JUDICIARY

Chief Judge P RAJAGOPALAN ESQ I.C.S. Civil and Sessions Judge SYED ALI
Khan Sahib Magistrate KHAN SAHEB NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHEB Munshi HYDER BEG
SAHEB State Prosecutor and Leader A. ABDUL KAHMAN KHAN M.A. B.L. M.L.A.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Admirer Banganapalle State Police KHAN BAHADUR M. KALIMULLA CHIDA M.B.E. I.P.
Chief Police Officer S. M. ABDUL SATTAH

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Takshildar SYED IMAM SAHEB *Officer P.B.D.* GHULAM CHOUSE KHAN *Educ*
General Officer B. NARASIMHAM *Forest Officer* G. TALAKAND KHAN *Superintendent*
Deewan's Office A. RAJA RAO

BANSWARA: His
 HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-
 RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI
 SINGHJI BAHADUR, KCIE,
 (1933) of Banswara

Born: 15th July 1888
 Succeeded 8th January 1914
 Invested with full ruling powers
 in March 1914 Descended from
 the eldest branch of the premier
 clan of Shishodia Rajputs now
 ruling in Mewar and is twenty
 first in descent from Maharawal
 Jagmal Singhji who founded
 Banswara in 1527 A D

Educated at the Mayo College,
 Ajmer *Married*

Hereditary Salute 15 guns

His Highness is a member of
 the Chamber of Princes His
 Highness has proved himself
 to be a wise and efficient Ruler and his practical knowledge of the
 work of the State has been an important factor in



Legislative Council has been enlarged to consist of 34 members
 with non-official majority, Municipality reorganised with non official

SINGHJI, born in 1909 *Second Son*
 NARPAT SINGHJI born in May 1921
Area of State 1,946 square miles
Revenue Rs 7 lacs

MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI
Population 260 670
Infantry Prithwi Rifles

Regiment has been described

Regular Motor Service between Dohad and Banswara
 Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the
 assistance of a Diwan
Diwan: MOHAN SINGHA MENTA, Esq Ph D, M.A., LLB, Bar-at-Law.
Private Secretary to His Highness: MR FAUJ MAL KOTHARI.



BARIA LIEUT COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJ
SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI
KCSI Ruler of Baria.

Born 10th July 1886

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot Imperial
Cadet Corps College Dehra Dun
and in England

Married In 1905 Shrimant
Taktakunverba Saheb daughter
of His late Highness the
Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 Shrimant Dilbar
kunverba Saheb a niece of His
late Highness the Maharaja
Saheb of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th
February 1908 Assumed full
Ruling Powers in May 1908

Served in France and Flanders
during the Great European War

(1914 18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919)

Son MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandsons MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI AND MAHARAJ
KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI

Family Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned
Pava paties Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any
other State and receives Chouth of Dohad Kalol and Halol Talukas
of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State 813 square miles

Population 159 429

Salute Permanent 9 Personal 11

Recreation Pig-sticking Polo Tiger hunting etc

ADMINISTRATION

Deewan DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH M.A LLB
Officer Commanding State Forces LT COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI
CIE.

Raj Kharch Officer CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH

Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate U J SHAH Esq
BA LLB

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate M V SHETH Esq

Medical Department DR J H KUMBHANI MBBS DTM
FCPS

Electrical Department M L PATEL Esq DFH (London)

P W Department C S MALKAN Esq BE (Civil) AMIE

Education Department G L PANDYA Esq MA BT

Banking Department CHANDULAL N SHAH Esq

BARODA : HIS HIGHNESS
 FARZAND-I-KHAS I-
 DOWLAT-I-Englishia,
 Maharaja Pratap Singh
 Gaekwad Sena Khas Khel
 Shamsheer Bahadur Maharaja
 of Baroda

Born : June 29 1908,
 ascended the Gadi on 7th
 February 1939

Educated Baroda College,
 Baroda, and Deccan College,
 Poona



Married In 1929 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shantadevi
 Saheb, daughter of Sardar Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur

Recreation Polo tennis cricket

Address Laxmi Vilas Palace Baroda

Heir-apparent Shrimant Fatch Singh Rao Gaekwad
 (aged 10 years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SIR V T KRISHNAMACHARI, K C I E

COUNCILLORS.

- (1) COL KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH B A
- (2) KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B A , LL.B
- (3) B A GAEKWAD, B A , LL B , Bar at Law, (*Karma Sachiv*)
- (4) DR S M PAGAR, A M , Ph D , *Private Secretary* to
 H H The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda (*Ex-Officio*)



BARWANI His High
NESS DEVISINGHI
RANA SAHEB of Barwan
(Minor) Central India

Born On 19th July
1922

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House None of
the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs

Being educated at Christian College, Indore

Area of State 1,178 square miles

Population 141 110

Revenue About Rs 12 lacs

Salute 11 guns

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration

Dewan and President

SIR HARILAL N GOSALIA, KT, M A LL B

Revenue Member

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI

Judicial Member

RAI SAHEB M S DUTT CHOWDHARY, B A, LL B

**BENARES H H MAHA
RAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN
SINGH BAHADUR (minor)**
the present Ruler of Benares

Born on 5th November 1927

Succeeded April 5 1939

H H the Maharaja being a minor the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration having Mr C R Peters as its President and Mr S Ali Zamin Khan Bahadur Vice President Mr Vishwanath Prasad as Judicial and Education Member and B Jhar khandi Prasad Narain Singh as Palace Member

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu and Buddhist literature In the 12th century

it was conquered by Sahab ud din Ghor and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire In the 18th century Raja Mansaram an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares Ghazipur Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja ud daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares On the 1st of April 1911 the major portion of these Domains became a State The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State The State now consists of three districts viz Bhadohi Chakia and Ramnagar



The British system of administration in the U P is closely followed



BHOPAL • LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HANIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., the present Ruler of Bhopal succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926 when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and in London.

No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests.

growing in industry

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within the State).

Area 7,000 square miles

Population 700,000

Princess

ness

radi

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President A. M. Mu'tamad us Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department.

Anwar-
Qazi Ali
(Oxon)

M. Amin
(Law and

Justice, S.W.D., and Judiciary Bureau).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C I, G C S I, etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born : On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933 the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurua, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deon Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development. She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail in the exigencies of war services the presence of His Highness in the field. At present all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative.

STATE CABINET.

President Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar i Taj Begum Sahiba

Members A M Mu tamad-us Sultan Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B A, Member, Revenue Department and President, State Council, Bhopal

A M Nasir ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali Kt, M A, LL B, Ex-Minister in-Attendance to His Highness



BIKANER GENERAL
HIS HIGHNESS MAHA
RAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR NARENDRA
SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI
GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR
GCSI, GCIE, GCV, O,
GBE, KCB, ADC
LLD, the present Ruler of
 Bikaner was adopted by his
 brother, the late Maharaja Sri
 Dungar Singhji Bahadur. A
 fine type of Rathore Rajput
 he affords an admirable exam-
 ple of what modern training
 can do for an Indian Prince.
 He is the twenty first Ruler
 of Bikaner since its founda-

tion by Rao Bikaaji in 1465 A D, and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the Maharaja and prosperity States of In

the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born On 13th October 1880

Succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and assumed full ruling powers in 1898

Educated In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

His Highness represented India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and in Peace Conference in 1919, was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire.

by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet received the Freedom of the Cities of London Edinburgh Manchester and Bristol represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations 1924 was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations 1930 was one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference 1930, and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences London 1930 31 and 1931 32

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors It was by means of the sword that His Highness ancestors conquered and maintained sometimes against overwhelming odds the territory that has now come down to His Highness The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs

The establishment of the Walter Nobles School and the Dungar Memorial College are outstanding monuments of His Highness zeal for education Education in all its stages and to all classes of people is imparted free in the State and liberal scholarships are awarded to boys for higher education outside the State. For primary education, ss of nong

and thoroughly women harge of doctors of eminence and are recognised as two of the leading institutions in India There are common to both the Hospitals—

an X Ray and Radium Institute
Pathological Department
Ophthalmic Department and
Dental Department

all under highly qualified specialists

There is also a well equipped separate T B Hospital in the Capital

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Udaipur



BIKANER GENERAL
 HIS HIGHNESS MAHA
 RAJADHIRAJ RAJ
 RAJESHWAR NARENDRA
 SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI
 GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR
 GCSI, GCIE, GCVO
 GBE, KCB, ADC
 LL D, the present Ruler of
 Bikaner was adopted by his
 brother, the late Maharaja Sri
 Dungar Singhji Bahadur A
 fine type of Rathore Rajput
 he affords an admirable exam-
 ple of what modern training
 can do for an Indian Prince
 He is the twenty first Ruler
 of Bikaner since its founda-

tion by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A D and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty The figure twenty-one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the

the Princes can be to the Empire The services rendered by His Highness Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India

Born On 13th October 1880

Succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887 and assumed full ruling powers in 1898

Educated In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer studied there till 1894 His Highness' career at the College where he won seven medals and many other prizes was exceptionally brilliant

His Highness represented India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and in Peace Conference in 1919, was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire

by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet; received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol, represented the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924, was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1930, was one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, 1930, and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930 31 and 1931 32

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors. It was by means of the sword that His Highness' ancestors conquered and maintained, sometimes against overwhelming odds, the territory that has now come down to His Highness. The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs.

The establishment of the Walter Nobles School and the Dungar Memorial College are outstanding monuments of His Highness' zeal for education. Education, in all its stages and to all classes of people, is imparted free in the State, and liberal scholarships are awarded to boys for higher education outside the State. The enactment of free compulsory primary education, the opening of a large number of Girls' Schools, the progress of the Boy Scout Movement, the opening of Libraries are among other features of the progress made by the State in education.

an X Ray and Radium Institute,
Pathological Department,
Ophthalmic Department, and
Dental Department,

all under highly qualified specialists

There is also a well equipped separate T. B. Hospital in the Capital

The State also maintains an efficient Medical Department which through the agency of 47 hospitals and dispensaries provides adequate medical relief throughout the territories of His Highness. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre also functions in the City.

It is not possible in the space at our disposal to detail all the measures of reform carried out by His Highness as the record has been one of phenomenal progress and development. Great unimprovements have been made in every branch of the administration and continuous attention is being paid to measures for securing the happiness and good government of the people. While the revenue has shown a marked increase the expenditure on the nation building activities has kept pace with the increased revenue.

It is said that the path of duty is the path of glory but in these days of scientific progress the discharge of duty alone without the power of brain industry and sacrifices cannot help a leader in the position of the Maharaja of Bikaner to rise to his fullest power. He has attained his unique position not only by a strict application to duty but by marvellous driving power that has been the surprise of those who came in contact with him. His Highness won the affection of his people during the long period of his brilliant and honourable rule by his constant industry, strenuous labour and sacrifices for their best interest. There have been times in his remarkable career when the strain of work has impaired his robust health but he has refused to quit his post. A Prince who can conceive and execute a gigantic scheme costing several crores of rupees for fertilizing the barren and thirsty soil of Bikaner desert whose income not very many years ago was only 20 lakhs of rupees cannot but be a great genius but this remarkable achievement does not stand alone. Another sum of nearly three crores of rupees has been spent on railways and to day there is a network of railway in the State the total open mileage being 852.29 miles. When to those are added the large sums of money spent for public welfare, modern educational institutions and well equipped modern hospitals one obtains an idea of the enormous stride of progress in Bikaner and the benefits which the people have derived from the benevolent rule of one of the greatest Rulers that Rajputana or any other part of India has produced. Compare the State as it is now with what it was twenty years ago and the rapidity of the extent of progress it has made becomes still more obvious. The achievements of Maharaja Ganga Singhji will form enduring monuments of his services to the State.

CAMBAY HIS HIGHNESS
NAJAM UD DAULAH
MUMTAZ UL MULK
MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSAIN YAVAR KHAN
BAHADUR Nawab of Cambay
(A First Class State with
powers to try capital offences)
is a Mogul of Shiah faith of
the Najam-e Sami Family of
Persia

Born 16th May 1911

Succeeded to the Gads on
21st January 1915 *Ascended*
13th Dec 1930 with full
powers

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot till April 1928 spent a year in Europe
accompanied by his tutor and companion

Area of State 392 sq miles

Population 87 761 (Census 1931)

Revenue Rs 10 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years)

Salute 11 guns

Heir apparent Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali
Khan born on 15th October 1936

Political Relations —With the Government of India through
the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States Baroda.

towards reform

Deewan

VASANTRAO YADAVRAO KASHALKAR, M.A., LL.B

Political Secretary

MIRZA MOHAMED RAFFI SHIRAZI B.Sc



CHITRAL CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS MEHTAR MOHAMMAD NASIR UL-MULK, the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born 29th September 1897

Nationality The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the



at A examination He is Hon Officer to the from 1926 to 1931

His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the Gadi His Highness is officially styled as

granted 1000 more rifles for the State forces On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936 In 1926 His

Boundary The State has a boundary of more than 200 miles of Afghanistan and the Northern border of Chitral runs parallel to of Soviet Russia *Address* Chitral N.W.F.P.



C OCHIN: HIS
HIGHNESS SIR SRI
R A M A VARMA
GCIF, LL.D., Maharaja
of Cochin State
Born 30th December
1861

Ascended the Musnad
25th March 1932

Educated Privately

Heir His Highness
Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime
Indian State lying in the
south-west corner of India.
It has an area of 1,480
square miles and a popula-
tion of 1,205,016. It is

bounded on the north by the British Malabar, on the east
by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by
Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian
Sea

ed under the Government of Cochin

Schools

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities in
the six important towns and 86 Panchayats in the villages.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmukham
Chetty, KCIL, and the Minister, Dr A. R. Menon, MB
Ch B (Fdin)

COOCH BEHAR His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN
BHUP BHADUR

Born 15th December 1915
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
10th December 1922 Educated
at Harrow and Trinity Hall
Cambridge His Highness was
invested with full Ruling Powers
on 6th April 1936

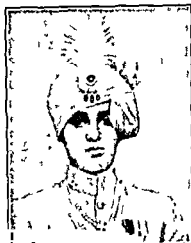
Area of the State 1 318 35 Sq
miles Population 5 90 866

Revenue About Rs 34 lakhs

Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Mother Her Highness The
Maharani Saheba daughter of



Levi and

Maharaja Devi

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness THE MAHARAJA BHUP BHADUR

Actg Vice President RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BHADUR

BA BCS (Retd)

MEMBERS

RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BHADUR BA, BCS (Retd)

Revenue Member RAI SAHIB S R MAJUMDAR Finance Member

MA BCS (Retd) Youth Member (representing

general constitutional development in India as a whole as
has been pleased to increase the number of the non-official mem-

Ex-officio SKIJE S C
HAUDHURI AMANATULLAH A
ENDRAKANTA BASU
D SETHIA OSWAL



DATIA LT COL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR G C I E & C S I
Ruler of Datia

Born 1886 *Ascended
the Gadi on* 5th August
1907

His Highness is a Patron
of St John Ambulance
Association Vice Patron of
National Horse Breeding
and Show Society Vice
President of Red Cross
Society and All India Baby
Week Society, Vice Patron

of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire Member of Cricket
Club India besides being a member of several Societies
Associations and Clubs

He contributed about Rs 7 lakhs during the last War,
has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital
Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public
utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital
and Lady Willingdon Girls School

Besides shooting several big game in South East Africa
in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933

Constitution The administration is carried on through
the Chief Minister who is the central administrative
authority The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of
departments and advised by the Legislative Council which
was constituted in 1924

Chief Minister RAI BAHADUR SARDAR KHAN CHAND

Area of the State 912 square miles

Population 158,834

Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs

Address Datia, Central India

DEWAS STATE (Junior Branch). His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRIMANT SADASHIV RAO KHASE SAHEB PAWAR, the present Ruler of Dewas State (Jr)

Born: 13th August 1887

Educated at the local Victoria High School, Daly College, Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to study law. *Succeeded* his brother in February 1934

Married Her Highness Maharani A. S. Parvati Bai Saheb Maharaj who belongs to the famous



Yeswant Rao Bhau Saheb
University and has filled in

Salute: 15 guns.

Area: 419.41 square miles.

Revenue: Rs 6,82,848.



DHAR (C I) HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR
SAHIB BAHADUR

Born 24th November 1920

Adoption Adopted by Her
late Highness the Dowager
Maharani Sahiba, D B E, on 1st
August 1926

Succession Succeeded to
Gadi on the 1st August 1926

Education - His Highness the
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur after
completing his College Career
paid a short visit to London on the
occasion of the Coronation of His
Majesty King George VI in May
1937. His Highness accompanied
by his Guardian Captain Harvey
Jones went on an Educational trip
to London in May 1938 and returned
to the Capital on the 14th October

1938 His Highness after receiving practical Administrative training in
the State has been invested with full ruling Powers on the 16th
March 1940

Salute 15 Guns

Area of the State 1 800 24 square miles

Average revenue of the State Rs 30 00 000 including revenue
from land taxes etc

President

His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur

Dewan and Vice President

M K KHER, ESQR., B SC., LL B

Revenue Member

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI

Judicial Member

RAI BAHADUR G B DE, B A., B L.

Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch

MR B S BAPAT, M A., LL B

Darbar and Council Secretary

MR R M PURANIK, M A., LL B

DHARAMPUR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIJAYADEVJI
MOHANDEVJI RANA Raja Sahab
of Dharampur

Born 1884 Ascended the
Gadi 1921 Educated At the
Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1905 A S
Rasikkunverba daughter of
His Highness Maharaja Shri
Gambhirsinhji Maharaja of Raj
pipla and after her demise in
1907 A S Manharkunverba
daughter of Kumar Shri
Samantsinhji of Palitani She
died in January 1939

His Highness is a Member of
the Chamber of Princes in his
own right A Banner was pre
sented to the State by Her
Majesty Queen Victoria when
she assumed the title of Empress of India on the 1st January 1877
Awarded his Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the
Coronation Medal in 1937

Visited Europe 1924 1929 1933 1935

China Japan Federated Malaya States Java Sumattra 1925

Egypt Syria Iraq Palestine 1928

Australia Tasmania New Zealand 1934

China Japan Straits Settlements and Mamla 1937

United States of America Cuba Costa Rica and
Panama 1939

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King
Emperor and Queen Empress in 1924

The Ruling house of Dharampur belongs to the Celebrated Clan
of Sisodia Rajput

Area of the State 704 square miles Population about 1 12 031
" " " " " "

" " " " " " (Cont)

1911 C. S. H.

President Mr D V SARAIYA B A LL B

DEWAN BAHADUR CHUNILAL MANEKLAL GANDHI B A, LL B.





DHRANGADHRA
 MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA MAHARANA
 SHRISIR GHANSHYAMSINHI
 GCIE, KCSI, Maharaja
 Saheb of Dhrangadhra in
 Kathiawar

Born • In 1889, and
 succeeded to the Gadi in
 1911

Educated Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot and later in
 England with private tutors
 under the guardianship
 of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married Five times Has three sons (1) Maharaj
 Yuvaraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir-apparent, (2)
 Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar
 Shri Dharmendrasinhji

Area of the State 1,167 square miles exclusive of the
 State's portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch *Population*
 88,961 *Annual Revenue* Rs 25 00,000 *Dynastic Salute*
 13 Guns

Officiating Dewan MAHAPRASAD U ARWIND, B A, LL B

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary CHANDRAKANT B YODHI

Staff Officer, Dhrangadhra State Forces CAPTAIN JASWANT-
 SINHI J PARNAR

Household Controller DARSINHI H CHUDASMA,
 B A, LL B

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalis at Dhrangadhra
 Chemical Works, Limited, Dhrangadhra, which is the only
 works of the kind in India

**MAHARAJ YUVRAJ
KUMAR SHRI**

MAYURDHWASINHJI Heir
Apparent of Dhrangadhra
State

Born On the 3rd March
1913 to Her Highness the
Kotdawallan Maharani
Saheb Shri Anandkumverba

Educated First at
Dhrangadhra under the
supervision of Mr R J O
Meyer Sent to England to
prosecute his studies further
with a private tutor Mr
Meyer in 1935 Subsequent
ly joined the Hailybury College He was progressing very
well at the College and the Principal's reports about his
progress etc at the College had been excellent but owing to
the outbreak of hostilities with Germany he had to return to
India in September 1939

He joined St Joseph's Academy in Dehra Dun in
January 1940

He is a keen sportsman taking interest in outdoor and
indoor games

Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji was born on 20th
August 1927 to Her Highness Ametwallan Maharani Saheb

Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji was born on
26th November 1927 to Her Highness Jamnagarwallan
Maharani Saheb

Both the Maharaj Kumars were sent to England with
the Yuvraj Maharajkumar Saheb They were studying at
Heathmount School in England and were obliged to return
to India owing to the outbreak of war They were admitted
to H R H Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College
at Dehra Dun in January 1940





DHROI H H THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI CHANDRA
SINHJI SAHEB the
present Ruler of Dhrol State
W I S Agency The State was
founded by Jam Hardholji in
about 1595 A D The Ruling
family belongs to the Jadeja
Rajputs the descendants of
Lord Shri Krishna

Born on the 28th August 1912
A D Succeeded to the Gadi
20th October 1939 Educated
at the Rajkumar College
Rajkot where he had a brilliant
career and won many prizes
and medals After obtaining
the Chiefs College Diploma
he joined the Deccan College
for further studies Married
in 1929 Kunvari Shri of K S
Bhagvatsinhji the brother of
the present Thakore Saheb of

Lakhtar There is one daughter After her demise in 1936 married
Bhadakvawala Rani Saheb daughter of Rana Shri Hansinhji of
Bhadakva

During the life time of H H the late Thakore Sahab Shri Jorawarsinhji Sahab he was appointed Revenue Secretary and Home Member. He is completely conversant with the practical administrative work of the State and has earned public esteem by his sound patient and consistent work. The subjects of the State have a high regard for his abilities and hope that during his

His Highness at any time for the redress of their grievances

To expedite administrative work H H The Thakore Sahib attends the secretariat regularly from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. H H is helping the famine-stricken persons this year by giving free and adequate

relief without any distinction of caste and creed Up to now nearly 10 000 maunds of grains have been distributed among them free of cost To alleviate the sufferings of the poor and needy persons of the State relief works costing nearly a lac of rupees have been opened in the districts of Dhrol and Sirapad

H H is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal and the Coronation Medals H H the Thakore Saheb holds the Sanad of adoption The succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Area 282 7 square miles *Hereditary salute* 9 guns

Population 27 639

Average annual revenue Rs 2 89 281 7-9

The State has one hospital and three charitable dispensaries which are open not only to the subjects of the State but also to the people in the adjoining districts who freely take advantage of them Education is free in the State both English and Vernacular Three primary schools one at Devla the second at Khambhala Khalsa villages and the third at Pipalia a Bhayati village and a dispensary at Bhensdad a Khalsa village have been opened from the 1st January 1940 Electric power is available in the capital town of Dhrol There are three ginning factories in the State The ginning fees are very moderate The Municipal administration is carried on by the State and the expenses thereof are met from the general revenues

OFFICERS

Dewan MR REVASHANKER NAVALSHANKER VYAS B A LL B

Revenue Commissioner JADEJA SHIVSINHJI MULUBHA

Sar Nyayadhish MR KAPURCHAND MOTICHAND SHAH, B A LL B

Ag Chief Medical Officer DR VISHWANATH NARBHERAM DESAI, M B B S

First Class Magistrate MR PRAGMAL HIRJI RATHOD, B A , LL B

Chief Accounts Officer MR BHANUSHANKER JATASHANKER DAVE

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer MR JORAWARSINH MOHABATSINH RANA L E & M E

Superintendent of Police JADEJA MERUBHA SURSINHJI

Educational Inspector MR PRAGMAL HIRJI RATHOD, B A , LL B

Secretary to Huzur Office MR GUNVANTRAI MANSHANKER JHALA.



DUNGARPUR: HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN, MAHI-MAHENDRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant

Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.

Born : 1908.

Ascended the Gadi : 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : In 1920 the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U. P. and a second time in 1928 a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

Heir : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAHIPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR.

Area of State : 1,460 square miles.

Population : 2,27,500.

Average Revenue : Rs. 8,00,000.

Salute : 15 guns.

FARIDKOT **LIEUTENANT**
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I
SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT I KAISAR I HIND RAJA
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR Ruler of Faridkot
 State Punjab

Born On 29th January
 1915

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec
 1918 His Highness assumed
 full ruling Powers on 17th
 October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison
 Chiefs College, Lahore where
 he had a brilliant academic
 career. Passed the Diploma
 Test with distinction in the year
 1932 standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley
 Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography.
 His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training
 in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of
 Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His Highness
 is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially Polo.

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant
 Singh Sahib of Bhareli Ambala District in February 1933.

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 643 square miles

Population 164,346

Gross Income Rs 17 lakhs

Heir Apparent Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur

Born 22nd October 1937

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur
 born on 22nd February 1916 educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore
 is Minister to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh

Judicial and Revenue Secretary Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz
 B.A. LL.B.

A.D.C. to His Highness Major Malik Mohammad Bahadur





GWALIOR HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA MUKH
TAR UL MULK AZIM UL
IQTIDAR RAFI USH SHAN WALA
SHIKOH MOHATASHAM I DAU
RAN UMDAT UL UMRA MAHA
RAJADHIRAJ HISAM US SAL
TANAT JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA
ALIJAH BAHADUR SHRINATH
MANSUR I ZAMAN FIDWI I
HAZRAT I MALIK I MUZZAM I
RAFI UD DARAJA I INGLISTAN
Maharaja of the Gwalior State

Born 26th June 1916 Son
of His late Highness Maharaja
Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and
Her Highness the Maharani
Gajraraja Scindia

Ascended the throne on the
27th September 1925 assumed

ruling powers on 2nd November 1936

Educated Privately under the guardianship of his mother
passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division attended
Victoria College Gwalior

Administrative training Received Settlement and Revenue
training at Lyallpur (Punjab) Administrative training at Bombay
and Bangalore and military training at Poona

Appointed Associate Knight of the Venerable Order of St
John of Jerusalem in June 1937 Elected Vice President of the East
India Association London in November 1937

Salute 21 guns

Recreation Motoring Big game shooting Riding Tennis
Reading

Area 26 397 square miles

Population 3 523 070

Revenue Estimated for 1939-40 Rs. 241 81 lacs

Capital Gwalior

Addresses Jai Vilas Gwalior Madhav Vilas Shivpuri

PERSONAL STAFF

Huzoor Secretary Capt. Sardar M R Phalke

Military Secretary Major S K Surve

Comptroller of Household Capt. Sardar A B Phalke.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Foreign and Political Minister: Major Sardar C. S. Angre

Army Minister Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E.

Revenue Minister Mr S. P. Rajagopalachari

Finance Minister Sir Charles Carson, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Home Minister Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.

Minister for Law and Justice Nawab Saduddin Haider.

Minister for Police Col. Sardar M. N. Shitole.

Minister (Without Portfolio) Lt.-Col. Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar

Secretary to the Council Syed Mohamad Ali

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The Council is composed of eight Ministers. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. It has its own Postal system and Light Railway. Besides a number of schools the State has two Colleges for boys and one for girls. A Public School is run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and upper middle class.

New political reforms were announced in June 1939 whereby two Houses of Legislature the Praja Sabha (Lower House) and the Samant Sabha (Upper House) of 85 and 40 members respectively have been provided. The Praja Sabha will have 50 members duly elected

of conscience

Since the present Ruler assumed powers vigorous impetus has been given to all round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about 1½ crores a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for Rural Reconstruction are the landmarks in the



Revenue Actuals for 1939 894.98 lakhs Est mat d for 1940 887.44 lakhs.
Salute 21 guns

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and

Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Capital Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Humayyat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C. Kt. BA LL.D. D.C.L. (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios)

Commerce and Industries, Wireless and Broadcasting Member

NAWAB SIR AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR

Education and Finance Member

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR B.A. (Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member

SIR THEODORE J. TANKER, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.

Public Works Member

RAJA DILAKH HARAM BAHADUR B.A.

Army and Medical Member

NAWAB KHILJO JUNG BAHADUR

Judicial Member

MR SYED AHMED ALI KHAN AT LAW

H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN
NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT
ALI KHAN, AZAM JAH
BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR,
HEIR APPARENT TO H. L. H. THE
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND
BERAR.

Born February 22nd 1907

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major General Nawab Sir Afsarul Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport and excels in polo, tent pegging, pig sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all round sportsman. Has also received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.



STAFF:

MAJOR J. M. GRAHAM, M.C., *Controller*. MIR TAHER ALI
Private Secretary. CAPT. SUBHAN ALI KHAN, CAPT. SYED P.
 AHMED, LIEUT. HAMID BAIG, LIEUT. NASIR MIRZA, LIEUT. A.
 ULLAH, A.D.C.s *Address*—"Bella Vista," 17,



IDAR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF
 —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born On 2nd September 1899

Married In the year 1908 Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College Ajmer where he remained for 5½ years leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for reading and represented the College against the Alchison College for 3 years at test pecking and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10 he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

His Highness has got two sons Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji the heir-apparent was born in 1917

Size 13 Guns **Area** 166 sq miles **Revenue** Rs 21 Lakhs
Dewan : RAI DANADUL RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI M.A. LL.D.

INDORE His HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
 RAJESHWAR SAWAI
 SHREE YESHWANT RAO
 HOLKAR BAHADUR G.C.I.E
 Maharaja of Indore

Born 6th September 1908
 Accession 26th February
 1926

Intestiture 9th May 1930
 Educated In England 1920
 23 and again at Christ Church
 Oxford 1926-29

Married In 1924 a daugh-
 ter of the Junior Chief of
 Kagal (Kolhapur) Her High-
 ness Maharani Sanyogita Bai
 died in July 1937

Daughter Princess Ushadevi
 born 20th October 1933

H. H. married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938
 Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931

Area of State 9,902 square miles Population 1,325,000

Revenue Rs 1,35,00,000

Salute 19 guns (21 guns within State)

Address Indore Central India

Recreation Tennis Cricket and Shikar

CABINET

President

AIMTAD UD DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COL DINANATH

BAR AT LAW Prime Minister

Revenue Minister

MUSAHIB I KHAS BAHADUR RAI BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO M.A.

Home Minister

MUSAHIB I KHAS BAHADUR M. A. RASHID KHAN B.A. (OXON.)

BAR AT LAW

Judicial Minister

RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL M.A.

Army Member

MAJOR GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE

Household Member

CAPTAIN RAJENDRA SINGH NAMLI WAFADAR I DOWLAT

Additional Revenue Member

C. G. MATKAR ESQ. M.A. (OXON.) BAR AT LAW





JANJIRA HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN
JIRA

Born March 7th 1914

Succeeded to the Gad on
2nd May 1922 Was invested
with full Ruling powers on
9th November 1933

Educated At the Rajku
mar College Rajkot where
he took the Diploma with
distinction in 1930 Received
instruction in administration
politics and agriculture in
the Deccan College Poona
and administrative training
in the Mysore State

Married On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi
Saheba of Jaora State in Central India

Area 379 square miles

Population 110 388

Revenue Rs 11 00 000

Salute 11 guns permanent 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture Forest
Abkari and Customs

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS

Deuan and Judge High Court RAO BAHADUR H B KOTAK
B A LL B

Sar Nyayadhish MR RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

Sadar Tahasildar MR SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHE
KHANI B A LL B

Chief Medical Officer DR A F DASILVA GOMES L.R.C.P.
L.R.C.S (Edin) L.F.P.S (Gls) L.M (Dublin)

Chief Forest Officer MR SYED SALAR

Chief Engineer MR V A DICHE L.C.E.

Private Secretary to H H the Nawab Sahab MR G S. KAR
BHARI M A LL B

Customs Inspector MR SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHMAN
KHANJADE

Mamlatdar Jafarabad MR G A DICHE

JAWHAR RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH
Present Ruler of Jawhar State is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and Prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and Princely title of **SHAH** from Mohomad Taghlakh the Emperor of Delhi.

Born 11th December 1917

Education Was brought up in childhood by Mrs Marston wife of Mr W H Marston Superintendent in the Indian Police Service. Received education at the Rajkumar College Rajkot and then joined the Blundell's Old Public School in England. After leaving the

School received administrative training under competent tutors in England and on return to India in 1937 received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

Married In May 1938 to Shrimant Kamala Raje sister of the Rajahsahab of Jath.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Sport Shooting Riding Tennis and Motoring

The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Area 308 square miles **Average Revenue** Rs 4 00 000

Population 57 261 **Salute** 9 guns permanent

Chief Products Grains such as Paddy Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.

The Capital town of Jawhar is 1 500 feet above the sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Educational Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief There are 3 dispensaries where free relief is provided.

Dewan Rao Bahadur M O Patel B A





J AORA **LIEUTENANT**
COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAI
SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR AL
KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT E
JANG G B E K C I E Nawal
 of Jaora.

Born 1883

Ascended the Gadi in 1895

Educated at the Daly College
 Indore served in the Imperial
 Cadet Corps for fifteen months
 till 1902 and is Honorary
 Lieutenant Colonel in the British
 Army

Marriage His Highness first
 marriage was celebrated in
 1903 2nd marriage in 1905 and
 the 3rd in the year 1921

Recreations Polo Hunting and Golf

Hair Apparent BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR
 ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR His Highness has delegated him
 certain of his administrative powers

Area of State 601 square miles

Revenue Rs 15 00 000

Population 1 00 204

Salute 13 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Chief Minister MOIN UR RIYASAT CAPTAIN SAHIB
 ZADA DR ABDUL WAJID KHAN M A , Ph D (Econ) London

Members

Military Secretary FARRUKH SIYAR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD
 MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Secretary Household Department MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR
 NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB

Member P. W D & Education SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL
 ABEDIN SAHIB

Secretary Law and Justice and Chief Justice High Court MR NASRAT
 MOHAMMAD KHAN M A LL B (Alg)

Revenue Secretary MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB

Finance Secretary MR HABIB-UR REHMAN KHAN B A Member
 Institute of Bankers, (England)

Secretary PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU B Sc LL B

NASIR ALI KHAN—BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR is His Highness' eldest son and heir apparent.

b on 16th May 1906. In his early age he received his education in the Mayo College Ajmer, and the Daly College Indore, and subsequently at home under the tutorship of Major P. F. Norbury DSO I.A. a retired British Officer. The Nawabzada left for England in 1925 where he joined the agricultural college at Cirencester. He successfully received education at the Cirencester College and obtained his Diploma. He was a brilliant sportsman at the College and won his "Blue" in Hockey.

He was Captain of the Hockey eleven of the College for 3 years and of the tennis team for 2 years. He was also a prominent member of the cricket eleven.



He returned home in 1932 and began to take keen interest in the

ness the Nawab Ruler has also delegated certain of his powers to him regarding the general administration of the State.

On the outbreak of the present European war he contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from his own private purse for the prosecution of the war. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King Emperor George V in 1935 he held several public meetings and collected a large sum for the Silver Jubilee Fund which was remitted to the Government of India. He received the Silver Jubilee medal in 1935, and His Imperial Majesty the King George VI Coronation Medal in 1937.

The Nawabzada has three children, 2 sons and one daughter.

Recreation: Polo, Hunting, Shooting, Golf and Tennis.

Address:—Machchhi Bhawan Palace, Jaora, C.I.



JHALAWAR: LIEUT. HIS
HIGHNESS DHRAMDIVAKAR
PRAJAVATSAL MAHARAJ
RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA
SINH JI DEV BAHADUR,
KCSI, MRAS., ARPS,
F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.
AGS, etc., of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July 1900
Married One son. Succeeded
1929

Educated Mayo College
Ajmer; School of Rural
Economy, University of Oxford
Knighthood on the birthday of
His Majesty, June, 1938 Was
Lieutenant in the ITF; is
now Lieutenant with 1/19th
Hyderabad Regiment
(Russells), was attached in 1929
at Fort Sandeman, Balu

chistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot about 70 tigers,
and a few Bisons, in South India, record shot three tigers in
five minutes. Has a taste for music, agriculture, poetry and the
fine arts, Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and
the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association,
London, The British Association for the advancement of Science,
Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of
India, Dehra Dun The Western India Automobile Association, Bombay,

of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowsters and
himself a keen Dowster and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Bisley
Gun Club, The London Gun Club Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club Shri
Bhawani Club, Bijnagar, Lodge Rajputana, and is a Knight of
the Round Table (England), Member of the Standing Committee of
the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37, was President of All India

deeply interested in
Jhalawar State is

Salute 13 guns

Her-Apparent; Maharaj Kumar Shri Harishchandra Bahadur,
born in Oxford, 20th September 1902

ulation. 107,890

hooting and Clay-Pigeon

Rajputana, India; T. A.

JODHPUR *Ali Comm*
 DOLL HIS HIGHNESS RAJ
 RAJESHWAR SAHAI MAHARAJA
 RAJA HIND MAHARAJA
 DHIRAJ SRI UMAD SINGHI
 SAHIB BAHADUR GCSI
 GCH KCVO ADC
 I.L.D. ruler of Jodhpur
 State

Born 1903 *Ascended*
 the *Gun* 1918

Educated At the Mayo
 College Ajmer

Married Daughter of
 Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai
 Singhi Bhati of Umaidna
 gar in 1921 His five sons
 and one daughter



Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji
 Sahib born in 1923

Area of the State 36 071 square miles

Population 2 134 848 Souls

Revenue Rs 1 64 06 000

Permanent Salute 17 local 19 guns

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Chief Minister and Finance Minister Lt Col Sir Donald
 M Field CIE

Home Minister Dewan Bahadur Thakur Madho Singhji
 of Sankhwas

Public Works Minister Mr S G Edgar ISE

Revenue Minister Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhari
 Muhammad Din

Minister for Justice & Reforms Rai Bahadur Lala
 Kanwar Sain MA Bar at law

Minister in Waiting Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpal
 Singhji



**JUNAGADH CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS SIR MAHA
BATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III
GCIE, KCSI, Nawab
Saheb of Junagadh**

Family Babā (Yusufzai
Pathan)

Born 2nd August 1900

Educated Preparatory
school in England and at the
Mayo College Ajmer

How Apparent SHAHZADA
MAHOMED DILAWAR KHANJI
born, 23rd June 1922

Area of the State 3,337 sq miles *Population* 1,545,152

Principal Port Veraval *Revenue* Rs 1 Crore

Salute 15 guns personal and local

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat
khanji Infantry

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President

H H THE NAWAB SAHEB

Vice-President of the Council and Dewan, Junagadh State

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHO-
MED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG, BCS, JP.

Law Member

RAO BAHADUR S T. MANKAD, BA, LLB

Revenue Member :

RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI, OBE

Additional Law Member

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Esq, BA, LLB

KHAIRPUR His
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR,
the present Ruler of
Khairpur State

Born : 4th Jan 1913

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer

Succeeded : December
1935 on the demise of his
father His Highness Mir
Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first-class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area : 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population : 227,168.

Current annual income : Rs 25.84 lakhs.

Minister : Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address : Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KAPURTHALA COLONEL
 HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND
 I DILBAND RASIKH UL
 ITIKAD DAULAT I ENGLISHIA
 RAJA I RAJGAN MAHARAJA
 SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR
 Maharaja of Kapurthala GC
 SI (1911) GCIE (1918)
 Created GBE (1927) on the
 occasion of his Golden Jubilee
 Honorary Colonel of 311th
 Sikhs (45th Rattays Sikhs)
 One of the principal Sikh
 Ruling Princes in India In
 recognition of the prominent
 assistance rendered by the
 State during the Great War
 His Highness salute was raised
 to 15 guns and the annual
 tribute of £9000 a year was
 remitted in perpetuity by the
 British Government received

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Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 1927 and 1929 celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935 and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937 His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937

Born 24th November 1872 son of His Highness the late Raja i Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Heir Apparent SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH

Household Minister and Commandant Kapurthala State Forces

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH CIE IA

Area 652 Square Miles

Population 316 757

Revenue Rs 40 00 000

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450 000 Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager

State Council Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh *President*
 Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh CIE IA *Army Member and*
Vice President Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh *Member Diwan*
 Ajudhia Dass *Foreign and Revenue Member* Khan Bal adur Mohomed
 Said *Judicial Member* and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh *Member for*
 Law and Order

TIRKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH Her Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab

Born 10th May 1892.

Education Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lycée Jansen de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies in St. Paul's High School Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State.



His Majesty King Carol of Roumania

Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.

His
ty

on
558

Spain Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis

Clubs Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.



KOLHAPUR COLONEL
HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI
RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI
MAHARAJA GCSI, GCIE
is descended from the
younger branch of the Great
Shivaji the Founder of the
Maharatta Empire and has the
distinctive honorific title of
Chhatrapati Maharaja

Born 30th July 1897

Educated In India and in
England

Ascended The Gadi in 1922

Married Shri Tara Bai
Maharaj Saheb grand daughter
of the late Maharaja Sir Shri
Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
and Sister of His Highness Shri
Pratapsinh Gaekwar the Maha
raja of Baroda and Shri Vija
yamala Maharaj Saheb the

daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore

Great Sportsman Rider and First Class Whip keen pig sticker
deer hunting by Cheetah a speciality The State pays no tribute

Dynastic Salute 19 guns

Area 3 217 1 Sq miles

Population 9 57 137

Gross Revenue Rs 1 26 86 527

— M n ster

numerous other Institutions both technical and academic Special
facilities for backward and untouchable classes and Female
the Arts and
for Female
(male and
entirely in
Principality
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STATE COUNCIL

Moh RAO BHADUR D A SURVE Prime Minister Moh S A INDUKAR B A.
Revenue Minister Moh D M BHONSALE Ch of Secretary to His Highness Moh RAO
BHADUR R P SAVANT B A I I B Bar at Law Judicial Minister Moh D J JADRAY
B A Financial Secretary to His Highness Moh RAO BHADUR B I Power Private
Secretary to His Highness

KOTAH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHE
MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA
SRI COL SIR UMED SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR G.C.S.I.
G.C.II G.B.E. I.I.D. MAHA
RAO of Kotah

Born 1873 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi 1889 A.D.

Educated Mayo College

Ajmer

Married Eldest daughter
 of His Highness Maharana
 Fateh Singhji Sahib of Udaipur
 in 1892 who died in 1893
 Daughter of His Highness
 Maharao Sahib of Cutch in
 1897 who died in July 1933
 Sister of the Thakur Sahib of
 Isarda (Jaipur State) in 1908



Area of the State 5684 sq miles

Revenue 53.68 lakhs

Population 6,85,804

Salute 19 Guns

Family History The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect
 of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. The

reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according
 to the spirit of the law in force in British India

There are 136 schools, 33 dispensaries and 451 Co operative
 Societies in the State

assistance of two
 C.I.E., a first class
 ujji Saksena, M



KUTCH HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, GCSI
GCIE, Maharao of
Kutch

Born in 1866 Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885

Attended the Imperial Conference London and the League of Nations Geneva in 1921 Attended the Round Table Conference 1931

Education Privately educated

Heir Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI

Heir Presumptive M K S MADANSINHJI

Area 8 249 5 square miles excluding the Runn which is about 9 000 square miles

Revenue About Rs 32 00 000

Population 514 307

Salute Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns

Dewan RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D RANA
 B A LL B

OFFICERS

Naib Dewan JADURAM P BHATT, B A LL B

Police Commissioner KHAN BAHADUR M R KOIHWALLA

Judicial Assistant N M PATWARDHAN, B A, I L B
 Bar at I r w

Chief Medical Officer JADAVJI H VAIDYA I M S
 (Bom) D O M S (I o n d)

Chief Staff Officer I T Col J A W FOOTITT

LIMBI MAHARANA SRI DALATSINHJI KCSI KCII THAKORE SAHEB of LIMBI is a descendant of Maharana Sri Manuji and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti. He rules over one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal aut normy.



Born 11th July 1868
Accession to Gadi 14th April 1908 **Edu & ed** Privately
Clubs A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society Royal Empire Society—Rosharara Delhi—Rajputana Club Mount Abu—Willingdon Club Bombay
A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Salute 9 guns
Heir YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYASINHJI who is married to Rajkumari Shri Nandkunvarba daughter of the late HH the Maharaja Hesarisinhji of Idar

Shri Pratapba.

Area of the State 343.96 sq miles, besides 707 miles of Barwalla villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka **Population** 40,088
Revenue Rs 9,00,000 (including Barwalla revenue)

STATE OFFICERS

Deewan RAJKUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI MA LLB (Cantab) FRGS Bar at Law
Natb Dewan TULSIDAS J LAWINGIA BA
Deputy Karbhari JIVANSINHJI M JHALA GBVC
Revenue Commissioner NARSINHJI A JHALA
Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish BHILDARDAS N JAJAL BA Bar at Law
Headmaster and Educational Inspector AMRITLAL D PANDYA BA
Munsiff and 1st Class Magistrate AMRITLAL C MEHTA BA LLB
Ag Superintendent of Police JHALA PRABHATSINHJI VERABHAI

PERSONAL STAFF

Honorary Personal Secretary and Head of Female Ed
Miss (Dr) ELIZABETH SHARPE KHM FRGS etc
Private Secretary MR CHHOTALAL HARJIWAN



LUNAWADA LIEUT HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI
RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan once the Emperor of Gujarat Cutch and Kathiawar

Born 1910 *Ascended the*
Gad: 1930

Educated At Mayo College
Ajmer

Married In 1931 Maharani
Saheb Shri Manharkunverba
daughter of Capt His High
ness Maharana Raj Saheb

Shri Sir Amarsinhji K C S I K C I E of Wankaner State

Heir apparent Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji born
on 14th October 1934

Area of State 388 square miles

Population 95 162 *Revenue* Rs 5 50 000

Dynastic Salute 9 guns

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan J N VARMA ESQ B A LL B M Sc Econ (London)
BARRISTER AT LAW

Naib Dewan K S PRAVINSINHJI

Sar Nyayadhish VADIAL A MEHTA B A LL B

Private Secretary SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI

Huzur Personal Assistant N K KANABAR

Nyayadhish G H ANANDJIWALA B A LL B

Offg Police and Excise Superintendent S M PANDYA

Chief Medical Officer NENSHI D SHAH MB BS

Revenue Officer AMBALAL R. DAVE B A

Customs Officer & Educational Inspector AMRITLAL P SHAH
B A (Hons)

Head Master S A High School RAMNIKLAL G MODI M A

Offg Forest Officer S L DAVE

MAIHAR RAJA SIR
BRIJNATH SINGHJI DFO
BAHADUR K C I I is a
 Kachhwaha Rajput enjoying a
 hereditary salute of 9 guns and a
 full Civil and Criminal jurisdiction—
 is a member of the
 Chamber of Princes in his own
 right

Born on 2 nd February 1896

Succeeded to the Cadi on
the 16th December 1911

Educated at the Daly College
Indore

The first Rani Sahiba Shrimati
 Jadeji (married 1915) who died
 in 1930 was a daughter of His
 Highness Thakore Shri Daulat
 Singhji Thakore Sahib of Dhrol
 in Kathiawar. The present
 Senior Rani Sahiba (married
 1920) mother of the late Raja



The Ruler has two sons and three daughters the eldest
 Rajkumari Sahiba has been married to the Rajasahib of Dindia (U P)

Her Apparent YUVRAJ GOVIND SINGHJI is being educated
 at the Mayo College Ajmer

Capital Maihar (G I P Railway)

Area of the State 407 square miles

Population 68 991 Annual Revenue—Nearly 5 lacs

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and
 a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and
 its bye products

The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include
 food grains oil seeds sugar cane fruit etc etc

The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest
 Limestone almost on the surface—with the railway passing through
 its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial
 development—while there still remain very good prospects for
 industries like the manufacture of oil soap sugar alcohol dry ice and
 the like

are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the pro-
 and prosperous regime of the present Ruler



MANDI MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR KCSI, the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chander bansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon Major 3/17 Dogra Regiment

*Born 20th August 1904
Ascended the Gadi 1913*

Invested with full ruling powers 1925

Educated Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College Lahore

Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24

Married Twice First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithuraj Singh of Rajpura in 1930

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt Palestine Syria Greece Turkey Balkans etc in 1927 Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France Germany Czechoslovakia Austria and Hungary in 1937

Recreations Shooting Tennis and Cricket

Heir apparent SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH born 7th December 1923

2nd Son Sri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh born 5th August 1931

Daughters Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi born 12th December 1928 and Second daughter born 8th November 1938

Salute 11 guns

Area of the State 1200 square miles

Population 207,465 *Average annual Revenue* Rs 12,48,483

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS

- 1 KANWAR SHIV PAL B.Sc. *Offg Chief Minister*
 - 2 RAI SAINI BAKISHI BRAHM DASS *Retentive Secretary*
- Address* Mandi State Punjab India
Telegraphic Address Paharpadsha Mandi

MAYURBHANJ MAHA
RAJA SIR PRATAP CHAN
DRA BHANJ DEO K C
I F Maharaja of Mayurbhanj
Born February 1901

*Succeeded to the Gais on the
23rd April 1928 on the demise
of his elder brother Lieutenant
Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj
Deo*

The Maharaja is a member of
the Chamber of Princes by his
own right

*Educated At the Mayo
College Ajmer and Muir
Central College Allahabad*

*Married On the 25th
November 1925 the daughter
of Maharaj Kumar Sirdar
Singhji and grand-daughter of
the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar
Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana*

Heir apparent TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State 4 243 square miles *Population* 889 603 *Revenue*
Rs 33 00 000 *Salute* 1 permanent salute of 9 guns

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States
of the Eastern States Agency numbering forty two twenty six of
which were till recently known as the Orissa States fourteen as the
Central Provinces States and two as the Bengal States The history
of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous



The State is administered very much on British Indian lines judicial
independence which has been secured under a full powered High
Court being a special feature of its administration The State is rich
in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore
needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur The
activities of the Geological Department recently organised by the



MORVI His HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHIDHIRJI BAHADUR
CBE KCSI Maharaja of
Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in
 India and England

Heir YUVARAJ SHREE
 MAHENDRASINHJI

Second Son MAHARAJ
 KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR

Area of State 822 square
 miles Morvi State has a
 district in Cutch also with an
 area of about 50 square miles
Population 113,024 in
 1931 (Increase during
 1921-1931 17 per cent)

Average Revenue Rs 50,00,000 *Salute* 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical
 service of ocean going steamers from Europe Japan Java
 America as well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway solely the property of the State 133 miles

Morvi Tramway 63 miles

State Postal Service post offices in over 60 per cent of
 the State villages letter boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone over 40 per cent of the villages directly
 connected with the capital city

Industries in the State Cotton Pressing and Ginning
 Factories Parshuram Pottery Works Ltd Morvi Salt Works
 Railway Workshop Electric Power House the New Lakhidhirji
 Spinning and Weaving Mills Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works
 Mayur Metal Works The Bone Factory The Morvi Match
 Works Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory The
 Kathiawar Paint Works and The Oil Mill

Free primary and secondary education

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan M D SOLANKI B A LL B

1st Member M P BAXI B A LL B

2nd Member B M BUCH, High Court Pleader

MAHARAJ KUMAR
SHREE MAHENDRA-
SINHJI, HEIR APPA-
RENT, MORVI STATE
KATHIAWAR

Born 1st January 1915

Education Elementary education in Morvi under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors

Joined Rajkumar College Rajkot in 1928 and studied for the Diploma Course

Left for England for higher studies in 1933 studied at Bradfield College for some time and travelled all over Europe

Returned to India and joined St Mary's High School Bombay in 1934 for Senior Cambridge Examination

In 1938 was associated with the Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration was appointed Joint President State Council in 1939 with the charge of the portfolios of the Department of Education, Medicine and Public Works

He is a keen sportsman. A good Tennis and Cricket player. Has played in the Western India Tennis Tournaments

The Maharaj Kumar Sahib takes special interest in Medical Relief in the State and the present efficiency and popularity of this Department is entirely due to his lively interest particularly in the surgical work done in the State Hospitals





MUDHOL SHRIMANT
RAJA BHAIRAV SINGH
the Ruler of Mudhol
State (minor) claims descent
from the Sheshodia Maha-
ranas of Udaipur

Born 15th October 1909
Succeeded his father who
abdicated the Gadi on the 9th
November 1937 with the
sanction of the Crown Repre-
sentative

The Raja Saheb is being
educated at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School
Poona and was at the Doon School Westgate on Sea England
for 4 years

Area of the State 360 square miles

Population 62,832

Average Revenue Rs. 4,85,000

Salute 9 guns

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

The minority Administration is carried on by a Council
of Administration consisting of Shri Lady Parvadevi Regent
Ranisheba mother of the minor Rajasahb as President with
the Dewan as Vice President and three other members

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has
been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation

Address Mudhol (Deccan States Agency)

MYSORE: COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SRI KRISHNARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja
of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884
Succeeded. 1st February
 1895

Educated: Privately
Invested with full ruling
powers: 1902 *Celebrated*
Silver Jubilee of his reign
8th August 1927.



Area of the State 29,474 82 square miles

Population: 6,557,302.

Revenue. Rs 3,95,54,000

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore, and Fern
 Hill (Nilgiris)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Deuan of Mysore

AMIN UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M ISMAIL, K C I E, O B E, C St.J.

Members

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA Mr N. MADHAVA RAU, B A, B L

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA Mr K V ANANTARAMAN, B A

Private Secretary to His Highness

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K C S I, J P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness

RAJASABHABHUSHANA Mr T. THUMBOO CHETTY,

B.A., O B E., K S G

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore passed away at Bangalore
Palace on 3-8-40



NAGOD RAJA SHRIMANT
MAHENDRA SINGH JEE
DEO BAHADUR RAJA
SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE

The Rulers of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs one of the four Agnikula clans whose traditional home is on Mount Abu The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest but exceedingly difficult to unravel

Born 5th Feb 1916 *Succeeded* 26th February 1926 and assumed powers on 9th February 1936

Educated Daly College, Indore Administrative training at Bangalore *Married* In May 1932 to the daughter of H H The Maharana of Dharampur State Has one son and two

Revenue Nearly 3 lacs Dynastic Salute 9 guns Capital Nagod (16 miles from Satna G I P Ry) Recreation Tennis

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

[Faint, illegible text, likely names of principal officers]

NARSINGARH H H RAJA VIKRAM SINGHJI BAHADUR the present Ruler of Narsingarh State C I The ruling family of Narsingarh are Umat Rajputs an offshoot of the Parmars, the former Lords of Malva

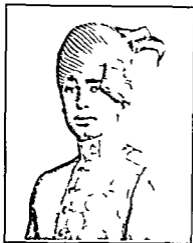
Born On 21st September 1909 Succeeded his father on the 23rd April 1924 Invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929

Educated At the Daly College Indore and the Mayo College Ajmer and passed the Diploma Examination in April 1927 After leaving the College he went to Bangalore to receive administrative training under the Mysore Government In July

1928 His Highness proceeded on a short trip to Europe and visited England Scotland and France This trip was mainly arranged to impart his liberal education a finishing touch *Married* A daughter of the Heir Apparent of the Kutch State in June 1929

His Highness undertook a second continental tour in April 1933 for reasons of health as also to familiarize himself with the various systems of Government and to find out ways and means of improving the resources of his State

The State pays no tribute to the British Government but pays annually through the British Government Rs 85 000 (Salim Shahi) to the Indore State and receives annually Rs 1 200 from the Gwalior State and Rs 5 102 from the Dewas Senior and Junior States



system Juvenile offences has been enacted Local Self Government has been thrown open to the public and people are taken more and more into confidence



NAWANAGAR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI LT COL SIR

DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT
SINHJI JADEJA G.C.I.E.
K.C.S.I. ADC Maharaja
Jam Sahib of Nawanagar

Born 1895 The adopted
son of His late Highness
Maharaja Jam Shri Sir
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja
Ascended the Gadi on
2nd April 1933

Received The Insignia of
K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of
G.C.I.E. in 1939

Educated Raj Kumar
College Rajkot Malvern
College and University Col
lege London

Married 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness
the Maharao Sahib of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919 Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
Rifles (Napier's) rose to the rank of Captain

Specialised Courses Small Arms Course Lewis Gun
Course Tactics Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course

Recreation Racquets Cricket Squash Tennis Shooting

Address Jamnagar Nawanagar Kathiawar

Area of State 3791 sq miles

Population 409192 Revenue Rs 90 lakhs yearly

Salute 15 guns Chief Port Bedi Bunder

Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalsinhji

Sahib Born on 20th February 1939

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Dewan KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI

Military Secretary and Home Member COL. R. K. HIMAT
SINHJI

Judicial Secretary K. K. THAKOR ESQ

Trade & Commerce Secretary DR. B. N. ANANTANI B.A.,
DR. LIT. BAR AT LAW

Political Secretary D. L. SARAYA B.A. LL.B.

Personal Assistant CAPTAIN GEOFFREY CLARK

Manager J & D Railway RAJ SAHIB GIRDHARLAL
D. MEHTA

Port Commissioner COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE R.N.

Chief Medical Officer DR. P. M. MEHTA M.D.M.S. F.C.P.S.

ORCHHA His Highness
SARAMAD-1 RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEVI
BAHADUR, K C S I, OF
ORCHHA

Born. 14th April 1899

Ascended the Gadi On
the 4th March 1930

Educated In the Daly
College, Indore, Raghunath
College, Rajkot, and Mayo
College, Ajmer, also received
administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces

Married A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead, subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal

Heir Apparent RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV

Area of State 2 080 square miles *Population* 314 661

Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs)

Salute 15 guns

STATE CABINET

President

HIS HIGHNESS

Vice President

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M A, D Litt (*Chief Adviser*)

Members

1 - - - - - SHRI SINGH (Chief Minister)

2

3

4

(Minister)





PALAMPUR LT COL
 HIS HIGHNESS ZUDD
 TUL MULLA DEWAN MAHAKHAN
 SHRI TALEH MUHAMMED KHAN
 BAHADUR, G.C.I.F. K.C.I.O.
 ADC Nawab of Palampur

Born On the 7th July
 1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gth 1918

His Highness is a Yusufzal
 Lohani Pathan

He is the 29th Ruler of
 the House

Palampur is a very ancient Muslim State in India

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly
 of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month
 of September 1928

His Highness the Nawab Saleh Bahadur was invited by
 His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to England in the year
 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary ADC on the auspicious
 occasion of His Majesty's Coronation

Heir NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL MUHAMMED KHAN BAHADUR

Area of State 1 774 64 square miles

Population 265 424

Revenue Rs 11 64 987

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in Cloth Grain Sugar and Rice is
 carried on The capital is Palampur situated on the B. B. &
 C. I. Railway It is a very old settlement of which mention
 was made in the 8th century

Baron S. K. NAYANPALLI ESQUIRE B.A. LL.B.

Judicial Adviser DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAWARI M.A.
 LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Excise Minister D. V. PATWARI ESQUIRE
 B.A. LL.B.

Revenue Minister K. S. DESAI ESQUIRE B.A.

PARTABGARH : His Highness MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGH BAHADUR KCSI, of Partabgarh

Born : In 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi : In 1929

Hereditary Salute : 15 guns

Partabgarh State also called the Hanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Salim Shahi Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State

Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States)



enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed Mahakma Khas where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Annual average Revenue about Rs 5 55 000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : MR TRIBHOVANDAS J RAJA MA LL B

Naib Dewan : SHAH MANAKLAL BA LL B

Kamdar Khasgi : SHAH MANNALAL

High Court Judge : MR HENCHANDRA SOGANI BSc LL B,
Advocate

Private Secretary to His Highness : MR PIFFROZESHAW LARDOONJI

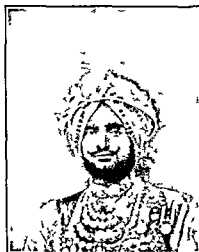
Revenue Officer : MAHARAJ BALWANTSINGH

Civil and Criminal Judge : BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL BA,
LL B

Medical Officer : DR JIWANLAL P PAREKH LM & S

Educational Officer : MR W G KALP, BA

Superintendent of Police : PUROHIT JAGDISH LAL



PATIALA DR HIS
HIGHNESS FARZAND I
KHAS DAULAT I ENGLISHIA
MANSUR UL-ZAMAN AMIR UL
UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHARAJA I
RAJGAN SHRI YADAVINDRA
SINGHI I I D MAHENDRA
BAHADUR YADU VANSHAVATANS
BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN the
present Ruler of Patiala which
is the largest of the Phulkian
States and the Premier State
in the Punjab

Born 7th January 1913
Succeeded 23rd March 1938
on the demise of his father
Maharaja Sir Bhupindra
Singhi Mahendra Bahadur

Since his accession to the Gadi
His Highness has introduced

many reforms of far reaching character. The creation of a separate Public Health Department and a department of Rural uplift the improvement of Medical Services in the State through the introduction of touring dispensaries the abolition of many Birs and game preserves in the plains the remission of arrears in land revenue the passing of Small Towns Act the building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of the Bhupindra Cement Works are but a few instances of His Highness' great initiative in promoting the welfare and prosperity of his people.

His Highness is an all round sportsman—a first class shot a great angler a crack tennis player and superb cricketer. It is however in cricket that his prowess is so well known. He was awarded the All India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian team in the last match at Bombay. The State is rich in antiquities especially at Pinjour Sirhind Bhatinda Narnaul etc. It possesses valuable

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government it has rendered help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the Great War is unsurpassed. No sooner the present war was declared than His Highness placed his services and the

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Area (sq. miles) | 5,132.6 | Population | 2,01,00,000 |
| Gross Annual Income | Rs. 1,57,00,000 | Salute | 17 guns |

PATNA : MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna State. *Born : 1912*

Ascended the Gadi 1933

Educated : At the Mayo College Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution

Married : In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraaj of Patiala.

History : Maharaja Ramaji Deo a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1150 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha the second son of



Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital with several outlying Dispensaries and two Child Welfare Centres. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo *Area of the State* 2511.7 sq miles *Population* 566,943 *Revenue* Rs 11,60,630 *Salute* 9 guns

ADMINISTRATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Chief Minister</i> | Mr Raj Kanwar M.A. P.C.S. (Retd.); Judicial M.R.A.S. (London), Secretary to the Cabinet |
| <i>Chief Medical Officer</i> | Dr. S. S. Das, M.A., Audit |
| <i>Chief of Police and Forest Officer</i> | Raj Sardar Keber Singh |
| <i>Officer</i> | Mr. M. G. Mukerji |



PORBANDAR His
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWAR
SINHJI BAHADUR KCSI
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar

Born 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi
1908

Educated At the Raj
kumar College Rajkot

Married In 1920
Princess Rupaliba MBE
daughter of His Highness
Maharana Saheb Shri Sir
Daulatsinhji Bahadur
KCSI of Limbdi

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club Porbandar

Area of State 642 25 square miles Population 115 741

Revenue Rs 25 00 000 Salute 13 guns

Wazir

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI —Tazim Sardar

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE :

Dewan Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji

Nayab Dewan Khan Bahadur Framroze S Master BA

Chief Medical Officer DR D N KALYANWALA MR

CS (Eng) LRCP (Lon) FCPS (Bom) FR

SM (Lon) LM & S (Bom) F O B S (Edin) Etc

Judicial Secretary MR HARILAL DHURV BA LLB

Huzur Private Secretary JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSIHJI

DIPSINHJI BA LLB

Port Commissioner MR R S RAJA IYER B Com

Revenue Commissioner MR JAGJIWANDAS N SHAH

State Engineer MR MANILAL R JIVRAJANI BE

AMIE

Of

Forces CAPTAIN

CI

I MANIAD BA

RADHANPUR His HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHIB UL TAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Sahib Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur K.C.I.L. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born 10th October 1899
Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937
Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937
Investiture Durbar with full



W. H. S. No. 1

with full Plenary Privileges and full powers
Area of the State 1150 square miles *Population* 70,530 souls

Revenue About Rs 8,00,000

... to the British Government or to any
... receives an annual Jama
from the surrounding 8 villages
Varahi 4 of Jhinjhawada 4 of
... the revenues of the

products

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE

LL.B. *Treasury Officer* Mr
KHAN BAHADUR ELSUJJI BAKJI
LL.B. *Police*
C. SHAM B.A. LL.B.
Chief Medical Officer
Engineer P.W.D. Mr AM



RAJKOT HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot
(Kati awar)

Born On 4th March 1910
succeeded to the Gadi on 21st
April 1931

Educated At Rajkumar Col-
lege Rajkot and later on in
England at Highgate School
London He belongs to the
Vibhami clan of Jadeja Raj-
puts and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State 283 sq miles
Population 75 540
Average Revenue Rs 12 50 000
Dynastic Salute 19 guns

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-
operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representative
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and
democratic Municipality linked thereto

Rajkot town is a trade emporium also known for its various
industrial activities It is the headquarters of the WIS Agency
and is served by three important Railway lines Educationally it is
the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of
Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College the Rajkumar College
Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls High School

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deewan N N ANKLESARIA Esq CIE Bar at Law
Secretary to the Deewan K S VALERAWALA RANWALA
Revenue Officer MR H R BUCH BA LLB
Registrar His Court MR MADHAVLAL K PARIKH BA LLB
Police Superintendent KUMAR SHRI MAHENDRASINHJI
Sar Nayazadhi MR J M LANDYA BA LLB (Advocate OS)
Director of Electrical Undertakings RAI SAHLB A C DAS
Chief Medical Officer DR S RODRIGUES MBBS
Principal Dharmendrasinhji College REV A ESTELLER SJ PhD
Educational Inspector MR C A BUCH MA BSc
State Engineer MR T D SANGHAVI BE (Civil)
His Highness Thakore Saheb died of heart failure on 11th June 1940

**RAJPIPLA MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI
VIJAYSINHJI KCSI**

MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA

Family Gohel Rajput

Born 30th January 1890

Date of succession 26th
September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar
College Rajkot and Imperial
Cadet Corps Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in
Europe and America Hon
Major XVI Light Cavalry

Clubs Marlborough Club
London Hurlingham Club Lon
don Willingdon Sports Club
Bombay The Calcutta Club
Calcutta

Recreations: Polo Racing
Shooting Won the Derby in
1934 with "Windsor Lad"

His Apparent YUVARAJSHRI RAJENDRASINHJI Born 1912

Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji Born 1917

Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji Born 1925

Rajpipla is a premier State in the Gujerat States Agency Its
Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty *Area of State* 1517 50 square
miles

Population 206 085

Revenue Rs 27 00 000

Permanent & Hereditary Salute 13 guns

Indian States Forces Infantry Full Company of 165 men A class
first line troops Cavalry Troop of 25 B class

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate
mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from



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ed
e

1 Making all services pensionable 2 Extension of the Survey
Settlement System to every village in the State 3 Making Primary
Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and
higher education 4 Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows
and the destitute 5 Encouragement to Trade and Industry
Introduction of the 1027 A L F Variety of cotton throughout the
State 6 Extension of the State Forces
Introduction of

Principal Officer Mr PHEROZE D KOTHAVALA LL.B Dewan



RAMPUR CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZAND I DILPIZIRI
DAULAT I INGLISHIA MUKHLIS
UD DAULAH NASIR UL MULA
AMIR UL UMARA NAWAB SIR
SAYED MOHAMMED RAZA ALI
KHAN BAHADUR MUSTAID I
JANG KCSI D LITT LLD
 Ruler of Rampur The ruling family of Rampur are Sayeds and come from the famous Sadat-i-Barcha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born 17th November 1906
 Succeeded to the Gadi on 10th June 1930 Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Kt CIL
 His Highness has two sons and

six daughters

Heir Apparent COL NAWABZADA SAYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR *Born* on 22nd November 1913

His Highness is the pro Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles a member of the East India Association and Marlborough Club London

Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family During the Great War of 1914-18 Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammed Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State 89·54 square miles

Population 464,919

Revenue Rs 51 lakhs

Permanent Salute 15 guns

STATF COUNCIL

President—SAYED BASHIR HUSSAIN ZAHEDI BA (Cantl)
Bar at Law Chief Minister

Members MR R H SALOWAY ICS *Finance and Revenue*
 Minister SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN ICS *Home*
 Minister

MR HIRI LAL VERMA Bar at Law *State Advocate & Minister*
In charge Legislative Department

Secretary MR NASIR UL DIN MASOOD BA

R TWA HIS HIGHNESS BANDH
 VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
 SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR
 G C I F K C S I MAHARAJA OF
 REWA (Rajput Baghel)

Born 1903 *Ascended the gadi*
 in 1918 *invested with ruling*
powers in 1927

Educated At the Daly College
 Indore

Married In 1919 a sister of
 His Highness the Maharaja of
 Jodhpur and also married in
 1925 the daughter of His late
 Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
 Singh Bahadur K C S I
 K C I E Ruler of Kishangarh

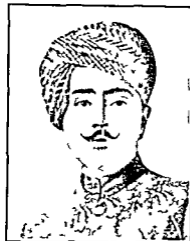
The Maharaja is a noted
 sportsman and has shot 550
 tigers

He was a delegate to all the
 three sessions of the Round Table
 Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
 Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General
 Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King
 Edward Medical School Indore

Heir Apparent SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
 SAHIB (born in 1923)

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Area of State</i> 13 000 square miles | <i>Population</i> 1 587 445 |
| <i>Revenue</i> Rs 60 00 000 | <i>Salute</i> 17 guns |

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
 India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda
 Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U P on the East by the
 Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur on the
 South by the Central Provinces and on the West by the States of
 Maihar Nagod Sobawal and Kotha The State has a number of
 Waterfalls some of which Chachai and Keoti are famous for their
 height and grandeur The State is very rich in mineral resources



matters of public interest as are referred to it His Highness takes
 very great interest in the Administration of the State and in the
 development of trade and industries for which purpose he has insti-
 tuted a State Bank with branches all over the State.



RATLAM MAJOR
GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJ
SINGHI GCIE, KCS
KCV O ADC to H
Majesty the King Emperor
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Ratlam

Born 13th January 1880 Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect and esteem by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa

Educated At the Dal College at Indore

Succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji K C I E) in 1893

Married In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar by whom he has two daughters and two sons

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918, was mentioned in despatches was presented with

'Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur' by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919 Was promoted to the rank of Major General and appointed A D C to His Majesty the King Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended at the invitation of His Majesty the London Coronation in May 1937 Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player

Heir Apparent MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHI
Area of State 693 square miles *Population* 107,321
Revenue Rs 10 lakhs *Salute* 13 guns (local salute 15 guns)

STATE COUNCIL.

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do

11 RAJ DA ADHI SAKHIA D SC LLD
 Mr Dalpatram M Bhatt B A (Hon) I L B

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LOKENDRA SINGH HEIR APPARENT

Ratlam State Central India

Born 9th November 1927

Active and intelligent the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life. From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity.

In February 1934 at the age of 7 the Maharaj Kumar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and he acquitted himself very creditably. He met Their Excellencies Lord Goschen Lord Willingdon Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam.



When in England in 1933 the Maharaj Kumar attended the Coronation at Westminster Abbey and had the honour to be invited to all functions including Luncheons Dinners Garden Parties etc at Buckingham Palace and other places connected with His Majesty's Coronation. Met Their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was specially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation. Visited Olympia Aldershot Hurlingham etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournament between India vs the World.

Education Is preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination under a European Guardian and Tutor helped by an Indian Assistant and a Shastri. His Highness the Maharaja is himself directly supervising the Prince's education. Attended Colet Court School Hammersmith London in 1937 during His Highness the Maharaja's visit on the occasion of the King's Coronation.

Hobbies Riding swimming shooting cricket physical training drill fencing rowing etc. Has a very good ear for music especially English and takes great interest in the activities of the Indian States Forces Unit called the Lokendra Rifles named after him.

Medals Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal



SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS
MUBA RIZ UD DAULAH
MUZZAFFER UL MULX
NUSRA T E JUNG NAWAB BAH
DUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER
MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN
NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909
Succeeded 19th November
1930

Married Her Highness Arjum
and Bano Sarkar e Aliya Nawab
Nusrat Zamani Nawab-Begum
of Sachin the eldest sister of
His Highness the Nawab of
Loharu on 7th July 1930 Her
Highness Ahmama Sultan Nur
Mahal Nawab Yakut Zamani
Begum on 23rd July 1937 and
Her Highness Manzar Sultan
Muntaz Mahel Nawab Massar
rat Zamani Begum on 10th May
1938

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College Rajkot

191 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim
Mohammed Yakut
on the basis of
Alliance Sidi
State of Sachin
Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully
Sovereign The State pays no tribute either to the British Govern
ment or to any other State

Sachin The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. R.
& C. I. Railway

Dumas The Summer Capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea
resort ten miles by motor road from Surat The only summer resort
of its kind on the Western coast Connected with Grand Trunk
Telephone and other modern conveniences *Amusements in Dumas*
Sea bathing promenade tennis cricket motoring etc

Private Secretary RAJ E MANYA SARDAR AMBAPRASAD NATHUR

Military Secretary SARDAR RAFIQ E KHAN THAKORE NATWAR
SINHJI LARBATSINHJI VANSIA

Address QASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)

SANGLI CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR CHINTA
MANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA
SAHEB PATWARDHAN K C I E
Raja of Sangli

Born 1890 *Ascended the*
Gadi in 1903 *Educated at the*
Rajkumar College at Raikot
Her Highness is the daughter of
Sir M V Joshi K C I F B A
LL B Advocate of Amraoti Ex
Home Member of the Govern-
ment of Central Provinces

Heir SHRIMANT RAJ
KUMAR MADHAI RAO *alias* RAO
SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVRAJ
B A



Area of the State 1136 sq miles

Population 258 442

Revenue The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15 80 906

Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction i.e. power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

Has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee

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The total number of Co operative Societies is 86 made up of 78

su ts

The State has (a) three Boys High Schools one Girls High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women and (b) one Hospital five dispensaries and one Maternity Home



SANT MAHARAJA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902.

Educated in the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress. The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—

Many other improvements of the State have been made since then.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahib were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933 by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area of the State 394 Square Miles

Population 87,531 as per census of 1931

Revenue Rs. 4,02,166

Heir apparent MAHARAJA KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI born on 1st December 1907

Officiating Dewan N. I. DIVCHA B.A. LL.M.

**MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI
PRAVINSINHJI** Heir-
Apparent Sant State Gujarat
States Agency

Born 1st December 1907

Education Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors Joined Rajkumar College Rajkot Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University in 1925 Joined Baroda College At School and College he has won several Cups Prizes and Medals in tournaments A good tennis and football player



Marriage On the 15th May 1928 married Malrajkumari Shri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of Maharajkumar Saheb Shri Vijayraji Heir Apparent Cutch State Bhuj

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938

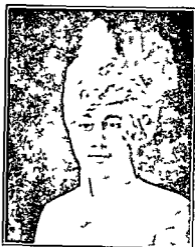
DECORATIONS

Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937

CLUBS

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay and the Royal Western India Turf Club Bombay

Address Santrampur Sant State Gujarat



SIRMOOR HIS HIGHNESS
LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHADUR the present Ruler of Sirmoor comes from a collateral branch of the ruling house of Bhati Rajputs of Jaisalmer in Rajputana which has been in possession of the State since A D 1095. The Ruler enjoys full judicial and administrative powers.

Born 10th January 1912

Area of the State 1141 square miles *Annual revenue* 10 00 000 *Population* 148 568
Salute 11 Guns

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November 1933 when he was only 21 years old. He has introduced remarkable

constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of government. He has set up a Council of Ministers who do not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments or the judiciary from the executive with a bench of two judges activities in the State under accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects. Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much. He works hard in the interest of his people and is

year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and the amount and extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report. In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed. The activities of this Board cover Co-operative movement Co-operative Banking Marketing Education Medical help Communication and Industries. The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages. The question of Rural Indebtedness which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India has been taken up seriously by this Board. This question difficult as it is has been tackled by an enactment the Sirmoor Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Mahan

National Bank on the other. A Central Agricultural Demonstration Farm is going to be set up very soon and various cottage industries are to be introduced within two or three months. An Agricultural Exhibition takes place every year which is utilized to teach the agriculturists by means of lectures slides and demonstrations all the modern methods of agriculture maternity and child welfare, and village hygiene and sanitation.

Many prohibitive restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed. Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle. Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists. The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board. Several primary and upper primary schools for boys have been opened in villages. A scheme for Free Primary Education of a type best suited to the needs of the country has been adopted. The Mahavidya, a full fledged

The construc
d headquarters
r construction

Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board and village roads are being constructed by co operative methods in the villages where Co operative Societies exist. In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters, and the St John Ambulance touring doctor qualified Vaidas have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja an all round sportsman takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmoor Sappers and Miners commanded by an experienced English Military Officer Major C A Grant Rundle M.C. The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut and only a small

Highness further put his personal services and the services of his troops at the disposal of the Government. The Re organization and the training of the Sirmoor Sappers are going on very fast for this purpose.

COUNCIL.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SANES BHADRA Mr N N Roy M.A. LL.B. Foreign and Political Minister Mr R G Abhihi B.A. (N.C.) Revenue Minister Mr C I Saxena B.A. P.C.S. (Rtd.) Minister for Law and Justice Mr Bhagwant Swarup B.A. LL.B. Council Secretary

HIGH COURT

Mr Gauri Prashad Saxena (Rtd. Dist. and Sessions Judge) Chief Justice Mr Krishna Swarup B.A. (London) Barrister at Law Judge High Court Mr Jagdish Singh B.A.

Mr Mahan Lal
Kishan B.A.
Singh
Mr
B
Mitra



TONK His HIGHNESS SAID UD DAULAH WAZIR UL MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT I JUNG G C I E Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana) is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie

Born 1879

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H H Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur GCSI GCIE

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State 2 553 square miles

Population 317 360 according to census of 1931

Revenue Rs 21 76 283 *Salute* 17 guns

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural area has been introduced. All education is free throughout the State. The personnel of the State Council is as follows —

ADMINISTRATION

President His HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR

Vice President and Finance Member LT COL G W ANDERSON C I E

Hon'le Member KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN SALAR I JUNG

Development Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MOHD MAULA BAKSHI M A

Judicial Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SHAMSUL HASAN

Revenue Member SYED NASIRUDDIN HYDER

Secretary M SYED MAQUL AHMAD B A

**TRIPURA CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS BISHAMA
SAMARA BIJOYEE MAHA
MAHODAYA PANCH SRIJUKTA
MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR
BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN
BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA
of Tripura**

Born 19th August 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi On the death of his father on 13th August 1923 and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August 1927

Married On the 16th January 1929 the sixth daughter of Late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur KCIF KBE of Bahampur (Oudh) and on her death in November 1930

married for the second time the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIE Maharaja of Panna (CI) Has one son and two daughters

Heir Apparent Maharajkumar Srila Sriyut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur Area of the State 4116 square miles Permanent Salute 13 Guns Population 382 450 (1931 Census) Revenue (including Zemindaries) Rs 33 42 104 (based on the average of five years)

Capital AGARTALA a pretty and well laid town 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (A B Ry)

Recreation Tennis shooting and big game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Chief Minister MANYABARA RAI J C, SEN BARADUK B A BCS (Retd)

Minister of Local Self Government MANYABARA RAJA SANIB RAMA BOBN JUNG BARADUK FRGS

Finance Minister RAI J M CHATTERJEE BARADUK M A BCS (Retd)

Minister of Developments THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH SARIH

Minister of Public Health DR M M MAJUMDAR LMS

Chief Secretary to H H RAI DEWAN K DUTT BARADUK M A B.L.

Private Secretary to H H & Officer-in-charge Army Dept CAPT MAHARAJKUMAR D K. DEV VARMAN BARADUK

Military Secretary to H H MAJOR KUMAR P K DEV VARMAN BARADUK

Asst Military Secretary KUMAR KANENDRA KISHORE DEV VARMAN BARADUK B A

Chief Justice IT K C NAG MBE, BAR AT LAW

State Engineer ...





TRAVANCORE HIS
HIGHNESS SRI PADMANA
BHA DASA VANCHI
PALA SIR BALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
NIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG
GCIE DLITT (Andhra)
Maharaja of Travancore

Born 7th November 1912

Ascended the Musnad on 1st
September 1924 Invested
with Ruling Powers on 6th
November 1931

Educated Privately

His Highness is Colonel in Chief
of the Travancore State Forces

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore on the East by the Districts of Madura Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India containing an extensive hill region numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the Census of 1931 the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority judicial administrative and legislative yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs without however failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions

evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the

first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established the Travancore Credit Bank for granting long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation

Among the first fruits of the State's policy of industrialisation may be mentioned the Pallivasal Hydro Electric Scheme the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing besides Sugar 26 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as liniments liquid extracts

Trichinopoly which is on the Madras Colombo Air Mail Route

Area of the State 7 625 square miles Population 5 090 973 as per census of 1931 Revenue Rs 264 Lakhs Salute 19 guns local 21 guns

Heir Apparent His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja

Heir Presumptive His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal

The Andhra University has conferred the title of D Litt on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani mother of H H the Maharaja The Benares Hindu University has conferred the title of D Litt on Her Highness the Maharani

Deewan Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar A. C. I. E. F.

liquors pulvis spirits syrups and specialities including caffeine spirin aspirin and lysol

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation



HH Maharani Setu Parvati Bai Mother of His Highness

Trivandrum the capital of Travancore is a terminus of the South Indian Railway The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport There exists also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum This has been extended to



UDAIPUR LIEUT
COL HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR GCSI, Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana

Born 22nd February
1884

Married First the
daughter of the Thakur
of Auwa in Marwar in
March 1910 after her
demise, the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol of Jaipur in February 1911
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
Marwar in January 1928

Educated Privately

Area of the State 12,753 square miles

Population 1,566,910 *Revenue* Rs 80,00,000

Permanent Salute 19 guns *Local* 21 guns

Heir Apparent MAHARAJ KUNAR SHREE BHAGWAT
SINGHJI

STATE ADMINISTRATION

Prime Minister—DEWAN BAHADUR SIR T VIJAY
RAGHAVACHARYA KBE

Finance Minister—P C CHATTERJI ESQ

Revenue Minister—TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ, B A, LL B

Judicial and Education Minister—RATILAL ANANI,
ESQ, B A

Home Minister—CAPT RAO MANOHAR SINGHJI OF
BHOPALNAGAR

Private Secretary

PANDIT RAMGOPALJI TRIVEDI

A KALKOT KATA SENG
RANI VIJAY SING
FATHER OF PRINCE RAJA
SAHEB OF AKALKOT

Born 13th December 1915

Education Studied at Bishop's High School Poona Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot, with distinction in English and Science Attended the Deccan College Poona Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half

Recreation Shooting riding tennis motoring and racing

Clubs Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India Western India Automobile Association and Western India Turf Club

Marriage in 1934 with Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934

Area of State 498 Square miles

Population 92 605 according to the census of 1931

Income Rs 7 58 000

Capital Akalkot

Judicial Independent High Court of Judicature



Dewan CAPTAIN G. B. DISHMUKH



BHADARWA SHRINANT
(NANDAR) THAKORE
SAHEB SHREE NATVER
SINHJI RANJITSINHJI Ruler of
Bhadarwa

Born 19th November 1903
Succeeded to the Gadi 26th
April 1935 and formally invested
with powers on 7th October
1935

Educated At Rajkumar
College Rajkot

Family descent The Ruling
family belong to the Vaghela
clan of Rajputs and trace their
descent from the famous Karan
Vaghela the last Rajput King
of Gujarat. In the middle of
the Fifteenth Century they
migrated and established them-
selves at Jaspur the old capital
of the State. During the period

of the Mahomedan and Maratha invasions the State preserved its
complete independence

Capital Bhadarwa is situated on the banks of the River Mahi
with its ancient temples and ramparts

Area 27 Square miles. There are several Wantas in the
Baroda State. *Population* 11,048 Souls. *Revenue* Rs 1,14,000

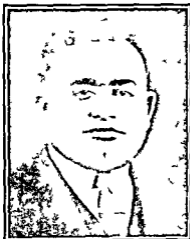
Marriage Relations The Ruler married on 14th December 1930
Shree Jijirajkunvarbasahab of Rajpar (Kathua var). The State is
connected by marriage ties with Dhrangadhra Sayla Dhról Ahrajpur
etc.

Powers The State enjoys full Civil powers and in Criminal
matters up to 7 years R. I. and fine up to Rs 10,000. The Ruler is a
Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes.

Address Bhadarwa (Gujarat States Agency)

BILKHA DARBAR SHRI RAVATWALA SAHEB the Ruling Chief of Bilkha belongs to the Qajal Virani Branch of the illustrious Vals Kathis *Desm* on the 10th of January 1906. Educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot Darbar Sahab exercises Jurisdiction of the old fourth class over the Alwala Group Estate

Darbar Shri Kantilalwala of Bilkha died in the year 1923 without any male issue. Darbar Shri Ravatwala Sahab the present Ruling Chief of Bilkha put forward his claim to succeed to the whole Taluka of Darbar Shri Kanthadwala while the other Bhagdars claimed partition of the Giras according to the old Kathi custom of equal division. The Chief of Bilkha succeeded in getting the "



The Chief of Bilkha

the last decade

The Chief Sahab married Ba Shri Devkunverba Sahab in February 1928. The *Heir apparent* Prince Jaswantsinhji born on 19th November 1928 is 11 years of age and is at present studying in the Kathiawar Public School at Rajkot.

The Chief of Bilkha

1
sounding noises

Area of the State is 135 Sq Miles

Population is 33 000

Revenue Rs 5 10 000 yearly

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Deewan Mr J R JANI BA LLB

Revenue Secretary Mr D M JOSHI

General Secretary Mr M K PANDIT BA LLB

Tutor Mr N M KATI BA LLB



JAMBUGHODA: RANA SHRI RANJITSINHJI GOKULBHAI BHIRSINHJI is the present Ruler of Jambughoda State.

Born: On 4th January 1892

Succeeded on 27th September 1917. Installed on the Gadis on 2nd February 1918 *Educ* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The State first came into relations with the British Government in 1826 A.D., and by a subsequent Treaty executed in the year 1839 A.D., the State came to be ranked as a 'protected State' under the aegis of the British Government. The State is now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Ruler is the

fountain head of all authority. He enjoys plenary powers in civil and criminal matters and has powers of life and death over his subjects. Sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for the Gujarat States.

The Rana Sahab was the founder of the Mahikantha, Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Association, and in that capacity he presented the case of 104 smaller States of these Agencies before the Indian States Enquiry Commission.

Sports Club, Bombay and Agency Gymkhana Godhra.

The Rana Sahab is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aims in life. During his regime he has effected several measures for the improvement of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

he sent a number of recruits and contributed liberally to the several War Funds.

ferred to
Government

venue:
Ranjitsinhji,

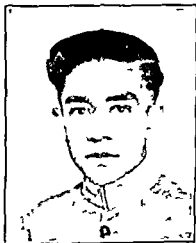
born on 12th August 1922.

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI DIPAJAYSINHI THE YUVRAJ SAHEB of Jam

bughoda a full powered State in the Gujerat States Agency was born on August 12 1922 He comes of the Parmar Clan of Rajputs who once ruled over Malwa The Maharajkumar

began his educational career at the age of 7 and joined the Hartshorne Anglo-Vernacular School at Jambughoda in January 1929 After finishing his education locally he proceeded in the year 1932 to Panchgani to receive second

dary education He joined the European Boys High School Panchgani and stayed there under the care of a European governess Mrs Robinson At the School as well as in the Debating Society and on the play ground he always distinguished himself by his penetrating intelligence and sportsmanlike spirit After a brilliant career at the Boys High School he very recently passed the Senior Cambridge Examination with credit This year he was due to proceed to England for further education at the Corpus Christi College Cambridge where he has already received admission, but owing to the War he will for the present receive his academic education at the Elphinstone College Bombay After the termination of the War he will proceed to Cambridge to qualify in History Economics and Law Tripos



The Maharajkumar is a keen Shikari and has bagged as many as 11 panthers and one tiger During vacation time whenever the Maharajkumar returns to his State he utilises his holidays to get into closer touch with his subjects

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty late King George V the Maharajkumar was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal *Address* Jambughoda



JAMKHANDI RAJ
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
APPASAHEB PATWAR
DHAN RAJA SAHEB of Jam
khandi

Born 1906

Invested with full powers
in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram
College Kolhapur and then
privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant
Soubhagyavati Lilavati Bai
Saheb Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi
daughter of Madhavrao Moresh
war the late Chief the Pant
Amatya of Bavda

Heir SHRIMANT PARASHU
RAMRAO BHAUSAHEB the Yuvraj
now in his fifteenth year

Daughter : Shrimant Indira

Raje alias Taisaheb now in her fourteenth year

Area of State 524 square miles

Population : 114 282

Revenue Rs 10 06 715

Capital Town : Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two

in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration
of a Representative Assembly of the people Elementary and second
ary education has all along been free in the State The present

Raja was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of
His late Majesty the King Emperor in June 1935 The Rajasaheb is

Diwan : RAO BAHADUR R K BHAGWAT He is also the *ex officio*
President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and
Collector and District Magistrate

Nyayamantri Rao Saheb B B MAHABAL B A LL B He is also the
High Court Judge

Private Secretary : MR M B MAHAJAN B A LL B

JASLAN. DASSAR SHREE
ALA KHACHAR, the present
Ruler of Jaslan.

Born on 4th November 1903

Education at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot and has passed
the Diploma examination.

Succession to the Gadi in June
1919 and assumed the reins
of State administration on 1st
December 1924.

Jaslan is the premier Kathi
State and the Rulers are
Saketiya. Suryavanshi
Kshatriyas being descendants
of Katha the younger son of
the Suryavanshi Maharaja
Karat Shruta of Avodhya.



The Kathis have since their
advent to this Province effected
a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to
Kathiawad and they are one of the most important and influential
tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir YLARAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR born 9th October 1933

Second Son RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR born 25th
November 1937

Area of the State 296 square miles including about 13 square
miles of non jurisdictional territory

Population 36,632 including non jurisdictional territory

Revenue (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly

All education is free throughout the State

Medical relief at the Hospital etc., is also supplied free

Importation of liquor is prohibited

STATE COUNCIL

President

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR.

Members

MR. CHITLISHANKER LAKSHMINANKER BAKSHI, B.A., LL.B.
MR. RAMRAO TRIMBAKRAO NIKTE, B.A.



JATH LT RAJA SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRao RAMRAO
alias BABASAHEB DAFLE
R I N Raja of Jath State,

Born on 21st July 1909

*Ascended the Gadi on 12th
January 1929*

Family History. Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan Patil of Dasapur to whom a Deshmukh Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah King of Bijapur in 1600. The Jagagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Sahab was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao alias Abasaheb Dagle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married. Princess Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajesahab of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932 he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital JATH *Population* 91,099

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area: 981 square miles

Revenue: Rs 4,25,000

Deewan V B Mardhekar Esqr. M.A.

K EONJHAR RAJA SHRI
BALABHADRA NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO Ruling Chief
of Keonjhar State (Eastern
States Agency)

Born On the 26th December 1905

Ascended the Gadi On the 12th August 1926

Educated At the Rajkumar College Raipur C P

Married In June 1929
Rani Sahiba Srimati Manoja
Manjari Devi daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of
Kharsawan State Eastern
States Agency

Heir TIKAYAT SHRI NRU
SINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO



Brother CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO B A
Area of the State 3 217 square miles *Population* 460 609
Gross Revenue Rs 15 05 415

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Diwan RAI BAHADUR BHABADEV SARKAR B A
OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Forest Officer MR E S HIGHER D D R M B E

State Judge RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR

Development Commissioner RAJKUMAR LAISHMI NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO B A

State Engineer RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA

Superintendent of Police MR P K BANERJEE

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent

DR G C PATNAIK M B B S

Asst Chief Medical Officer DR RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK
B Sc M B

Mines Inspector BABU

Sadar Sub Division

Champua Sub Division BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B A B L SDO

Anandpur Sub Division BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, SDO
PERSONAL STAFF

Domestic and Temple Manager BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK

Aide-de-Camp BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE



KHAIRAGARH RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH RAJA SAHIB of
Khairagarh State

Born 9th November 1914

Succeeded to the Gadi On the 22nd October 1918 on the demise of his father Raja Lal Bahadur Singh. Was invested with Ruling Powers at the Investiture Durbar on the 10th December 1935 by the Agent to the Governor General Eastern States. Visited England and attended the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties in May 1937.

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rupa R Twa Chitrin College Alhabad and the Mayo College Agra

Marrried On the 28th May 1934 the daughter of the late Riaz Prasad Bhai Jursai baji Deo Chit of the Paratgarh Estate (Oldb)

Recreations Shooting Tennis Cricket

Population 157 400

Area of the State 931 square miles

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Revenue | Rs 5 50 000 |
|---------|-------------|

The Raja Sahib takes keen interest in improving the condition of the subjects. Immediately after accession he announced a remission

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PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deputy RAO SAHIB M G GHOOI B A ILB Assistant Deam Mr B B BSWAS
B A DL Pri ale Secretary RANA SAHIB KHARAC J NG BANADUR Secretary Iyas I
AAAS LAL CHANDRA BUSHAN SINGH Chief Medical Officer Dr S K SEN M D B,
D P H Superintendent of Police Mr GHULAM AHMED KHAN

KURWAI Nawab
 Mohammad Sirwar
 Ali Khan Bahadur
 Ferozjung the present
 Ruler of Kurwai State

*Born on 1st December
 1901*

*Succeeded to the Gadi in
 1906 when he was a minor*

*Educated at Daly College
 Indore and Mayo College
 Ajmer Afterwards he was
 sent as a selected candidate
 to the Royal Military
 College Sandhurst for mili-
 tary training from where he
 returned with the King's commission*

*The Nawab Sahib Bahadur was invested with full
 ruling powers on 9th April 1923*

*Married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Ruler
 of Bhopal in 1926 and the youngest daughter of the
 Nawab Sahib of Wai in 1937*

*Heir-Apparent Nawab Shahryar Mohammad Khan
 Bahadur Born on 29th March 1934 and a daughter Princess
 Kaisar Zaman Begum from the second Begum on 5th June
 1938*

*Area of the State—144 square miles
 Revenue Rs 2 74 000*

Deewan of the State

Izzat Nishan Munshi Balmakund

Foreign and Political Secretary

Pirzada Amir Hasan, M A LL B

Military Secretary

Rai Sahib Izzat Nishan Captain Dr E S

Chandra L M P C P, G R G C (Lond)

Chief Secretary

Izzat Nishan Chowdhrie Chiraghuddin.





MANGROL · S H A I K H
SAHEB MOHMAD JEHAN
GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB
of Mangrol

Born 29th October 1860

Accession 29th June 1908

Educated Privately and at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Heir-Apparent SAHEBZADA
SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDUL
KHALIQ SAHIB The SHAIKH
SAHEB has four other sons and
five daughters

Area 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non jurisdictional territory

Revenue · Rs 6½ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an
Administration having plenary

to those of
relations with
the British G
by Governme
Taluka under jurisdiction

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari S ALTAH HUSAIN

Rajprakarani Adhikari and Sir Nyavadhish JASHVANTRAI H
ANJARIA, B A (Hon) High Court Pleader

Huzur Assistant SHAIKH MD HUSAIN

Secretary, Huzur Office MADHAVLAL S MEHTA B A

Revenue Commissioner K S GHULAMALI

Chief Medical Officer DR G G GATHA, L M & S

Private Secretary FASIHULHAQ Z ABBASY

Port and Customs Officer SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B A

Educational Inspector KHAWAJA MOHD IQBAL, B A, LL B

P W D Officer MOHAMAD HUSAIN P.

Head Master KHAWAJA SEED AHMED, B A, B T.

Electrical Engineer · M S SAYED, M E E

MANSA is a small town in the Western India State of Gujarat. It is situated about 3 miles north of the town of Gandhinagar.

Established in the year 1930.

Heretofore, the town of Mansa was known as 'Mansa' until October 1930.

Mansa is a small town in the Western India State of Gujarat. It is situated about 3 miles north of the town of Gandhinagar. The ruling house of Mansa is said to be descended from the royal house of Vanshi, Chaudhary in 14 A.D. ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilwara and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras Mala, he was one of the four great kings of the world.



The present ruler's father Rao Shree Takhasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928 and while in England attended the meetings of the Round Table Conference.

The present Raoji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Amarsinhji Bahadur K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E. Maharaja Rajasheb of Wankaner. The Raoji and his Ramasheba travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36.

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharaja Shree Sir Indrasinhji K.C.I.E. of Bansda and the younger sister to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar. A S. Yeshwatsinhji brother of the ruler has obtained the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College. The second brother A. S. Himmatsinhji is a graduate of the Oxford University.

Area of the State 25 square miles.

Population 17,000 *Annual income* Rs. 1,50,000.

Mansa is in the North East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makahad, a railway station on G. B. S. Railway.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Deputy Mr. Kashavlal K. Ora B.A. I.L.B.

Secretary Mr. Trikamlal Shrivastava B.A. I.L.B.

Medical Officer Mr. S. V. Mohile M.B.B.S.

Personal Secretary Rana Shri Bhagwatsinhji V. Zala.



MIRAJ (JR) MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV
RAO HARIHARRAO alias
BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, KC
IE, Raja of Miraj Junior
 State is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibai Saheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899

Born: In 1889

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman

Marriage: Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters

Heir-apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chuntamanrao alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December Married

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao alias Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May, 3rd son Kumar Krishnarao alias Appa-

nd Shikar
 686

Tribute: The State pays an Annual tribute of Rs 6,412-8-0 to the British Government

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli)

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B A, LL B, Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister

Other particulars: The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and was made a KCIE on 23rd June 1936 The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938

... and died to be succeeded by the Viceroy,

relations
 il 1933
 . tate
 subjects
 and can

NIMRANA CHAUHAN
SHIROMANI SHRIMAN
RAJA UMRAO SINGH Ji
SAHEB OF NIMRANA CHIEFSHIP
(Rajputana)

Born 1896 A D

Ascended the Gadi In 1932

Educated At Mayo College
Ajmer

Married To the daughter of
Maharaja Bahadur of Giddhour
and for the second time to the
daughter of Raja Saheb of
Jhalai

Heir R. K. Rajendra Singh
Ji He is receiving administra-
tive training under the Dewan
He is married to Princess Gopiji the youngest sister of Maharaja
Bahadur of Dumraon Bihar



Boundary The State adjoins on the east and south the Mandawar
and Behror Tehsils of Alwar On the north east it adjoins the
detached blocks of Gurgaon villages grouped round Shahjahanpur
Along the north the boundary runs partly with British territory the
west touches the Narnaul Parganah of Patiala and Bawal Parganah
of Nabha

The ruling family of Nimrana descends directly from the well
known Maharaja Prithvi Raj the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi and
is the head of the Chauhan Rajputs

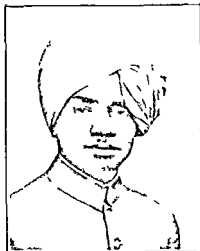
The administration is carried on through the Dewan who is the
central administrative authority and is assisted by the heads of the
departments The Chief exercises sessions powers and the Dewan is
invested with the powers of a first-class Magistrate

Dewan Kunwar Shri Raghubir Singh Ji B A

Private Secretary Sohan Lal Gupta B A I L B

Palace Secretary Th Bhanwar Singh.

Revenue Rao Bhurey Lal, *Police and Jail* Pt Manohar Lal,
Covt Reid *Medical* Dr Shamshu Prasad Srivastava I M B
C P R M P (Ive-expert) *Education* Pt Keshva Dev, *Forest*
and *Garden* Ri aldar Th Ramal Singh Ji, P R D Pt Nanak
Ram



PHALTAN MAJOR
RAJA SHRIMANT MALO
JIRAO MUDHOJIRAO alias
NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR
Maratha (Kshatriya) Raja of
Phaltan (Deccan States Agency)

Date of Succession 17th
October 1916

Invested with full powers 15th
November 1917

The hereditary title of Raja
was conferred on the Ruler on
the 1st January 1936. He was
awarded King George V and
Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Medal
and King George VI Coronation
Medal

Born 11th September 1896

Educated at Kolhapur and
Rajkot obtained Diploma of
the Rajkumar College

He is the son of the
Raja of Phaltan

His Shrimant Pratapsinh alias Bapusaheb Born 13th July 1923

It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of
Bhonsales to which Shivaji the Founder of the Maratha Empire
belonged

Shrimant Raja Sahab is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen
interest in the administration of the State. The State is governed by
a Constitution granted by the Raja Sahab in 1929. Shrimant Raja
Sahab was a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes from
1931 to 1939 representing Akalkot Aundh Bhore Jath Phaltan and
Surgana Group of States

Area of State 397 sq miles

Population 58,761 (1931)

Revenue Rs 8,56,000 (based on the average of the past five
years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE B.A. LL.B. Dewan and Home
Member Resident

MR. B. L. LIKHITE M.A. LL.B. Finance Member

TALCHER: Raja K. C. B. Harichandan the present Ruler of Talcher State.

Born: 9th June 1880

Succeeded on 18th Dec 1891

Assumed ruling powers, 9th June 1901

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan



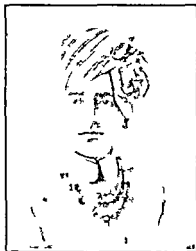
His Majesty the Raja of Talcher, K. C. B. Harichandan, at the time of the War.

Area 399 square miles *Population* 69,702 souls *Annual Income* Rs 8,97,663 (gross)

Heir-apparent Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayat Promode Chandra Deb second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

Secretary Babu J. Mishra.



SANDUR RAJA SHRI
MANT YESHWANTRAO
HINDURAO GHORPADE
MAMLAHMADAR SENAPATHI
Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 *Ascended the Gadi in* 1928 *Assumed the reins of Government in* 1930

Married On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat Ul Mulk Raj Rajendra Lieut Col Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh Rustam Jung Bahadur of Gwalio

Her Apparent Shrimant Raje Murar Rao Ghorpade Yuvraj Maharaj *born* 7th December 1931

Second Son Rajkumar Shrimant Raje Ranjit Singh Ghorpade *born* 16th February 1933 *Daughter*

Princess Shrimant Raje Nirmala Devi Ghorpade *born* 8th February 1934 *Third Prince* Rajkumar Shrimant Raje Vijayasinh Ghorpade *born* 18th October 1937

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India. The ancestors of the Ruler of Sandur distinguished themselves under

and his family
e of Satara
th the title of
ao Ghorpade
Kudat ni in
ade was also
During the
de renowned
reached the
be reckoned

with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India. Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade Rao Saheb G S Sardesai the famous Historian of the Mahrattas has observed thus. Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there and refer to such places as Sondha Bednur Savanur Shira

as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus. It happened

that, on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian

famous henceforth as Sabat Jung Orme, a contemporary British Historian describes the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan". In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty" a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled. The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1862 and is described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as

The State
of 1847 with
jurisdiction.

The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands.

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold.

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority. Judicial Executive and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council. A State Council has been constituted in 1907 with a predominant non-official majority.

to move Resolutions and to ask
urt has been constituted under
12 and arrangements have been
to lend the services of the District
ment as the Nayadish of
Chief Court can state cases to

has been
Nayadish
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nation

issued in 1933 the Ruler has thrown open all his institutions wells schools and all government institutions to the Harijans.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President

SHRIMANT SARDAR B. V. KAJI GHORFAL

Members

MEHRAN V. NARASIMHA IAO MA. (Kajamantri)

MEHRAN R. K. NADUJAI (Gikamantri)

LIEUT SARDAR D. C. BANAVAT (Member Mantri Mandal)

State Adviser

RAJAKHARAKTA R. RANGARAO, B.A., B.L. Retired.

Secretary to the Government of Mysore

Nayadish: L. G. HARTER, I.C.S.



VADIA DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB the present Chief of Vadia State Western Kathiawar Agency is aged 35. He belongs to the Viram Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then has been named Kathiawar.

Area 92 square miles

Revenue Rs 3 lakhs

The Darbar Saheb was married to A S Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession. The heir apparent Kumar Shri Krishna Sahib is aged 9 and is getting a liberal education at the hands of an expert.

and competent retired Indian Officer of W I S Agency.
Rao Saheb M S Dwivedi

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and he takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—are inaugurated by him.

The Subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and the electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match factory, oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhari MR LAXMICHAND K MEHTA BA LLB
ADVOCATE

Tutor & Companion

to Heir apparent RAO SAHEB M S DWIVEDI MA STCD

Nyayadhish MR KUSUMIRAJ DEWAN BA LLB

Chief Medical Officer MR KHODIDAS J PANCHOLY, LCPS

Hazur Secretary MR HATHIBHAI R VANK

Private Secretary MR RAMBHAI D PATGIR

Bank Manager &

Treasury Officer MR PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI

AMOD SIRDAR NAWAB SIR
NAHARSINGJI ISHWAR
SINGJI M L A 1st Class
Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore
Saheb of Amod in the District
of Broach in the Presidency
of Bombay

Born 2nd April 1877

Ascended the *gadi* on the
9th May 1901

Married to the daughters of
the Thakore Sahebs of Nepad
and Virpur and the sister of the
Thakore Saheb of Kerwada

Total annual revenue

Rs 1,53,541

Area of holdings 18,985
acres

Member of Bombay Legisla-
tive Council for 9 years first
elected in 1909 as a representative of the Talukdars and Sardars
of Gujarat and was also elected by the Mahomedan community to
the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. He
went on tour in Europe in 1933, visiting Italy, Switzerland,
France, England and Scotland, where he studied the problem of

ted to His

Honorary

the Broach

ty and was

ence held at

Ambala in 1930, and at present standing President of that Body.

Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st

a gathering of more

ident of the Gujarat

ivilege of being the

head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat. Head among the

of the District of Broach. Second among the Sardars

of the District of Broach. Second among the Sardars

The title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929

ation of various

trane and deep

and Empress

ar, 1938





BADNOR THAKUR
GOPAL SINGH of Badnor
 Estate Udaipur Raj
 putana is a Rathore Rajput
 of the Mertia clan

Born In 1902 *Educated*
Privately Succeeded To the
 Estate in 1921 *Married* to the
 daughter of Thakur Devi Singh
 of Chomu (Jaipur)

The Thakur Saheb is a descen-
 dant of Rao Duda a younger
 son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur
 who was the founder of Merta
 and the Mertia family His
 illustrious ancestor Rao Jai Mal
 emigrated to Mewar in the time
 of Maharana Uda Singh and is
 immortalised in history for his
 heroic fight unto death against
 Akbar during the siege of Chittor
 in 1567

The town of Badnor has good buildings and gardens with
 picturesque fountains There are excellent shooting facilities and its
 jungles are noted for panther pig black buck partridge and duck
 shooting

The Thakur Saheb takes very keen interest in the administration
 of his Estate which is conducted on modern lines He has practical
 knowledge of the work of each department in the Estate He has always
 been solicitous for the welfare of his subjects which has won for him

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 A
 system of regulated Taqqavi Loans to the peasants has relieved
 them from their constant anxiety to borrow Revenue Settlement
 is being made and arrears of the cultivators amounting to more than
 three Lacs of rupees have been remitted Many village Schools
 have been opened to spread literacy in the rural area in addition to
 the separate Schools for boys and girls in Badnor proper In the
 town of Badnor there is a hospital where free medical aid is afforded
 to the poor and the destitute and travelling compounders distribute
 medicines in the villages The Estate keeps its own Police and exer-
 cises Judicial powers The Thakur Saheb spares no pains to keep the
 Judiciary efficient and impartial

General Recreation Shooting Riding and Tennis

Heir Apparent Raj Kumar Raghu Raj Singh *Population*

Above 24 000 in 1931

Address P O Badnor (Mewar) Rajputana *Via* Beawar
 Railway Station

BODOKHEMIDI SRI
BEERA SRI BEERADHI
BEERABARA PRATAPA
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA
ANANGA BHIMA DEVI
KESARI GAJAPATHI Zemin-
 dar of Bodokhemidi Estate
 belongs to the Ganga
 Dynasty and is a descen-
 dant of the ancient kings
 of Orissa

Born 2nd December 1909

Educated At the Rai-
 pur College

Succession He assumed
 charge of his estate in
 December 1930



The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising

11,111 Mahals. The Zemindar
 Rs 63,000 including
 it. He has been a
 member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years
 and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member
 of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

He has consi-

He is
 Government projects and charities.

ajapathi
 College
 ampore
 Berhampore founded
 George Middle School, Digapahandi, and the Elementary
 School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the
 British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier.
 His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his
 tenants have won for him their love and affection.

Address Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi,
 Berhampore (Ganjam)



DALMIA SETH RAM
KRISHNA born 1893
married 1910 Durgadevi
Rama his only child married
to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia is of simple austere habits and uses only the barest necessities of life. He and all members of his family wear pure khadi and eat the plainest food. His schooling was desultory but by assiduous home study he mastered principles of economics and finance and also studied English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujarati. A keen business instinct, a suave tongue, a virile brain and endearing manners have won for him a pre-eminent position in the business world. His un-

failing judgment of men and matters and unerring insight into trend of events make him master of every situation.

He has rare oratorical gifts; his extempore speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him. He keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry. Yet he devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics. His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive. Having monumental achievements in the realm of trade and commerce to his credit, Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment and sincerely believes that God fulfils Himself through him.

ist creat
ng young
vishly in

factory and a chemical plant

He entered the cement industry in 1937 and within a very short time established cement factories at Dalmanagar in Bihar, Dalmia Dadri near Delhi, Dalnagarapuram in South India, Dandot in the Punjab and at Karachi. The factories at Dalmanagar and Karachi are the

who has an almost
devoted brother is

GANGWAL RAJA BAJ-RANG BAHADUR SINGH SAHEB, the present Raja of Gangwal Estate belongs to the well known Janwar (Pandava) clan the ancestor of which was Pururwa whose capital was Preyag (Jhansi) Maharaja Judhishter and his brother Arjun were 45th in descent from Pururwa Among his descendants Naisukh Deo was Raja of Gujrat Province His son Baryar Shah came to Ikauna in Sambat 1325 of Bikarmajit and settled there His great grandson Bhaya Partap Singh under a partition came into the possession of Taluqa Gangwal personally The present Raja is the 8th in descent from Bhaya Partap Singh

Born 28th August 1889 *Educated* Privately *Marriage* He

Jee

17th

July 1916 Capital Gangwal (Bisheshwarganj B N W Ry) *Area* 41060 acres *Annual Revenue* About Rs 55000

The Estate contains sixty villages with several Mohals therein The Raja Sahab has a firm belief in Hindu Mythology and has a great love for the ancient script and literature especially the Vedas and Gita, etc Though outwardly he appears to be a man of very strict nature, he carries a very gentle and kind heart within The various kinds of help he has rendered to the public especially to the poor both inside and outside his estate are too numerous to mention and are bare manifestations of his kind heartedness

Another very outstanding feature of his life is that he has always been of great help to students and has given stipends to poor deserving students to enable them to continue their education as far as possible He has also left no stone unturned for the increase of education especially the learning of ancient Hindu Literature



HIRALAL KALYAN
 MAL RAJA BHUSHAN
 RAI BAHADUR M L C
 Indore Millowner First
 elected President Indore
 Municipal Board Vice-
 President Indian Red
 Cross Society (Holkar State)
 Hon Secretary Society for
 the Prevention of Cruelty
 to Animals (Holkar State)
 President Indore Cotton
 Committee Member Rural
 Uplift Board (Holkar State)
 Vice-President Central

India Hockey Association Organiser All India Mahavir
 Jain Football and Hockey Tournaments

Born Ajmer 12th June 1898

Seth Hiralal's exceptional attainments rare qualities of head and heart generosity and sympathy for suffering and helpless humanity are well known His continuous membership of the State Legislative Council testify to the implicit confidence reposed in him by the State subjects The public recognises him as Dan Vir The Jains call him Jain Ratna He is religious simple in life regular in habits accessible to all affable in manners and free from vanity He is an industrialist on a large scale Proprietor Managing Director and Chairman of various Mills in Central India There are many charitable and religious institutions of which he is the sole-supporter

Recreation Tennis Polo Swimming

Clubs Yeshwant Club Indore Cricket Club of India

Address Kalyan Bhawan Indore

JAGDISHGARH: RAI
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAIN SINGH, the
second son of Raja Udit
Narayan Singh of Padrauna
Raj, is a popular landlord
and the owner of Jagdishgarh
Estate, Padrauna, in the District
of Gorakhpur, which extends
over many districts of the
United Provinces and Behar
such as Gorakhpur Balha, Gazi
pur, Azamgarh and Champaran.

He comes from the Gaharwar
family which is a very ancient
one and in which Rai Nath
Rai was very eminent in this
part of the country in the time
of Aurangzeb who rewarded him
with arms and grant of 33
villages.

Born in 1885 and got all
round education at home under the direct supervision of his father.
He was made Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services, and is
holder of several gold and silver medals.

He always takes active interest in the management of his Estate
and has a soft corner for his tenants. For their welfare the Raja
Bahadur of Padrauna and he have jointly established many public
benefactions in Padrauna among which may be mentioned Victoria
Memorial Dispensary, Travelling Dispensary, Peace Memorial Park,
the Silver Jubilee Club and Library, Anathalaya and Buildings for the
Local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls. The Local Udit
Narain Kshattriya High School has been endowed by them with a
landed property having an income of Rs 8 000 annually. In general
rural uplift works receive his enthusiastic attention and occupies
his time.

He is an Hony Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His
tour of the continent where he came in contact with many important
personages has left a good impression on him.



Address: Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Distt. Gorakhpur.



JAIJEE, BHAI (SARDAR)
HARCHAND SINGH of
Patiala

Born 30th Poh 1948,
Bikrami corresponding to
1892 A D.

History: A scion of the well known family called the Jaijee' family, Bhai (Sardar) Harchand Singh Jaijee traces the history of this family to the time of Baba Alla Singh, the founder of the capital and State of Patiala

While Baba Alla Singh was fighting his battles and consolidating his victories with a view to controlling effectively the territories conquered and prosecuting his life mission of founding a state the ancestors of the Jaijee family were fighting

shoulder to shoulder with him Baba Ladha Singh of this family

JAIRAZBHOY, MRS AL-HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI, J P, Bombay Born in 1903; educated in Rangoon, married the late Al Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, J P, on 4th May 1919 at Bombay amidst great rejoicing. She is one of the leading society ladies, taking a keen interest in welfare and charitable work. As a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of Cama Hospital she has rendered useful services. Mrs Khoorshid Qassim Ali is also a prominent figure in all the activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. She is a very intellectually gifted lady. She was a remarkable help-mate to her husband, who was an ardent and zealous follower of the Prophet of Islam. She takes



particular interest in the education of Muslim women, besides taking a leading part in the welfare movements of her sex, particularly of her own community. She possesses

be on him) a more extensive book by her late husband's entitled "Muhammed A Mercy to all the Nations" is very instructive. There are several very interesting chapters one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad, as prophesied in the



JEHANGIRABAD RAJA SIR
MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL
KHAN K C L E Kt CSI
M L A Taluqdar of Jehangira
bad Dt Barabanki India

Born 28th June 1886 Son of
Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb

Educated Colvin Taluqdars
College and at home

Member, U P Legislative
Assembly since 1937, Member
U P Legislative Council since
1921 Member Central Legis
lative Assembly for one term
First Non official Chairman of
District Board Barabanki for
one full term Honorary Magis
trate and Honorary Munsiff
Life Vice Patron of Red Cross
Society Vice President British
Association of India

Butler Technological Institute Cawnpore The Lucknow University
Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund Aligarh University for Marris
Scholarship Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad Offered relief
to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since
1932 Donation to the Takmil ul Tib (Unani) College Lucknow
To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund Established Arabic School
at Jehangirabad To Dufferin Hospital Fund To the Behar
Earthquake Relief Fund To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund
(general) and made large remissions to his tenants To the Quetta
Earthquake Relief Fund

Raja hereditary title *vide* F D Notification dated 22nd June
1897

Recreations Tennis Polo and Shooting

Address P O Jehangirabad District Barabanki and Jehangira
bad Palace Lucknow U P India Telephone Lucknow Exchange
37 Club United Service Club

KERVADA SARDAR RANA
SHREE MANSINGHI BHA
SAHEB B.A. Barrister at
Law the present Thakor Saheb
of Kervada Born on 10-3 1904
Succeeded to the Gadi on 3-2-1938

*Educated at Rajkumar College
Rajkot and later at Gujarat Col-
lege, Ahmedabad wherefrom he
graduated in 1926 and also at
the Agricultural College Poona*

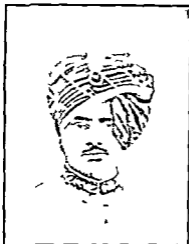
In 1926 he married Rani
Sahiba Rajrani the niece of the
Nawab of Surat She has
received advanced education

In 1928 he proceeded to Eng-
land and joined the Middle Tem-
ple in London he studied Law
for three years and took a course
in College of Estate Management
there from there he visited
France Belgium Germany and
Switzerland

He was called to the Bar in January 1932 and on return
joined the High Court of Judicature at Bombay as Advocate (O.S.)
where he practised for two years

In 1934 he was called back to Kervada by the late Thakor Saheb
to help him to manage the Estate and he again visited England to
attend the Coronation and Paris International Exhibition and on his
way back visited Italy Greece Turkey Syria Palestine and Egypt

The Thakor Saheb takes interest in public affairs He was for
4 years President Taluka Local Board Wagra and Member District
Local Board Broach Chairman V.V. Educational Fund Wagra
Life Member Probation and After care Association of Broach Sub-



Honorary Secretary Broach District Sports Association President
Broach District Zemindars Association Vice President Molesalam
Girasia Association Member Standing Committee of the Gujarat

Talukdar Sardar of Gujarat, since 1st February 1940 He
Rs 100,000 of arrears of his tenants and introduced several
to improve villages and agriculture of the Estate



K RISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925), Jaghirdar and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and formerly M. L. A.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1890, practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (1918-1921, 1921-1924, 1924-1927).

General, then Secretary to Legal Adviser to H. E. H. Judicial Committee, in 1913. Sir) Nizam Jung Bahadur which the separation of the strongly urged and eventual the Legislative Council was elected non-official members to consideration of an elaborate commended a constitution almost approaching that of British India. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1918. Was President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1930, was the leader of the Centre Party, and was invited by the Government to join the Council of Ministers.

He recently acquired a valuable Jagir in South India reported to be the purest Magnesite and other engaged in developing the mines way and it was expected that working order. Unfortunately a set-back but it will be started turn. Address: "White House," Hyderabad House, Srirangam.

KUREISHY: RAPIUSHAN
IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN
BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI
MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B.,
Home Minister, Bahawalpur Govern-
ment: belongs to a respectable
family of the Kureish of Arabia.
Though hailing originally from the
Meerut District, his ancestors had
long settled in the State, before he
was born at Bahawalpur in 1900.
He received his early education in
the State, and, later on, joined the
Mushm University, Aligarh, where



His personal magnetism made
itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden
opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served.
He has been a member of the personal staff of His

Punjab University

Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won
the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his
impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State.
He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



KUTWARA RAJA
SYED SAJID HUSSAIN

M A (Edin) M L A of
 Kutwara

Born 1910

Educated La Martiniere
 College and Edinburgh
 University

Married 1937 Princess
 Selma Sultan grand daughter
 of H I M the Caliph Sultan
 Murad V

History Kutwara Raj was
 established by Rajas—Gopal

Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B C Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals This family once ruled India from Cambay to China In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam In 1680 Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827 57) became extinct His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain a Prince of Yaman Their son was the grand father of the present Raja Well read and widely travelled the present Raja of Kutwara is very popular He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu

Recreations Motoring Riding

Private Secretary L S Harooriy, B A

Address Kutwara Raj (Oudh) and Kaisarbagh
 Lucknow

LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt, KBE, K.B., ex-Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, CSI, of Wab in the Attock District, Punjab

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and K.B.E., as also a grant



He has effected a considerable number of measures

Sir Liaquat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years

His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the of the State, have made him immensely popular with all classes His Highness' subjects.



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE: MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Qasim of Sindh, son of Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Baker.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

He is the proprietor of over 200 villages in Sitapur, Bara

He is President, All India Conference for the Preservation of Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P., and belongs to many notable foreign Societies. His entire Estate is a sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation* - Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. *Address* - Butler Palace, Lucknow and Kila Mahmudabad, Sitapur.

MUTHA RAO BAHADUR
MOTILAL BALMUKUND
 Banker and Merchant

Born 1st September 1890
Educated at Satara High School
Married in 1911 two sons and two daughters After completion of his education joined family business of bankers which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs Mokal das Hajarnal Bankers and Merchants carrying on business in cloth at Fancy Stores and that of gold and jewellery at 'Sarafi Sanchaya' with branches at Bombay and Sholapur Was an elected member, Satara Municipality, for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality President of



the Satara Municipal Borough unanimously elected first in 1936 and again re-elected in 1938 Was President of the Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member of the District Local Board Satara Has been Resident General Secretary of the All India S S Jain Conference Was a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar, 1925 and Hon Treasurer Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee Satara District. He is a Vice President of the Aryangle Vaidyak Shala and a President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College Was a Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, 1935 He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal and also of Their Majesties Coronation Medal, 1937 He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona, District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Karad, Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd., and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara Created Rao Sahab in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936 Was Hon Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman 'A' Bench of Magistrates F.C., Satara, 1936 President of the United Khandesh Merchants Conference at Jalgaon in 1939 His father late Bal Mukund presided over the Third Session of the All India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Conference held at Ajmer in which the Rulers of Limdi Morvi and Ratlam participated. Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated Rs 10,000 towards S S Jain Boarding House, Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal He has in his uncle's

in 1938 Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented by All India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939 A worthy son of a worthy father and is taking part in all the public and religious matters. Address Satara City.



NANPARA ESTATE. RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War, Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of

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f France, Royal
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and Chelmsford
P. Legislative
an honorary

ceeded to the
the Estates of
enerally known
han, K.C.S.I.

most generous and towering personality. He was styled a Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary.

Revenue: Rs 3 lakhs



NANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War, Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and energy of his brave and able mother. He has added the vast majority of times the continent of India for his drive against the British Government established at Nanpara.

There are many Muslim institutions which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs such as Bagatella Polo Club, Automobile Club and Indian Sports Club in Bombay, Clubs in New Delhi. He is a member of Queen's Club, London.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1904. He has a large estate in the States of

most generous and towering personality. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary.

Revenue: Rs 3 lakhs

NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD
ESTATE SARDAR NAWA
ZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH
of belongs to a noble family
of the Punjab distinguished
for religious military and
administrative services

Born 1901

Educ At Central Model
School and Forman Christian
College Lahore Took his B A
Hons Degree of the Punjab
University in 1923 While at
College he was a good Cricket
player and a debater

Brother Sahabzada Moham
mad Hussain Khan Qizilbash

Succeeded his uncle Khan
Bahadur Nawab Mohammad
Ali Khan C.S.I on the 2nd
February 1935

Married in 1936 the daughter
of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sad q Ali Khan a premier Chief of
Oudh Has one daughter and one son named Fateh Ali Khan Nawab-
zada who is the heir and successor

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and
knows English Arabic Persian Punjabi and Urdu very well He has
a good taste for History particularly Islamic History He is
deeply interested in education social reforms politics and estate man-
agement He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any
arduous task Simple living and high thinking is his Motto

He is an Hony Bench Magistrate at Bahraich and a Special
Magistrate of Nanpara a non official visitor of Jails Director of the
Central Exchange Bank Ltd of Lahore Trustee of Maharaj Singh
High School of Bahraich He is in charge of Muharram Dul Dul
Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony
General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow the biggest and
only central institution of the Immamia sect in India.

Hobbies Gardening and Reading

Recreation Tennis and Shooting

History The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish
Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of
the family to Governor of friend of the and Sobraon a in the well known
estate known

147 villages A pension was also granted to him which was later
replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address Nawabganj Aliabad Bahraich Oudh and Mubarak
Haveli Lahore.





NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its status but in the whole of Hyderabad Tournament, which his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
Mutiny fame

Born 13th June 1889 at
Poona

Educated At Nizam
College

Was Prime Minister
between 1912-15 has
travelled all over Europe,
Iraq, Persia, Syria,
Palestine, etc



Area of Estate 1,480 square miles.

Population 202,739

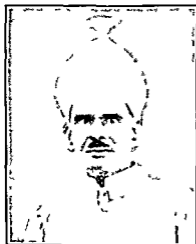
Revenue: Over Rs 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows —

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II, (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).



NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA
MIR TILAWAT ALI
KHAN, B A (Punjab)

Born in 1880

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage The Nawab Sahib is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H E H the Nizam, etc He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhaz He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department, Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhaz, Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios He has

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhaz Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

His only son, was educated in England and was a Commandant in the Indian Army and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address The City, Hyderabad, Dn

NEMIVANT, GOVIND
RAO BA son of Ram
 Rao Nemivant is the fifth
 descendant of Raja Nemivant
 Bahadur, the ancestor of the
 family—one of the ancient
 illustrious and historical Hindu
 noble families of Hyderabad,
 Deccan

Family History Raja
 Nemivant Bahadur rendered
 heroic and meritorious services
 on behalf of the British and the
 Nizam in the famous battle of
 Kharda and a number of other
 battles that were fought against
 Tipu Sultan. He was the
 Attorney of the Nawab Arastu
 Jah Bahadur, the famous Prime
 Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty.
 It is a historical fact that when
 the Peshwas had detained the
 Nawab in Poona Raja Nemivant
 Bahadur was instrumental in procur-
 ing his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad. In
 recognition of this service he was granted the Killedari of Ousa, the
 chief of Uman Nowbat



known descendant of the family was appointed as
 Zilla Bandi and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above.
 Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the
 State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family.

Born 30th August 1910

Educated At Madarse Aliya and Nizam College Hyderabad, Dn.,
 but graduated from Ferguson College Poona in October, 1937

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature. He is
 very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his
 home library. Befitting the established tradition, he is the burning
 desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State suitable
 to his high rank and position.

Address. Malkajgiri, Hyderabad Deccan



PANCHAKOTE R A J:
SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO

Born · 16th March 1899

Married · The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu, in Protapgarh District.

Succeeded · On the 29th September 1938, his father the late Raja Jyoti Prosad Singha Deo Bahadur.

Succession is by primogeniture

Heir-apparent · Sri Sri Sankar Prosad Singha Deo (Eldest son)

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India. Founded as early as 81 A.D. by

Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793. Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment.

Area · nearly 3 000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares

At one period of history the home of the family, until recently

The

J.N.R.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and in the development of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

Manager · Mr Pannalal Bose M.A. (District and Sessions Judge, Retired).

Private Secretary · Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.

PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in Orissa Province. The Maharaja Sahib is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles, and of Gouduguranti and Boranta, villages in Budarsingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang, Balarampur and Budhakeria Estates in Orissa, making a total of 83 sq. miles.

Born 26th April 1892

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.

The Maharaja Sahib was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was a member of the All India Landholders' Association, the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Agriculture and an Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Government of Orissa.

He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a first class Hotel, a College, two large Girls' Schools for Orissas, a Veterinary Hospital and a magnificent public library. He is also a member of the Research Institute for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed

was interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23.1.37. He was called upon to form the First Ministry in Orissa. He is included in the panel of non-official advisers to Government of India in the Indo-British Trade Negotiations.





RAMGARH RAJ MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj Bihar

Born 10th August 1910. Assumed full control 10th August 1937. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married. The eldest daughter of His Excellency General Sir John Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal in February 1936.

Her appointment. Born 27th January 1937.

Family History. The ancestors of the Raj are Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a

brother of the illustrious Maharaja Jorchand of Kanauj. About 600 years ago Maharaja Bahadur Singh Bahadur and Maharaja Singhdeo Singh Bahadur left Manda and established their new dynasty at Uda in the Pargana of Baranagar. Maharaja Dule Singh Bahadur removed the Capital first to Badwa and afterwards to Ramgarh where he built a large fort. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the Capital to Ichak. It was removed in 1973 to Palwa, the present Capital.

Renowned for its munificence the Raj has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 67,000 to the Sadar Hospital Building, Rs. 54,000 to the Mission Zenana Hospital, Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund and Rs. 15,000 to the Leptos Fund.

The Maharaja Bahadur is the Vice-President of the Bihar Sahasra Mahasabha and was nominated a Member of the General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur, by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and has now been elected to the Managing Committee of the same College. He is also the Vice-President of the Bihar and Chota Nagpur Landholders Association.

Natural Wealth of the Raj. Iron ore, Coal, Mica, China clay, Limestone, Forest Products. Bamboo, Sabai, Lac, Hath, Gum & Silk Cocoons.

Area. 5,000 square miles. Income Rs. 15,463,410 (1936-37). There is a big waterfall at Raupar and hot water springs at Baraktha, both of which are easily accessible by car.

Maharaj Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.) F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.) M.A.M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.) the youngest brother of the Maharaja Bahadur is the Chief Secretary of the Raj.

Deputy. CHOWDHARI ROSHAN LAL, General Manager. RAJ BAHADUR G. S. UPADHYA, B.A.

SUPERIOR OFFICERS. *Patel Secretary*. TRIPATHI RAJENDRA SINGH, Kumar Secretary. ARUNAR PRASAD SINGH, B.A. *Accounts Manager*. RAJENDRA SINGH, *Chief Secretary*. S. N. KOTI, Esq. B.A., B.L. *Forest Officer*. DR. P. D. GABRIEL, PH.D., M.Sc., *Advisor*. SARDAR DEWAS SINGH, G.D.A. *Chief Engineer*. SARDAR MANRAN SINGH, A.M.T.E. (C.B.I.).

SHAMBHUSINGH, RAJA
A JADHAVRAO OF
MALEGAON (Dist Poona)
hails from an ancient and
illustrious Maratha family. He
has the honour of being a
descendant of the Yadavs who
overthrew the yokes of the
Chalukyas and founded a king-
dom at Deogiri. Raja Ramdeo
rao was the last Yadav (Jadhav)
King to rule there. Many
members of this family have
added golden letters to the
pages of the picturesque
Maratha history. Lakhujirao and
Dhanaji among others carried
on the great traditions of
this family. Chatrapati Sivaji
Maharaj, the founder of the
Maratha Empire, was the son of
Jijabai, the daughter of Lakhu



subject

Born 1867

Married first the daughter of the sister of H. H. the late Maharaja
of Baroda and then a daughter of Bhawanrao Kadam, Jagadur
of Shirsgion Kata. Has four sons and six daughters.

He is keenly interested in the improvement of agriculture in his

The Rajasahib now leads a retired and quiet life. He has handed
over the administration of his Jagir to his eldest son Ratnasinha
and passes his time in studying his two favourite books, The
Bhagwatgita and Dnyaneshwari. He has mastery over these books
and finds perpetual joy in them. He has taken great pains in improving
his Jagir, and deserves the quiet and peace he is enjoying in his old
age.



Sir Ananda Gajapatiraj, G.C.I.E. and great grandfather H. H. Maharaja Sir Vizianagram Gajapatiraj, K.C.S.I., were members of the

VIZIANAGRAM,
MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR
VIJAYA, M.L.A. (U.P.)
 of Vizianagram, owner of "Benares Estates" in the United Provinces "Vizy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister, U.P. Government, has travelled extensively in Europe and America and was Knighted in 1936. Married in 1923 and has two daughters. His father Maharaja Vizianaram Gajapatiraj, Manne Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, his grandfather H. H. Maharaja

minor, enjoys a distinction in India who has The distinction by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

Born on 28th December 1905, educated at the Princes' College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmer, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double (Panchranga), and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed. He was the youngest member of the House. On the eve of the

WAI NAWAB GULAMJILANI
BIJLIKHAN OF WAI
Born 28th July 1888

Succeeded October 1894
 Termination of minority administration 1909

Married The youngest sister of H H The Nawab of Jaora
 29th July 1909 Has one son and two daughters

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun for two years He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the late King Emperor in 1911

Her Sahebzada Saeeduddin Haidar

The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurang



service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur and the



WALIUR RAHMAN,
KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI,
B.L. a Tea Planter and
Zemindar of Jalpaiguri Born
in July 1861 in the famous Kazi
family of Cheora district—
Tipperah He received his early
education in his native village
graduated in Arts and in Law
from the Presidency College
Calcutta and the Government
College Dacca respectively
He is the third Muslim graduate
of the Tipperah District He
lost his father while yet a
boy but was brought up
by his uncle the late Khan
Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh
Married Begum Manija Khatun
youngest daughter of the late
Kazi Mahammad Asghar of
Cheora in May, 1889 Has six

owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political movements in Jalpaiguri He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital He contributed Rs 5 000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund part of which together with other contributions has enabled the X Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General

ings he has built in Jalpaiguri is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively Though now in his 79th year he is still active and is himself managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as The tea magnate of Jalpaiguri He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself his wife and children

Address * Alima Manzil Jalpaiguri

YUSUF NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister at Law is the biggest and most influential land holder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1911. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U P District Boards Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.



The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the

His services to the cause of the landholders are too well known to be reiterated. In the well being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. He is the best speaker on Government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims,—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

Address 57 Newberry Road, Lucknow

The Calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1940

Parsee (Shehenshabi)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Jamshedi Navroz | March | 21 |
| Avan Jashan | April | 12 |
| Adar Jashan | May | 11 |
| Zarthost-no-Diso | June | 12 |
| Last Gatha Gahambars (New Year's Eve) | Sept | 4 |
| Parsei New Year | | 5 |
| Khordad Sal | | 10 |

Parsee (Kadmi)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Avan Jashan | March | 13 |
| Adar Jashan | April | 11 |
| Zarthost-no Diso | May | 13 |
| Last Gatha Gahambars (New Year's Eve) | Aug | 5 |
| Parsei New Year | | 6 |
| Khordad Sal | | 11 |

Mahommedan (Sunni)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|
| Bakri Id | Jan. | 21 |
| Muharram | Feb | 19 |
| Id-e-Milad | April | 21 |
| Shab-e-Barat | Sept. | 18 |
| Ramzan Id | Nov | 2 |
| Mahim Fair (Bombay City only) | Dec | 15 |

Mahommedan (Shia)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----|
| Bakri Id | Jan | 21 |
| Muharram | Feb | 19 |
| Ashadad-e Imam Hussein | April | 6 |
| Id-e-Milad | | 26 |
| Alaha Ist-e-Hazarat Ali | Oct. | 24 |
| Ramzan Id | Nov | 2 |

Hindu

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| Makar Sankranti | Jan. | 14 |
| Maha Shivratri | March | 7 |
| Holi | | 23 & 24 |
| Goodi Padwa | April | 8 |
| Rampavami | | 16 |
| Cocoonut Day | Aug | 17 |
| Gokul Ashtami | | 26 |
| Ganesh Chaturthi and Sam vatsari | Sept | 5 |
| Dusseera | Oct | 10 |
| Diwali | | 29 30 & 31 |

Jewish

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Pesach (1st day) | April | 23 |
| (2nd day) | | 29 |
| Shabouth | June | 12 |
| Tishabeb | Aug | 13 |
| Rosh Hoshana (2 days) | Oct | 3 & 4 |
| Kippur (2 days) | | 11 & 12 |
| Sukkoth (2 days) | | 17 & 25 |

Jain

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|
| Chaitra Sud 13 (Mahavir Jayanti) | April | 20 |
| Chaitra Sud 16 | | 22 |
| Shravan Vad 13 | Aug | 31 |
| Shravan Vad 30 | Sept. | 2 |
| Bhadra Sud 1 & 2 | " | 3 |
| Pajushan Bhadra Sud 5 | | 6 |
| Kartik Sud 15 | Nov | 13 |

Christian

| | | |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| New Year | Jan | 1 & 2 |
| Good Friday | March | 22 |
| Easter | | 23 & 25 |
| Christmas | Dec | 27 28 & 30 |

Note—If any of the Mahommedan holidays shown above do not fall on the day notified, the Mahommedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS

Mahomedan.

1940

1937

1940

1338

October 2

Asvin

< 1

October 1

Asv

< 1

October 31

Kartika

< 1

November 1

Kartika

< 1

November 3

Marga

< 1

December 15

Marga

< 1

January 10

Yehaj

1339

February 9

Loharman

1

March 10

Sair

1

April 8

Lalwai-Aval

1

May 8

Lalwai-Nani

1

June 8

Jamaat-Aval

1

July 8

Jamaat-Nani

1

August 4

Laili

1

September 2

Shaban

1

October 11

Ramzan

1

November 1

Shawa

1

November 28

Yehaj

1

December 2

Yehaj

1

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudra B=Rudra.)

1940

1937

January 1

Magad

< 1

January 1

Magad

< 1

January 25

Magad

< 1

February 4

Magad

< 1

March 1

Magad

< 1

Bengalee.

1939

1346

December 1

Pans

1

1940

1937

March 24

Magad

< 1

April 2

Magad

< 1

April 22

Magad

< 1

May 4

Magad

< 1

May 22

Magad

< 1

June 20

Magad

< 1

June 20

Magad

< 1

July 4

Magad

< 1

July 20

Magad

< 1

August 4

Magad

< 1

August 16

Magad

< 1

September 4

Magad

< 1

September 1

Magad

< 1

October 1

Magad

< 1

October 1

Magad

< 1

November 1

Magad

< 1

November 1

Magad

< 1

December 1

Magad

< 1

Sanskrit.

(S=Sudra, B=Rudra.)

1940

1936

December 29

Pancha

< 1

January 14

Pancha

< 1

January 28

Pancha

< 1

February 11

Pancha

< 1

February 25

Pancha

< 1

March 14

Pancha

< 1

Tamil-Kalagam

1940

1115

January 1

Magad

< 1

January 14

Magad

< 1

February 1

Magad

< 1

February 14

Magad

< 1

March 1

Magad

< 1

March 14

Magad

< 1

April 1

Magad

< 1

April 14

Magad

< 1

May 1

Magad

< 1

May 14

Magad

< 1

June 1

Magad

< 1

June 14

Magad

< 1

July 1

Magad

< 1

July 14

Magad

< 1

August 1

Magad

< 1

August 14

Magad

< 1

September 1

Magad

< 1

April 2

Pancha

< 1

April 15

Pancha

< 1

May 2

Pancha

< 1

May 15

Pancha

< 1

June 2

Pancha

< 1

June 15

Pancha

< 1

July 2

Pancha

< 1

July 15

Pancha

< 1

August 2

Pancha

< 1

August 15

Pancha

< 1

September 2

Pancha

< 1

September 15

Pancha

< 1

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Advocate, High Court, Bombay.

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